



NAGA Markets Europe Ltd

Regulated by the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission License no. 204/13

DISCLOSURES AND MARKET DISCIPLINE REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The Disclosure and Market Discipline Report has been prepared by NAGA Markets Europe Ltd as per the requirements of Regulation (EU) No. 2019/2033 and Directive (EU) 2019/2034 issued by the European Parliament and the European Council. NAGA Markets Europe Ltd states that any information that was not included in this Report was either not applicable to the Company's business and activities, or such information is considered as proprietary to the Company and sharing this information with the public and/or competitors would undermine its competitive position. NAGA Markets Europe Ltd is regulated by the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission under License number 204/13.



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1. INTROCUCTION

1.1 CIF Information

NAGA Markets Europe Ltd (the “**Company**”) obtained a Cyprus Investment Firm (“**CIF**”) license from the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission (“**CySEC**”), CIF licence No. 204/13 on 20 June 2013 to provide the following Investment and Ancillary Services in trading with the Financial Instruments listed below, in accordance with Part I, II and III of the Law 87(I)/2017:

Investment Services:

- Reception and transmission of orders in relation to one or more financial instruments (1)
- Execution of orders on behalf of clients (2)
- Dealing on own account (3)
- Portfolio management (4)

Note: In brackets (...) is the number of the investment service as referred in Law 87(I)/2017.

Ancillary Services:

- Safekeeping and administration of financial instruments for the account of clients, including custodianship and related services such as cash/collateral management (1)
- Granting credits or loans to one or more financial instruments, where the firm granting the credit or loan is involved in the transaction (2)
- Foreign exchange services where these are connected to the provision of investment services (4)

Note: In brackets (...) is the number of the ancillary service as referred in Law 87(I)/2017.

Financial Instruments:

- Transferable Securities (1)
- Money Market Instruments (2)
- Units in Collective Investment Undertakings (3)
- Options, futures, swaps, forward rate agreements and any other derivative contracts relating to securities, currencies, interest rates or yields, or other derivatives instruments, financial indices or financial measures which may be settled physically or in cash (4)
- Options, futures, swaps, forward rate agreements and any other derivative contracts relating to commodities that must be settled in cash or may be settled in cash at the option of one of the parties (otherwise than by reason of a default or other termination event) (5)
- Options, futures, swaps, and any other derivative contract relating to commodities that can be physically settled provided that they are traded on a regulated market or/and an MTF (6)
- Options, futures, swaps, forwards and any other derivative contracts relating to commodities, that can be physically settled not otherwise mentioned in point 6 of Part III and not being for commercial purposes, which have the characteristics of other derivative financial instruments, having regard to whether, inter alia, they are cleared and settled through recognised clearing houses or are subject to regular margin calls (7)
- Derivative instruments for the transfer of credit risk (8)
- Financial contracts for differences (9)
- Options, futures, swaps, forward rate agreements and any other derivative contracts relating to climatic variables, freight rates, emission allowances or inflation rates or other official



economic statistics that must be settled in cash or may be settled in cash at the option of one of the parties (otherwise than by reason of a default or other termination event), as well as any other derivative contract relating to assets, rights, obligations, indices and measures not otherwise mentioned in this Part, which have the characteristics of other derivative financial instruments, having regard to whether, inter alia, they are traded on a regulated market or an MTF, are cleared and settled through recognized clearing houses or are subject to regular margin calls (10)

Note: In brackets (...) is the number of the financial instruments as referred in Law 87(I)/2017.

The table below illustrates the current licence information of the Company.

Table 1: License Information of the Company

		Investment Services and Activities								Ancillary Services						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Financial Instruments	1															
	2															
	3															
	4															
	5															
	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
	7															
	8															
	9															
	10															
	11	-	-	-	-					-	-					

1.2 Scope of Application

The Disclosures and Market Discipline Report (the “**Report**”) is prepared on an individual (solo) basis in accordance with the disclosure requirements as laid out in Part Six of the IFR. Investment firms are required to disclose their capital resources, capital requirements, remuneration policies, practices and governance standards.

The Report has as a starting point the financial information used in the Company’s Financial Statements which are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”). As the two documents serve different purposes, the reported figures illustrate differences, which lie on the differences of the fundamental concepts between the IFR and the IFRS.

1.3 Classification and Prudential Requirements

Under current prudential regulatory framework, Investment Firms Directive (EU) 2019/2034 (“**IFD**”) and Investment Firm Regulation, Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 (“**IFR**”), all investment firms are classified as Class 1, 2 or 3 Investment Firms, based on their activities, systemic importance, size and interconnectedness. Class 1 Investment Firms are the largest and most interconnected investment firms, with risk profiles similar to those of significant credit institutions, have equal treatment with credit institutions in the sense of a level playing field accordingly and they fall entirely under the CRR.

Investment Firms categorized as Class 2 and Class 3 must comply with the provisions of the IFR/IFD prudential regulatory regime for investment firms introduced back in June 2021. CIFs that meet all of the below criteria are categorized as Class 3 Investment Firms, while when they exceed any of the



following specific size thresholds, are categorized as Class 2 Investment Firms.

Table 2: Threshold Criteria

Metric	Thresholds
Assets Under Management	<€1.2 billion
Client orders handled – cash trades	< €100 million per day
Client orders handled – derivative trades	<€1 billion per day
Assets safeguarded and administered	0
Client money held	0
On- and off-balance sheet total	< €100 million
Total annual gross revenue	< €30 million

Further to the above, the Company is categorized as a **Class 2 Investment Firm** since it does not meet all of the above criteria and as such it should maintain own funds of at least the **higher** between:

A. Permanent Minimum Capital Requirement

The permanent minimum capital requirement of the Company is 750,000 EUR since it is authorized to provide the investment service of “*dealing on own account*”.

B. Fixed Overheads Requirement

The Fixed Overheads Requirement is calculated as one quarter (¼) of the previous year’s fixed expenses (based on audited figures).

C. K-Factors Requirement

The K-Factors are quantitative indicators that reflect the risk that the IFR/IFD prudential regime intends to address. Specifically, capital requirements from applying the K-factors formula (pursuant to Article 15 of the IFR) is the sum of the Risk to Client (“**RtC**”), Risk to Market (“**RtM**”) and Risk to Firm (“**RtF**”) proxies.

1.4 Regulatory Framework

The Report has been prepared in accordance with the regulatory regime for investment firms that the European Parliament has adopted, the IFR and the IFD as well as the relevant provisions of the Law 165(I)/2021 “*The Prudential Supervisions for Investment Firms Law of 2021*” (the “**Law**”) and the Law 164(I)/2021, amending Law 97(I)/2021, “*The Capital Adequacy Investment Firms Law of 2021*”.

The IFR establishes the prudential requirements in terms of own funds, level of minimum capital, concentration risk, liquidity requirements and level of activity with respect to EU investment firms. Furthermore, IFR introduced significant changes in the prudential regulatory regime applicable to Investment Firms, including a new classification system, an amended minimum initial capital requirement and minimum capital ratios, changes in the calculation of capital requirements, variations in reporting requirements, internal governance policies, the introduction of the K-Factors methodology and practices relating to liquidity requirements, large exposures and consolidation requirements.

The Regulatory framework consists of:



- **Basic Prudential Requirement:** Covers minimum capital and liquidity requirements.
- **Internal Capital and Liquidity Adequacy Assessment:** Regulates the investment firm's accountability to the regulator for capital and liquidity adequacy. If the regulator deems the capital to be insufficient, a corrective requirement can be imposed on the company in the form of what is known as a 'SREP'.
- **Disclosures Requirement:** Require the disclosure of information regarding the prudential requirements, risk management and principles of the remuneration policy.

The Company has a formal policy, approved by the Board of Directors (“**Board**” or “**BoD**”), which details its approach in complying fully with the market disclosure requirements as laid out in Part Six of the IFR.

The provisions on disclosure requirements are described in Articles 46 to 53 of the IFR. In addition, these disclosures must be verified by the external auditors of the CIF. The CIF will be responsible to submit its external auditors' verification report to CySEC. The Company has included its risk management disclosures on its website.

Materiality is based on the criterion that the omission or misstatement of information would be likely to change or influence the decision of a reader relying on that information for the purpose of making economic decisions. Where the Company has considered a disclosure to be immaterial, this was not included in the document.

Frequency

The Company's policy is to publish the disclosures required on an annual basis. The frequency of disclosure will be reviewed should there be a material change in approach used for the calculation of capital, business structure or regulatory requirements.

Location of publication

The Disclosures & Market Discipline Report is published on the Company's official websites:

- www.nagamarkets.com
- www.naga.com/eu
- www.naga.com/de
- www.naga.com/it
- www.naga.com/es
- www.naga.com/pl
- www.naga.com/cz
- www.naga.com/nl
- www.naga.com/ro
- www.naga.com/nt

Verification

The Company's Disclosures and Market Discipline Report is subject to internal review and validation prior to being submitted to the Board for approval. The Report has been reviewed and approved by the Board. In addition, the Remuneration disclosures have been reviewed by the Risk Manager.



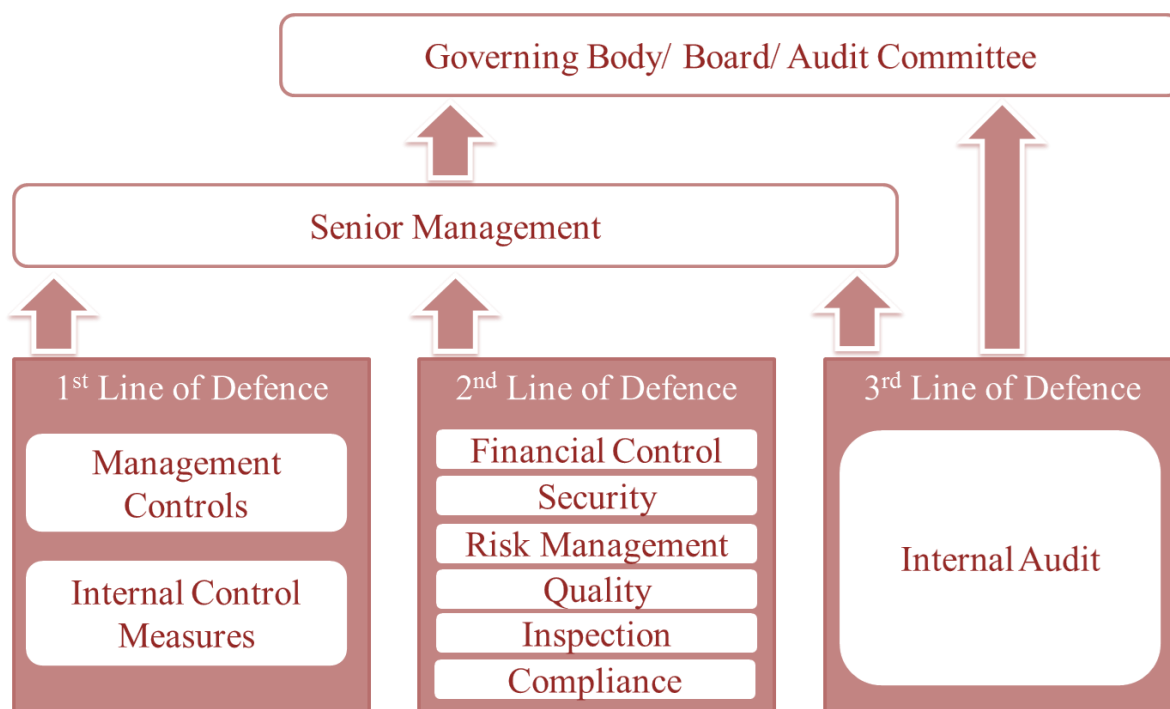
1.5 Risk Management Objectives and Policies

To ensure effective risk management, the Company has adopted the Three Lines of Defense model, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

First Line of Defense: Managers are responsible for establishing an effective control framework within their area of operation and identifying and controlling all risks so that they are operating within the organizational risk appetite and are fully compliant with the Company's policies and where appropriate defined thresholds. The First Line of Defense acts as an early warning mechanism for identifying (or remedying) risks or failures.

Second Line of Defense: The Risk Management Function is responsible for proposing to the Board appropriate objectives and measures to define the Company's risk appetite, devising the suite of policies necessary to control the business including the overarching framework, independently monitoring the Company's risk profile and providing additional assurance where required. The Risk Management Function will leverage their expertise by providing frameworks, tools and techniques to assist management in meeting their responsibilities, as well as acting as a central coordinator to identify enterprise-wide risks and make recommendations to address them. Integral to the mission of the Second Line of Defense is identifying risk areas, detecting situations/activities in need of monitoring, and developing policies to formalize risk assessment, mitigation and monitoring.

Third Line of Defense: Comprised by the Internal Audit Function which is responsible for providing assurance to the Board on the adequacy of design and operational effectiveness of the systems of internal controls. Internal Audit undertakes on-site inspections/visits to ensure that the responsibilities of each Function are discharged properly (i.e. soundly, honestly and professionally) as well as reviewing the Company's relevant policies and procedures. Internal Audit works closely with both the First and Second Lines of Defense to ensure that its findings and recommendations are taken into consideration and followed, as applicable.





1.5.1 Risk Management Framework

Managing risk effectively in a Company operating in a continuously changing risk environment, requires a strong risk management culture. As a result, the Company has established an effective risk oversight structure and the necessary internal organisational controls to ensure that the Company undertakes the following:

- Adequate risk identification and management,
- Establishment of the necessary policies and procedures,
- Setting and monitoring of relevant limits, and
- Compliance with the applicable legislation.

The Board meets on a regular basis and receives updates on risk and regulatory capital matters from Management. The Board reviews regularly (at least annually) written reports concerning compliance, risk management and internal audit policies and procedures as well as the Company's risk management policies and procedures as implemented by Management.

As part of its business activities, the Company faces a variety of risks, the most significant of which are described further below. The Company holds regulatory capital against the three all-encompassing main types of risk: credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

1.5.2 Risk Statement

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of risks, and in particular to credit risk, market risk, operational risk, compliance risk, regulatory risk, reputational risk, group risk, strategic risk, liquidity risk, conduct risk etc. The Company, through its operations, has a significant exposure to the economies and financial markets.

As regards the management of the risks arising from the current macroeconomic and political uncertainty (heightened inflation, geopolitical crisis, climate crisis etc.), the Company is following the local government guidelines, enhancing its onboarding procedures and closely monitoring its capital and liquidity positions.

Risk Strategy

The risk strategy of the Company is the responsibility of the Board, which formulates it and is responsible for monitoring its implementation. This is achieved through the development of risk management processes and procedures as well as through an assessment of the risks undertaken and the effectiveness of the risk management framework, given the Company's business model. One important characteristic of the Company's risk strategy is the alignment with the strategic and operational targets that are set by the Board.

The risks that arise from the implementation of the Company's strategic and business plans are regularly analysed in order to ensure the adequacy of the relevant policies, procedures and systems.

The risk strategy of the Company aims to provide to both Senior Management and employees a general risk framework for the management of the different types of risks in line with the overall risk management and risk bearing capacity of the Company. The Company recognizes the importance of risk management to its business' success, and therefore the overall objective is to establish effective risk management policies that are able to mitigate the Company's exposure to various risks.



Risk Appetite

Risk appetite is the level and type of risk a firm is able and willing to assume in its exposures and business activities, given its business objectives and obligations to stakeholders. Risk appetite is generally expressed through both quantitative and qualitative means and should consider extreme conditions, events and outcomes. In addition, risk appetite should reflect potential impact on earnings, capital and funding/liquidity.

The Company has a low-risk appetite with respect to investing and managing business and operational activities.

According to the Financial Stability Board (FSB), an appropriate risk appetite framework (RAF) should enable risk target, risk appetite, risk limits and risk profile to be considered for business lines and legal entities as relevant, and within the group context.

The Risk appetite framework is defined as the overall approach, including policies, processes, controls, and systems through which risk appetite is established, communicated, and monitored.

Moreover, it includes a risk appetite statement, risk limits, and an outline of the roles and responsibilities of those overseeing the implementation and monitoring the RAF.

The RAF should consider material risks to the financial institution, as well as to the institution's reputation vis-à-vis policyholders, depositors, investors and customers. The RAF aligns with the institution's strategy.

The Company is assessing its risk appetite with respect to investing and managing business and operational activities while the Company's Risk Appetite Statement is prepared by the Risk Manager and approved by the Board of Directors.

Table 3: Risk Appetite Areas, in EUR'000

Indicators				
Category/Risk Type	Metric	Normal	Warning	Limit
Regulatory Requirements	Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	>75%	<75%	56%
	Tier 1 Ratio	>100%	<100%	75%
	Own Funds Ratio	>150%	≤150%	100%
	Own Funds	>€6,550	≤€6,550	€4,366
	Liquid Assets	>€1,500	≤€1,500	€1,251
Profitability	Return on Assets	≥5%	<5%	≤0%
	Return on Equity	≥5%	<5%	≤0%

Notes on Indicators:

- Normal: The level of the indicator is within the acceptable limits as per the Company's risk appetite.*
- Warning: The Company should take proactive actions in order to ensure that the level of the indicator will remain above the acceptable limits.*
- Limit: The level of the indicator falls below the acceptable limits and as such the Company should proceed with the required actions in order to restore the level of the said indicator to the normal predefined levels.*

The Risk Appetite framework has been designed to create links to the strategic long-term plan, capital planning and the Company's risk management framework.



The Board approves the Company's corporate strategy, business plans, budget, long term plan and ICARA. The Company employs mitigation techniques defined within the Company's policies, to ensure risks are managed within its Risk Appetite.

1.5.3 Risk Culture

Risk culture is a critical element in the Company's risk management framework and procedures. Management considers risk awareness and risk culture within the Company as an important part of the effective risk management process. Ethical behaviour is a key component of the strong risk culture, and its importance is also continuously emphasised by the management.

The Company is committed to embedding a strong risk culture throughout the business where everyone understands the risks they personally manage and are empowered and qualified to take accountability for them. The Company embraces a culture where each of the business areas are encouraged to take risk-based decisions, while knowing when to escalate or seek for advice.

1.6 Declaration of the Board

The Board is required to proceed with an annual declaration on the adequacy of the Company's risk management framework and ensure that the risk management arrangements and systems of financial and internal control in place are in line with the Company's risk profile.

The Company's risk management framework is designed to identify, assess, mitigate and monitor all sources of risk that could have a material impact on the Company's operations. The Board considers that the Company has in place adequate systems and controls with regards to its size, risk profile and strategy and an appropriate array of assurance mechanisms, properly resourced and skilled, to avoid or minimise loss. Key ratios and figures representing interaction of the risk profile and the stated risk tolerances are deemed to be proprietary information.

2. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's systems of risk management and internal control include risk assessment, management or mitigation of risks, including the use of control processes, information and communication systems and processes for monitoring and reviewing their continuing effectiveness.

The risk management and internal control systems are embedded in the operations of the Company and are capable of responding quickly to evolving business risks, whether they arise from factors within the Company or from changes in the business environment.

2.1 Organizational Structure

The Company's latest organizational structure can be found in Appendix B.

Through the said structure, the Company incorporates a strict Internal Governance framework. Furthermore, the Organizational Structure incorporates the various organizational and functional reporting lines, as well as the different roles and responsibilities therein, while it also facilitates the compliance of the Company with the principle of segregation of duties and helps in the avoidance and control of possible conflict of interest situations within the Company.



The Company has in place an Internal Operations Manual which lays down the activities, processes, duties and responsibilities of the Board, Committees, Senior Management and staff constituting the Company.

Moreover, the Company implements and maintains adequate risk management policies and procedures which identify the risks relating to the Company's activities, processes and systems, and where appropriate, sets the level of risk tolerated by the Company. The Company adopts effective arrangements, processes and systems, in light of the set level of risk tolerance, where applicable.

2.1.1 Board of Directors

As at 31 December 2025, the Board comprised of two executive directors and two non-executive directors.

The Board has the ultimate and overall responsibility for the investment firm and defines, oversees and is accountable for the implementation of the governance arrangements. The Board is responsible for ensuring that the Company complies at all times with its obligations under the Law. In doing so, the Board approves and periodically reviews the effectiveness of the policies, arrangements and procedures put in place, whilst if needed, takes appropriate measures to address any deficiencies.

The main responsibilities of the Board of Directors are:

1. To establish, implement and maintain decision-making procedures and an organizational structure which clearly and in documented manner specifies reporting lines and allocates functions and responsibilities;
2. To ensure that its relevant persons are aware of the procedures that must be followed for the proper discharge of their responsibilities;
3. To establish, implement and maintain adequate internal control mechanisms designed to secure compliance with decisions and procedures at all levels of the CIF;
4. To employ personnel with the skills, knowledge and expertise necessary for the discharge of the responsibilities allocated to them;
5. To establish, implement and maintain effective internal reporting and communication information at all relevant levels of the CIF;
6. To maintain adequate and orderly records of its business and internal organization; and
7. To ensure that the performance of multiple functions by its relevant persons does not and is no likely to prevent those persons from discharging any particular function soundly, honestly, and professionally.

The Board has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's Risk Management Framework. The Board satisfies itself that financial controls and systems of risk management are robust.

2.1.2 Risk Manager

Further to the formation of the overall Internal Governance Framework, it should be noted that the Board has appointed a Risk Manager to ensure that all the different types of risks taken by the Company are in compliance with the Law and the obligations of the Company under the Law, and that all necessary procedures, relating to risk management are in place and are functional on an operational level from a day-to-day basis. The Risk Manager reports directly to the Senior Management of the Company while as previously discussed, the Risk Management Committee is



responsible to control and overview the Risk Manager's actions/ performance at work.

The Risk Manager, has the following responsibilities:

1. Design the overall risk management system of the Company;
2. Comply and implement the relevant provisions of the Law;
3. Prepare the Risk Management policies and procedures;
4. Provide training to relevant employees and the Senior Management, on risk-related issues;
5. Analyze the market and its trends;
6. Evaluate the effect of the introduction of any potential new services or activities on the Company's risk management;
7. Measures for the monitoring of capital adequacy and large exposures;
8. Draft written reports to the Board including recommendations;
9. Monitor Client and counterparty limits;
10. Identify and manage the overall risks faced by the Company;
11. Establish methods for risk monitoring and measurement;
12. Monitor the performance and overall actions of the Dealing on Own Account Department;
13. Prepare and implement the ICARA of the Company;
14. Apply stress testing scenarios and undertake analysis of the results;
15. Review the policy on maximum limits with respect to liquidity risk and market risk;
16. Identify the instruments that are qualified as liquid assets;
17. Ensure that data for the calculation of the K-Factors requirement are available at all times;
and
18. Fulfil the disclosure requirements under part six of IFR based on the categorization of the Company.

2.1.3 Committees

Establishing committees helps management bodies in their supervisory function. Committees draw on the specific knowledge and areas of expertise of individual management body members. While committees should prepare decisions and make recommendations to the management body in its supervisory function, the management body has the overall responsibility.

According to Circular C487, if the Company meets the definition of 'significant CIF' as set out in Section 26(8)(a) of the Law, it is obligated to establish a Risk, Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The Company does not fall under the definition of 'significant CIF' since its average on-and-off-balance sheet items during the four preceding years were less than 100 million EUR. Therefore, it is not required to comply with the additional regulatory requirements indicated above.

However, the Company has established a *Risk Management Committee*, *Remuneration Committee*, *Dispute Committee*, and *Product Governance Committee* in order to ensure the effectiveness of the risk management and investment policies and procedures.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee of the Company is formed with the view to ensure the efficient monitoring of risks inherent in the provision of the investment and ancillary services to Clients, as well as the overall risks underlying the operations of the Company. To this effect, the Company has adopted and maintains an applied risk management framework/policy, which identifies the risks relating to the Company's activities, processes and systems and sets the risk tolerance levels of the



Company.

The Risk Management Committee bears the responsibility of monitoring the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management framework/policies and procedures that are in place, the level of compliance by the Company and its relevant persons within the course of the policies and procedures adopted, as well as the adequacy and effectiveness of measures taken to address any deficiencies with respect to those policies and procedures that are in place and including failures by the Company's relevant persons to comply with the established policies and procedures.

Furthermore, the Risk Management Committee advises the management body on the investment firm's overall current and future risk appetite and strategy and assists the management body in overseeing the implementation of the strategy by senior management.

Remuneration Committee

The Company has established a Remuneration Committee in such way as to enable it to exercise competent and independent judgment on remuneration policies and practices and the incentives created for managing risk, capital and liquidity. The remuneration committee of the Company is responsible for the preparation of decisions regarding remuneration, including those which have implications for the risk and risk management of the CIF concerned and which are to be taken by the Board.

Dispute Committee

The Company, following the provisions of its Dispute Policy, has established a Dispute Committee in order to assess clients' complaints that exceed the threshold of 10,000 EUR.

Product Governance Committee

The Company established a committee which is responsible for product approval and review. The committee is responsible to review the processes and procedures which are followed for approval and monitoring of manufactured instruments.

Further to the above, the committee shall ensure that the Company manufactures/distributes financial products targeting a particular group of Clients, so that the product meets their interests, needs and objectives (target market). The Committee shall also identify a group of end-Clients where these products may not be offered due to the Committee's assessment that the product does not meet their interests, needs and objectives (negative target market).

Moreover, the committee shall identify appropriate distribution channels/venues and media of marketing for each target market. Finally, the Committee shall identify information and practices that will enable it to assess each individual end-Clients' compatibility with its products.

2.1.4 Other Governance Functions

Risk Manager

Further to the formation of the overall Internal Governance Framework, it should be noted that the Board has appointed a Risk Manager to ensure that all the different types of risks taken by the Company are in compliance with the Law and the obligations of the Company under the Law, and that



all the necessary procedures, relating to risk management are in place and are functional on an operational level from a day to day basis. The Risk Manager reports directly to the Senior Management of the Company while as previously discussed, the Risk Management Committee is responsible to control and overview the Risk Manager's actions/ performance at work.

Internal Audit Function

The Internal Auditor has been appointed by the Board and reports to the Senior Management and the Board of Directors of the Company. It is separated and independent from the other functions and activities of the Company.

The Internal Auditor has access to the Company's premises, systems, information, personnel and financials. The Board ensures that internal audit issues are considered when presented by the Internal Auditor and appropriate actions are taken according to the Board's assessment and prioritization. Moreover, the qualifications of the committee members should entail a sufficient academic background, extensive knowledge of and exposure to the capital markets and financial services industry, and a high level of knowledge and understanding of the legal framework under which the Company is regulated and operates within.

Compliance Function

Pursuant to the regulatory obligations of the Company and with the view to complement the Internal Governance framework of the Company, the Board has established a compliance function to manage compliance risk. Furthermore, the Board has appointed the Compliance Officer (the "**CO**") who is responsible for this function across the entire investment firm. Specifically, the CO is responsible to establish, implement and maintain adequate policies and procedures designed to detect any risk of failure by the Company to comply with its obligations, to put in place adequate measures and procedures designed to minimize such risks and to enable the competent authorities to exercise their powers effectively. The compliance function's, policies and procedures should also be compliant with Article 22 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565 and ESMA guidelines on the compliance function.

The Compliance Officer is independent and reports directly to the Senior Management of the Company, having at the same time the necessary authority, resources, expertise and access to all relevant information. The staff within the compliance function possess sufficient knowledge, skills and experience in relation to compliance and the relevant procedures and have access to regular training.

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer

The Board retains a person to the position of the Company's Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer (hereinafter the "**AMLCO**") to whom the Company's employees report their knowledge or suspicion of transactions involving money laundering and terrorist financing. The AMLCO belongs to the higher hierarchical levels/layers of the Company so as to command the necessary authority. The AMLCO leads the Company's Anti-Money Laundering Compliance procedures and processes and reports to the Senior Management and the Board of the Company.

2.2 Policy on Recruitment

Recruitment into the Board combines an assessment of both technical capability and competency skills references against the Company's leadership framework. Members of the Board possess sufficient



knowledge, skills and experience to perform their duties. The overall composition of the Board reflects an adequately broad range of experiences to be able to understand the CIF's activities, including the main risks to ensure the sound and prudent management of the Company as well as sufficient knowledge, of the legal framework governing the operations of a CIF.

Board of Directors Recruitment

The management of a CIF must be undertaken by at least two persons meeting the requirements below:

1. Members of the Board shall at all times be of sufficiently good repute and possess sufficient knowledge, skills and experience to perform their duties. The overall composition of the Board of directors shall reflect and adequately board range of experiences;
2. All Board members shall commit sufficient time to perform their functions in the Company;
3. The number of directorships which may be held by a member of the Board at the same time shall take into account individual circumstances and the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's activities. Unless representing the Republic, members of the Board of a CIF that is significant in terms of its size, internal organisation and the nature, the scope and the complexity of its activities shall not hold more than one of the following combinations of directorships at the same time:
 - One executive directorship with two non-executive directorships;
 - Four non-executive directorships.
4. For the purposes of subsection above, the following shall count as a single directorship:
 - a. Executive or non-executive directorships held within the same group;
 - b. Executive or non-executive directorships held within:
 - i. Institutions which are members of the same institutional protection scheme provided that the conditions set out in Article 113, paragraph (7) of CRR are fulfilled; or
 - ii. Undertakings (including non-financial entities) in which the CIF holds a qualifying holding.
5. Directorships in organisations which do not pursue predominantly commercial objectives shall not count for the purposes of the previous subsection;
6. The Commission may allow members of the Board of Directors to hold additional non-executive directorships;
7. The Board of Directors shall collectively possess adequate knowledge, skills experience to be able to understand the Company's activities, including the principal risks; and
8. Each member of the Board of Directors shall act with honesty, integrity and independence of mind to effectively assess and challenge the decisions of the senior management where necessary and to effectively oversee and monitor the decision-making of the management.

The Chairman of the BoD shall not exercise simultaneously the functions of a Chief Executive Officer within the Company, unless justified by the Company and approved by CySEC.

2.3 Number of Directorships held by Members of the Board

The table below discloses the number of directorships held by members of the management body of the Company, including NAGA Markets Europe Ltd and any other companies belonging to the same group, as at 31 December 2025:



Table 4: Position and number of directorships of the Board Members

Name	Position in the Company	No. of Executive Directorships	No. of Non-Executive Directorships
George William Rodger	Executive Director	1	-
Michalis Mylonas	Executive Director	1	-
Demetris Sparsis	Non-Executive Director, Independent	-	3
Georgios Lakkotrypis	Non-Executive Director, Independent	-	4

Notes on Directorships:

- The information in this table is based only on representations made by the directors of the Company as at the time of preparation of this Report.
- Executive or non-executive directorships held within the same group shall count as a single directorship, as per the provisions of Section 9(5) of Law 87(I)/2017. Also, as per Section 9(6) of Law 87(I)/2017, directorships in organizations which do not pursue predominantly commercial objectives, such as non-profit-making or charitable organizations, are not taken into account for the purposes of the above table.
- Mrs. Christina Dorothy Koullapis resigned from the position of Executive Director on the 17th of July 2025.
- Mr. Pantelis Christou resigned from the position of Executive Director on the 12th of September 2025.

2.4 Policy on Diversity

The Company is committed to encouraging equality, diversity, and inclusion for its workforce, and eliminating any form of discrimination. It approaches diversity in the broadest sense, recognizing that successful businesses flourish through embracing diversity into their business strategy, and developing talent at every level in the organisation.

For this purpose, the Company takes into consideration various aspects such as broad industry experience, knowledge, independence, gender, age and cultural and educational background for the Board appointments.

The Company treats everyone with dignity and respect and gives equal treatment to all. The Company prohibits any form of inequality and discrimination, including but not limited to gender, race, ancestry, ethnic origin, national origin, colour, religion, marital status, sexual orientation, age, physical disability, mental disability, pregnancy, political opinion, or childbirth.

2.5 Information Flow on Risk to the Board

Risk information flows up to the Board directly from the business departments and control functions. The Board ensures that it receives on a frequent basis, at least annually written reports regarding Internal Audit, Compliance, Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing and Risk Management issues and approves the Company's ICARA report as shown in the table below:

Table 5: Information Flow

Report Name	Owner of Report	Recipient	Frequency
Risk Manager's Report	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
IF CLASS2 Ind	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Quarterly
ICARA Report	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board	Annually
Disclosures & Market Discipline Report	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board	Annually
Risk Register	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board	Annually



Compliance Report	Compliance Officer	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
Internal Audit Report	Internal Auditor	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
Anti-money laundering (AMLCO) Report	Anti-money laundering Compliance Officer	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
Audited Financial Statements	External Auditor	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
Form 165-03 'Prudential Supervision Information'	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually
Form 20-01 (Recovery Plan)	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Every Two Years
Resolution Templates (XBRL)	Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, Resolution Authority (CBC)	Annually
Remuneration Reporting	Finance Department & Risk Manager	Senior Management, Board, CySEC	Annually

Notes on Information Flow:

- a. CIFs which are subject to simplified obligations for the purpose of preparing their Recovery Plans according to Directive DI20-01.

Furthermore, the Company believes that the risk governance processes and policies are of at most importance for its effective and efficient operations. The processes are reviewed and updated on an annual basis or when deemed necessary.

3. OWN FUNDS

Own Funds (also referred to as capital resources) are the type and level of regulatory capital that must be held to enable the Company to absorb losses. During the year under review, the primary objective of the Company with respect to capital management was to ensure that it complied with the imposed capital requirements with respect to its own funds and that the Company maintained healthy capital ratios in order to support its business. Further to the above, the Company, as a Class 2 investment firm, shall at all times have own funds at least the highest of the following:

- Initial minimum requirement,
- Fixed Overheads Requirements, and
- K-Factors Requirement.

The Company throughout the year under review, managed its capital structure and made adjustments to it in light of the changes in the economic and business conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities.

3.1 Composition of Regulatory Own Funds

The Company shall disclose information relating to their own funds according to Article 49(a) and (c) of IFR. The following information provides a full reconciliation of the Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) instruments and Tier 2 (T2) instruments issued by the Company. The Company's regulatory capital comprises fully of CET1 capital while it has not issued any AT1 or T2 capital.

The composition of the Company's Own Funds which is cross-referenced to the corresponding rows in table EU IF CC2 is shown below:


Table 6: Template EU IF CC1.01 – Composition of Regulatory Own Funds

31 st of December 2025		(a)	(b)
		Amounts (EUR'000)	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the Balance Sheet in the Financial Statements (cross reference to EU IF CC2)
Reference	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital: instruments and reserves		
1	OWN FUNDS	22,249	
2	TIER 1 CAPITAL	22,249	
3	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	22,249	
4	Fully paid up capital instruments	1,580	Reference 1 (Shareholder's Equity)
5	Share premium	16,850	Reference 2 (Shareholder's Equity)
6	Retained earnings	3,154	Reference 3 (Shareholder's Equity)
8	Other reserves	1,300	Reference 4 (Shareholder's Equity)
10	Adjustments to CET1 due to prudential filters	(7)	
12	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM COMMON EQUITY TIER 1	(628)	
17	Losses for the current financial year	(449)	Reference 5 (Shareholder's Equity)
19	Other intangible assets	(0)	
27	CET1: Other capital elements, deductions and adjustments	(179)	Reference 5 & 6 (Assets)
28	ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL	-	
40	TIER 2 CAPITAL	-	

3.2 Main Features of Capital Instruments

The Company shall disclose the main features of the CET1 and AT1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments issued according to Article 49(b) of IFR. Therefore, the Company's capital instruments' main features are outlined below:

Table 7: Template EU IF CCA: Main Features of Own Instruments issued by the Company

Description of Main Features of Own Funds instruments (Amounts EUR'000)		(a)
		Common Equity Tier 1 Capital
Reference		
1	Issuer	NAGA Markets Europe Ltd
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	549300MP3SKVBZGRWS47
3	Public or private placement	Private
4	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Cyprus Companies Law
5	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary Shares
6	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (as of most recent reporting date)	EUR 1,580
7	Nominal amount of instrument	EUR 1,580
8	Issue price	EUR 1
9	Redemption price	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Shareholder's Equity
11	Original date of issuance	15/06/2009
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity



14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N/A
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	N/A
21	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	N/A
22	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
23	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
24	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
25	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
26	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
27	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
28	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
29	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
30	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
31	Write-down features	No
32	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
33	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
34	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
35	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
38	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

3.3 Balance Sheet Reconciliation

The Company shall disclose the balance sheet included in its financial statements for the year-end disclosures.

As at the 31 December 2025, the reconciliation of Company's assets and liabilities and regulatory Own Funds is shown in the following table:

Table 8: Template EU IF CC2 – Reconciliation of Regulatory Own Funds to Balance Sheet in the Financial Statements

Balance Sheet as in Financial Statements		(a)	(c)
		31 st of December 2025 Amounts (EUR'000)	Cross reference to EU IF CC1
Reference	Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to Balance Sheet in Financial Statements		
	Total Assets	22,839	
	Of which:		
1	Property, Plant and Equipment	151	
2	Intangible Assets	0	Reference 19



3	Trade and Other Receivables	20,230	
4	Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,458	
5	Investor Compensation Fund (part of Trade and other receivables)	114	Reference 27
6	Additional Cash Buffer (part of Cash and cash equivalents)	65	Reference 27
Reference	Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to Balance Sheet in Financial Statements		
	Total Liabilities	404	
	Of which:		
1	Trade Payables	396	
2	Current Tax Liabilities	8	
Reference	Shareholders' Equity - Breakdown by equity classes according to Balance Sheet in Financial Statements		
	Total Shareholders' Equity	22,435	
1	Share capital	1,580	Reference 4
2	Share premium	16,850	Reference 5
3	Retained earnings	3,154	Reference 6
4	Contributions from shareholder	1,300	Reference 8
5	Reserves current year	(449)	Reference 17

4. PRUDENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Own Funds Requirement

The Company, as a Class 2 investment firm shall at all times have own funds at least the highest of the following:

- Initial Capital Requirement,
- Fixed Overheads Requirement and
- K-Factors Requirement.

4.1.1 Initial Capital Requirement

As per the Title III of the Law, the initial capital of a CIF which is authorized to provide any of the investment services or perform any of the investment activities listed in points (3) and (6) of Part I of Annex I to the Investment Services and Activities and Regulated Markets Law, shall be 750,000 EUR while for a CIF which is authorized to provide any of the investment activities listed in points (1), (2), (4), (5) and (7) which is not permitted to hold clients' money or securities belonging to its clients, the initial capital shall be 75,000 EUR. For all other CIFs, the initial capital shall be 150,000 EUR.

Therefore, since the Company is authorized to provide the investment service of dealing on own account, its initial capital is 750,000 EUR.

4.1.2 Fixed Overheads Requirement

The fixed overheads requirement (FOR) applies to all CIFs. The FOR is intended to calculate a minimum amount of capital that a CIF would need available to absorb losses if it has cause to wind-down or exit the market. It is calculated as the one quarter of the fixed overheads of the preceding year (or business



plan where the audited financial statements are not available) in accordance with the provision of Article 13 of IFR.

Further to the above, the Company's fixed overheads requirement based on its latest audited financial statements, is as per the table below:

Table 9: Fixed Overheads Requirement in EUR'000

Metric	Amount
Gross Fixed Overhead Expenses	19,142
(-) Total Deductions	(4,129)
Fixed Overhead Expenses based on most recent audited annual figures	15,013
Fixed Overheads Requirement	3,753

4.1.3 K-Factors Requirement

The K-Factors capital requirement is essentially a mixture of activity- and exposure-based requirements. The K-factors which apply to an individual investment firm will depend on the MiFID investment services and activities it undertakes. The capital requirement from applying K-Factors formula is the sum of RtC, RtM and RtF.

Further to the above and since the Company is a Class 2 IF which is authorized to provide the investment service of *Dealing on Own Account*, all RtC, RtM and RtF proxies are applicable for the Company.

The following table outlines the Company's K-Factors Requirement, as at 31 December 2025, decomposed into the various K-Factors that apply for the Company:

Table 10: K-Factors Requirement in EUR'000

	Metric	31 st of December 2025	
		Factor Amount	K-Factor Requirement
RtC	AUM	27,702	6
	CMH	20,282	81
	ASA	2,944	1
	COH (cash trades)	67	0
	Total RtC		88
RtM	NPR		3,265
	Total RtM		3,265
RtF	TCD		994
	DTF (cash trades)	46	0
	DTF (derivative trades)	186,011	19
	CON		-
	Total RtF		1,013
Total K-Factors Requirement			4,366



4.1.3.1 Risk to Client (RtC)

RtC metrics cover the full spectrum of different MiFID services of the way investment firms service clients and by definition is the most important metric as it captures the risk of potential harm posed by investment firms to clients. RtC is defined as the sum of client Assets Under Management (“**AUM**”), Client Money Held (“**CMH**”), Assets Safeguarded and Administered (“**ASA**”) and Client Orders Handled (“**COH**”), multiplied by relevant coefficients per K-Factor.

The Company is required to calculate the following applicable K-Factors pertinent to RtC:

- **AUM:** Captures the risk of harm to clients from mismanagement of client portfolios or poor execution and provides reassurance to clients in terms of the continuity of the service of portfolio management and ongoing investment advice. This applies to the Company, through the copy-trading product offering.
- **CMH:** Captures the risk of harm to client money safeguarded by the investment firm, taking into account the legal arrangements in relation to asset segregation. Risk to client in relation to CMH may arise in the event of bankruptcy, insolvency, or entry into resolution or administration of the investment firm, or of a third party with which the investment firm holds client money. As part of its business, the Company receives from its customers, cash deposits to enable them to perform transactions in financial instruments and to this end, it was subject to the risk captured by this K-Factor.
- **ASA:** Captures the risk of harm to client financial instruments or assets safeguarded by the investment firm and ensures that investment firms hold capital in proportion to such balances, regardless of whether they are on their own balance sheet or in third-party accounts. Due to the nature of CFD products, ASA does not apply to the Company and the safeguarding of clients’ positions in CFD products is captured under K-CMH. ASA applies to the product offering of Shares and ETFs.
- **COH:** Captures the risk of harm to clients of the investment firm which executes orders as part of execution-only services to clients, or when an investment firm is part of a chain for client orders. The Company is subject to the risk captured from K-COH for the product offering of Shares and ETFs. Conversely, due to the Company executing clients’ orders in its own name whilst acting as principal to client trades in CFD products, COH does not apply to the Company and such a risk is captured under K-DTF.

The Rolling Average Approach is used for calculating capital requirements regarding AUM, CMH, ASA and COH as presented within the IFR.

Policies and procedures are in place by the Company to ensure that K-Factor data are accessible and available at all times. In addition, data pertinent to RtC is collected on a daily and monthly basis, depending on the applicable proxy, for monitoring purposes. Should it be deemed that the Company’s capital adequacy position is threatened, appropriate actions will be taken.

The Company’s overall RtC position is at an acceptable level, with the capital charges associated with the proxies being at low levels, and with the following risk mitigation practices being employed:

In regards to AUM, the Company ensures that the Portfolio Management department is adequately staffed with competent personnel that satisfy all of the Commission’s requirements in terms of skill, knowledge and experience.



In regards to CMH, The Company holds money on behalf of clients in accordance with the client money rules set out in the CySEC's Directive DI87-01 for the Safeguarding of Client Assets, Product Governance Obligations and Inducements. Such monies are classified as "segregated client funds" in accordance with the CySEC's regulatory requirements. Segregated client money accounts hold statutory trust status, according to regulatory requirements, restricting the Company's ability to control the monies, and accordingly such amounts are not presented on the Company's statement of financial position. Furthermore, the Finance & Accounting Department is responsible for monitoring and supervising the reconciliation of the client balances to any table entries used and to the corresponding General Ledger Account balances, in order to ensure that client money is properly and adequately safeguarded.

In regards to ASA, the Company safeguards the real equity positions of its clients in accordance with the rules prescribed by the CySEC's Directive DI87-01 for the Safeguarding of Client Assets, Product Governance Obligations and Inducements.

In regards to COH, the Company performs best execution monitoring to determine if client orders have suffered due to poor execution, with metrics taken into consideration including but not limited to likelihood of execution, slippage and speed of execution.

In regards to the RtC metric as a whole, the Company offers Negative Balance Protection ("**NBP**") to its clients, meaning that they are protected in exceptional market conditions where there is a price change in the underlying that is sufficiently large and sudden, and which results in clients having a negative account value. This means that client losses are limited to the total funds that are in the clients' trading account.

4.1.3.2 Risk to Market (RtM)

RtM metrics apply to all trading book positions which are unhedged, which include in particular positions in debt instruments, equity instruments, collective investment undertakings, foreign exchange and gold, and commodities. RtM is comprised of Net Position Risk ("**NPR**") and Clearing Margin Given ("**CMG**"). Non-trading book positions must also be included, where these give rise to Foreign Exchange Risk or Commodity Risk.

Trading book NPR is subject to the following:

- **Equity Risk:** Captures the risk involved with a certain trading position, commonly incurred due to the changes in price of the equity (i.e. stocks and indices) instruments on the Company. The Company calculates its capital requirements for Equity risk as the sum of the own funds requirements for the general and specific risk of its positions in equity instruments.
- **Foreign Exchange Risk:** Captures the risk involved with unanticipated exchange rate changes and unexpected changes in the price of gold on the Company.
- **Commodity Risk:** Captures the risk involved with the unexpected changes in commodity prices. These commodities are split into precious metals (except gold), base metals, agricultural products and other energy products (oil, gas).

Non-trading book NPR is also applicable to the Company in relation to its Foreign Exchange Risk exposure arising from its Balance Sheet assets and liabilities that were denominated and funded in a currency other than its reporting currency (i.e. EUR). The foreign exchange risk is considered as low.

The default methodology to calculate RtM is using NPR, with NPR capturing the risk that is attributed



to a change in value of financial instruments that arise from factors including market fluctuations and instrument-specific parameters such as volatility and correlations. The Company applies the Standardized Approach in calculating the NPR, as this is specified within Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26th June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the “**Capital Requirements Regulation**” or “**CRR**”) for Market risk exposures.

The alternative RtM methodology of CMG does not apply to the Company as, based on its business model, the execution and settlement of its own transactions does not take place through a clearing member or a qualifying central counterparty.

The Company has in place policies and procedures to ensure that K-Factor data are accessible and available at all times. Should it be deemed that the Company’s capital adequacy position is threatened then appropriate actions will be taken.

The Company’s overall RtM position is at an acceptable level, with the capital charges associated with the proxies being at relatively low levels, with the following risk mitigation practices being employed:

The Equity risk, Foreign Exchange risk, and Commodity risk the Company is exposed to, are effectively managed by monitoring market prices for offered products, setting and controlling risk limits such as through the establishment of maximum values of exposure to a particular instrument, and by implementing appropriate hedging strategies.

4.1.3.3 Risk to Firm (RtF)

RtF metrics capture the risk of Trading Counterparty Default (“**TCD**”), Concentration risk for trading book exposures to counterparties (“**CON**”) and Operational risks from Daily Trading Flow (“**DTF**”). RtF is defined as the sum of TCD, CON and DTF.

The Company is required to calculate the following applicable K-Factors pertinent to RtF:

- **TCD:** Captures the risk of harm to the investment firm by counterparties to over-the-counter derivatives, repurchase transactions, securities and commodities lending or borrowing transactions, long settlement transactions, margin lending transactions or any other securities financing transactions. In addition, TCD captures the additional risk posed by recipients of loans granted by the investment firm on an ancillary basis as part of an investment service.
- **CON:** Captures the risk of harm to the investment firm by counterparties, including issuers of instruments in which the firm maintains positions, where the exposure values are derived from the summation of TCD and NPR on a counterparty/group of connected counterparties level, with a capital charge being enforced only when the maximum allowable limit as determined in relation to the investment firm’s own funds, is exceeded.
- **DTF:** Captures the risk of harm to the investment firm in the form of Operational risk due to large volumes of trades concluded for its own account or for clients in its own name which could result from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This applies to the Company, since through its Dealing on Own Account license, the Company executes trades for CFDs on a principal basis.

The Company calculates TCD by multiplying the value of the exposures, based on replacement cost and an add-on for potential future exposure, by risk factors, accounting for mitigating effects of effective netting and the exchange of collateral.



CON is calculated by taking into consideration the exposure value, the own funds requirement of the total exposure, the exposure value excess, the maximum allowable limit, the duration of the excess and the counterparty type. A capital charge shall be applied only upon a breach by a counterparty of the maximum allowable limit, with the capital charge defined as the Own Funds Requirement for the Excess (“OFRE”).

The Company applies the Rolling Average Approach for calculating capital requirements regarding DTF as presented within the IFR.

Policies and procedures are in place by the Company to ensure that K-Factor data are accessible and available at all times. In addition, data pertinent to RtF is collected on a daily basis, for monitoring purposes. Should it be deemed that the Company’s capital adequacy position is threatened then appropriate actions will be taken.

The Company’s overall RtF position is at an acceptable level, with the capital charges associated with the proxies being at relatively low levels, with the following risk mitigation practices being employed:

The Company utilises client used margin as collateral in order to counteract the exposure value and ensure that the TCD metric is adequately managed.

In regards to CON, the Company monitors on an ongoing basis the exposures that arise from its clients’ trades in order to take action against the maximum allowable limit being breached.

In regards to DTF, the Company performs best execution monitoring to determine if client orders have suffered due to poor execution, with metrics taken into consideration including but not limited to likelihood of execution, slippage and speed of execution.

4.2 Capital Ratios

According to Article 9 of the IFR, Investment firms shall have own funds consisting of the sum of their Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital, and shall meet all the following conditions at all times:

$$\frac{\text{Common Equity Tier 1 Capital}}{D} \geq 56\%$$

$$\frac{\text{Common Equity Tier 1 Capital} + \text{Additional Tier 1 Capital}}{D} \geq 75\%$$

$$\frac{\text{Common Equity Tier 1 Capital} + \text{Additional Tier 1 Capital} + \text{Tier 2 Capital}}{D} \geq 100\%$$

Where D is the Company’s own funds requirement calculated in accordance with Article 11.

The Company’s own funds, own funds requirement and capital ratio reported as at 31 December 2025, were the following:



Table 11: Capital Excess/Ratio, in EUR'000

	Fully phased in	Reference
Capital		
Common Equity Tier 1	22,249	
Additional Tier 1	-	
Tier 2	-	
Total Own Funds	22,249	a
Own Funds Requirement		
K-Factors Requirement	4,366	b
Fixed Overheads Requirement	3,753	c
Permanent Minimum Capital Requirement	750	d
Minimum Own Funds Requirement	4,366	e = (higher of b, c, d)
Capital Excess/Ratio		
Capital Excess	17,883	a-e
Capital Adequacy Ratio	509.64%	a/e

As per the above results, the Company as at 31 December 2025 maintained adequate own funds to cover its capital requirements. However, the Company should monitor the above ratios in order to ensure compliance with the capital adequacy requirements at all times.

4.3 Liquidity Requirement

As a Class 2 investment firm, the Company is required to hold an amount of liquid assets equivalent to at least one third of the fixed overheads requirement. The purpose is to ensure that the investment firms have an adequate stock of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets that can be converted easily and immediately in private markets in cash to meet their liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day liquidity stress scenario.

The IFR specifies the instruments that are eligible to be qualified as liquid assets to be included in the calculation of the said ratio:

- Coins and banknotes.
- Claims on ECB or other Central Banks.
- High Quality Covered Bonds.
- Shares or units in CIUs.

In this respect and as per the Company's latest audited financial statements, the Company has the following liquid assets which are well above the 1/3 of the total fixed overheads requirement.



Table 12: Liquidity Requirement, in EUR'000

Liquidity	Amount
Liquid Assets	1,633
Liquidity Requirement	1,251
Surplus	382

Further to the above, the Company maintained adequate liquid assets to cover the one third fixed overheads requirement. However, the Company should monitor the above in order to ensure compliance at all times.

4.4 Reporting Requirements

4.4.1 Quarterly Submissions

The Company as a Class 2 investment firm is required by the Law to report on a quarterly basis the following items:

- a) Level and composition of own funds.
- b) Own funds requirements.
- c) Own funds requirement calculations.
- d) Where the firm is a Class 3 firm – the level of activity, including the balance sheet.
- e) Revenue breakdown by investment service and applicable K-Factors.
- f) Concentration risk.
- g) Liquidity requirements.

The information above shall be reported to CySEC using the prudential form *IF CLASS2 Ind* on a quarterly basis through CySEC's XBRL portal.

The Senior Management as well as the Risk Manager monitor these reporting requirements and have policies and procedures in place to help meet the specific regulatory requirements. This is achieved through the preparation of accounts to monitor the financial and capital position of the Company.

Moreover, the Company is required to submit immediately to CySEC the prudential Form under exceptional reporting, when:

- i. The own funds of the CIF have decreased below its own funds requirement,
- ii. The CIF's liquid assets are below its liquidity requirement, and
- iii. The CIF has exceeded the concentration risk limits, as defined in Articles 37(1) and 37(3) of IFR.

During the year under review, the Company's own funds never dropped below its own funds requirement and the Company fulfilled its obligations by successfully submitting, on a quarterly basis, the Capital Adequacy Reports.

4.4.2 Concentration Risk Requirements

The concentration risk arising from exposures to each counterparty, including central counterparties, groups of connected counterparties, and counterparties in the same economic sector, geographic



region or from the same activity or commodity, the application of credit risk mitigation techniques, and including in particular risks associated with large indirect credit exposures such as a single collateral issuer, must be addressed and controlled including by means of written policies and procedures.

Exposure means any asset or off-balance sheet item without applying the risk weights or degrees of risk. Large Exposure means the exposures in the trading book/banking book of an investment firm to a client or a group of connected clients, the value of which exceeds the limits set.

The CIFs that are categorized as Class 2 IFs should continue to monitor and control their concentration risk with regards to their trading book exposures to a client or a group of connected clients in accordance with Part four of IFR.

CIFs shall monitor and control their concentration risk so as not to exceed the following limits as per Article 37 of IFR.

Table 13: Large Exposure Limits

Type	Limit
Institution	Min {up to 100% of eligible capital, Max (25% of eligible capital, 150m EUR)}
Non-institution	25% of eligible capital

Where any trading book exposure exceeds the limits mentioned above, a CIF shall calculate an additional capital requirement as part of the K-CON requirement.

According to Circular C513, the Company should notify CySEC without delay when the limits referred to in article 37(3) of IFR are exceeded, as required by article 38 of IFR.

Moreover, harm can arise from more than just a concentrated trading book exposure to a client. To mitigate the potential for harm that can arise from different types of concentrated exposures or relationships, the Company should monitor and control all their sources of concentration risk, including:

- Exposures in a trading book.
- Assets (for example, trade debts) not recorded in a trading book.
- Off-balance sheet items.
- The location of client money.
- The location of client assets.
- The location of its own cash deposits.
- The sources of its earnings.

However, there are no limits on the banking book exposures of an Investment Firm.

The Company reports to CySEC on a quarterly basis the level of concentration risk with respect to the credit institutions, investment firms and other entities where client money are held and where client securities are deposited while it shall report the level of concentration risk with respect to the credit institutions where its own cash is deposited as per Article 54(2) of IFR. Moreover, the Company reports the top five clients from which the largest amounts of the Company's earnings are derived as well as the top five, if available, largest trading book exposures and largest exposures not recorded in the



trading book.

4.5 Other Material Risks

Operational Risk

Operational risk means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

The following list presents some event-type categories, included in operational risk, with some examples for each category:

Table 14: Operational Risk Event-Type Categories

Category	Events
Internal Fraud	Misappropriation of assets
	Tax evasion
	Intentional mismarking of positions
	Bribery
External Fraud	Theft of information
	Hacking damage
	Third-party theft
	Forgery
Employment Practices and Workplace Safety	Discrimination
	Workers compensation
	Employee health
	Safety
Clients, Products, and Business Practice	Market manipulation
	Antitrust
	Improper trade
Damage to Physical Assets	Damage to physical assets from a natural disaster
Business Disruption and Systems Failures	Utility disruptions
	Software failures
	Hardware failures
Execution, Delivery, and Process Management	Data entry errors
	Accounting errors
	Failed mandatory reporting
	Negligent loss of client assets

The Company manages operational risk through a control-based environment in which processes are documented and transactions are reconciled and monitored. This is supported by continuous monitoring of operational risk incidents to ensure that past failures are not repeated.

Furthermore, the Company has in place policies and processes whose implementation assists with the evaluation and management of any exposures to operational risk.



The Company has implemented an operational risk management framework designed to ensure that operational risks are assessed, mitigated and reported in a consistent manner consisting of, inter alia, the following components:

- Maintaining a four-eye structure and implementing board oversight over the strategic decisions made by the heads of departments;
- An IT Disaster Recovery Plan has been designed in order to be used in the event of a force majeure affecting the Company's internal systems and databases;
- Maintenance of Risk Registers in the Context of the ICARA;
- A Business Continuity Plan has been implemented which helps protect all of the Company's information databases including data, records and facilities;
- The majority of actions occurring in the Company's systems are automated and therefore it is less likely that a human error will occur;
- Review of risks and controls as part of the Internal Audit function; and
- Regular review and updating of the Company's policies.

Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from an adverse perception of the image of the Company by Clients, counterparties, shareholders, investors or regulators. Reputational risk could be triggered by poor performance, the loss of one or more of the Company's key directors, the loss of large Clients, poor Client service, fraud or theft, Client claims, legal action, regulatory fines and from negative publicity relating to the Company's operations whether such a fact is true or false.

The Company is aware that, operating in a demanding industry, with many competitors, who may also act in unethical ways, could introduce risks of a reputational nature. The possibility of having to deal with serious incidents is limited as the Company exerts its best efforts in providing high quality services to its clients. In addition, the Company's Board members and Senior Management comprise of experienced professionals who are recognized in the industry for their integrity and ethos, and, as such, add value to the Company.

The Company aims to minimize reputational risk through the implementation of a strong internal control system and adequate policies and procedures (including in the area of client complaint handling). Furthermore, the Company aims to also mitigate this risk by ensuring that all employees are adequately trained and equipped with the required skills to fulfil their duties.

Business Risk

Business risk arises due to probable losses that might be incurred by the Company during unfavorable market conditions, thus, having a current and/or future possible impact on earnings or capital from adverse business decisions and/or the lack of responses to industry changes by the Company.

Furthermore, business risk may arise from the probability of inadequate profits or losses due to the unavailability of Liquidity Providers to execute transactions.

The Company may be exposed to business risk in case of a deterioration of business and economic conditions in the markets in which it operates. The Company's business plans involve an expansion of its clientele so as to grow its revenue base and increase its profitability. However, the Company has taken into consideration business risk when preparing its financial projections and when conducting



its stress testing procedures.

In order to avoid any potential damage to the Company's financial position, the Company continuously evaluates (and redesigns if and when necessary) its business plans taking into account changing economic conditions.

The Company has policies and procedures in place when dealing with possible Client complaints in order to provide the best possible assistance and service under such circumstances.

Regulatory Risk

Regulatory risk is the risk the Company faces by not complying with relevant Laws and Directives issued by its supervisory body. If materialized, regulatory risk could trigger the effects of reputation and strategic risk. The Company has documented procedures and policies based on the requirements of relevant Laws and Directives issued by the Commission; these can be found in the Procedures Manual. Compliance with these procedures and policies are further assessed and reviewed by the Company's Internal Auditors and suggestions for improvement are implemented by management. The Internal Auditors evaluate and test the effectiveness of the Company's control framework at least annually. Therefore, the risk of non-compliance is very low.

Legal and Compliance Risk

Legal and Compliance risks arise from violations of, or non-conformance with, the Law, Directives and Circulars issued thereof, regulations, prescribed practices, internal policies, and procedures, or ethical standards. This risk exposes the Company mainly to financial losses due to imposed fines from the Regulators. Compliance incidents may also lead to diminished reputation, reduced Company value, limited business opportunities, reduced expansion potential, and possible inability to enforce contracts.

The probability of such risks occurring is relatively low due to the detailed internal procedures and policies implemented by the Company and regular reviews by the Internal Auditors. The structure of the Company is such to promote clear coordination of duties and the management consists of individuals of suitable professional experience, ethos and integrity, who have accepted responsibility for setting and achieving the Company's strategic targets and goals. In addition, the Board meets at least annually to discuss such issues and any suggestions to enhance compliance are implemented by management.

Information Technology Risk

Information Technology (hereinafter, "IT") risk could occur as a result of inadequate information technology and processing, or arise from an inadequate IT strategy and policy or inadequate use of the Company's IT.

The aim of the Company is for the materialization of IT risk to be minimized to the lowest possible level and, as such, the Company shall take the respective rectifying measures, as and when deemed necessary.

Specifically, policies have been implemented and measures have been taken regarding backup procedures, software maintenance, hardware maintenance, internet use, data protection procedures, and disaster recovery, as applicable.



Conduct Risk

Conduct risk is defined as the risk of an action, by an individual, financial institution or the industry as a whole, which leads to customer detriment or undermines market integrity. This can bring sanctions and negative publicity to the Company. Moreover, the EBA has defined conduct risk as the current or prospective risk of losses to an institution arising from inappropriate supply of financial services including cases of willful or negligent misconduct. Consequently, conduct risk arises from failures of designated liquidity providers located in third countries associated with the Company. Furthermore, the Company can be exposed to conduct risks arising from inadequate agreements with the third parties that hold clients' funds.

The Company will continue to monitor the financial soundness of the liquidity providers and make sure that it can justify the trading risks it undertakes, ensuring that it is in such a cash flow position that it can undertake the settlement of all trades introduced or executed or hedged by its clients. Moreover, the Company recognizes the importance of ensuring its clients' protection, thus, the Company has in place arrangements such as stop-out limits and maintains adequate agreements with its Liquidity Providers.

5. INTERNAL CAPITAL ADEQUACY AND RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The purpose of capital is to provide sufficient resources to absorb unexpected losses over and above the ones that are expected in the normal course of business. The Company aims to maintain a minimum risk asset ratio which will ensure there is sufficient capital to support the Company during stressed conditions.

Pursuant to Chapter 2 and Paragraph 18 of the Law, the Company should establish sound, effective and comprehensive arrangements, strategies and processes to assess and maintain on an ongoing basis the amounts, types and distribution of internal capital and liquid assets that they consider adequate to cover the nature and level of risks which they may pose to others and to which the investment firms themselves are or might be exposed. These arrangements, strategies and processes shall be appropriate and proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the activities of the Company, and they shall be subject to regular internal review.

In light of the above, the ICARA report presents the main business background and developments of the Company, a summary of the Company's business economic environment, the Company's financial summary for the previous and upcoming years, the business and strategic goals, organizational structure and the risk management framework, the overall assessment of its material risks as well as provides forward looking capital and liquidity planning.

The Company recognizes the importance of the ICARA and appreciates that it enables the firm to justify its business strategy and risk assessments in such a way as to be more diligent in the inclusion of risk factors in the business design process and also to hold adequate capital against the gross risks to which it is exposed to. It is also acknowledged that the ICARA Report is a reasonably intense process, requiring information from many different departments and committees of the Company and also it requires senior management time and involvement at the design phase, during the risk and financial data collection phase and the sign-off phase. Therefore, the Board is committed to continuously update the ICARA at least annually to reflect the latest strategic plans and updates.



6. REMUNERATION POLICY AND PRACTICES

The Company has established a remuneration policy to set out the remuneration practices of the Company taking into consideration the salaries and benefits of the staff, in accordance with the provisions of the Directive as well as the Circular 031 (Circular 031 has been issued in place of Guidelines GD-IF-07 for the correct filing purposes) on remuneration policies and practices, where these comply with specific principles in a way and to the extent that is appropriate to the Company's size, internal organization and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities. Furthermore, the Company's remuneration strategy is designed to reward and motivate the people who are committed to maintaining a long-term career within the Company and performing their role in the interests of the Company.

The design of the Policy is approved by the people who effectively direct the business of the Company, after taking advice from the compliance function, and implemented by appropriate functions to promote effective corporate governance. The people who effectively direct the business are responsible for the implementation of remuneration policies and practices and for preventing and dealing with any relevant risks, that remuneration policies and practices can create. The Board discusses remuneration policy matters at least annually. Furthermore, the Policy also benefits from the full support of senior management or, where appropriate, the supervisory function, so that necessary steps can be taken to ensure that relevant persons effectively comply with the conflicts of interest and conduct of business policies and procedures.

Finally, the Policy aims to (i) provide for sufficient incentives so as the relevant persons, -to achieve the business targets, (ii) deliver an appropriate link between reward and performance whilst at the same time consisting of a comprehensive, consistent and effective risk management tool that prevents excessive risk taking and /or mis-selling practices in light of financial incentives schemes, which could lead to compliance risks for the Company in the long-run.

Remuneration Committee

It is noted that the Company has considered its size, internal organization and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities and it has decided to establish a remuneration Committee in order to ensure the adequacy of policies and procedures as regards remuneration practices are maintained.

Remuneration System

The Company's remuneration system and policy is concerned with practices of the Company for those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on its risk profile, i.e. the Senior Management and members of the Board; the said practices are established to ensure that the rewards for the "executive management" are linked to the Company's performance, to provide an incentive to achieve the key business aims and deliver an appropriate link between reward and performance whilst ensuring base salary levels are not set at artificially low levels. The Company uses remuneration as a significant method of attracting and retaining key employees whose talent can contribute to the Company's short- and long-term success.

The Company's remuneration system takes into account the highly competitive sector in which the Company operates, and the considerable amount of resources the Company invests in each member of the staff. The remuneration includes all forms of benefits provided by the Company to its staff and can be Financial or non-Financial remuneration.



The total remuneration of staff currently consists of a fixed and a variable component.

Ratio of Variable and Fixed Remuneration

In accordance with Article 30 of the IFD, it must be ensured that the fixed and variable components of total remuneration are set in a way that allows a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration and reflects the business strategy of the investment firm and associated risks.

Remuneration is either fixed or variable; there is no third category of remuneration. A clear distinction between those two types of remuneration is necessary to ensure that compliance with requirements on the variable remuneration of identified staff can be monitored and supervised.

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 21(g)(i) of the Directive, Variable Remuneration should not exceed 100% of the Fixed Remuneration for each individual. It is clarified in an effort to prevent emerging any conflict of interest between the Company and its clients, the Company shall trigger the process of enhanced monitoring towards any employee of the Customer Service Representative Department, whose Variable Remuneration components reach 100% of the Fixed Remuneration in the given month.

Furthermore, none of the Relevant Persons employed by the Company shall receive the Variable Remuneration exceeding 200% of the Fixed Remuneration component.

Fixed Remuneration

Fixed remuneration varies for different positions/roles depending on each position's actual functional requirements, and it is set at levels which reflect the educational level, experience, accountability, and responsibility needed for a staff member to perform each position/role. The remuneration is also set in comparison with standard market practices employed by the other market participants/competitors.

The Fixed Remuneration has as a purpose to attract and retain Company's employees. This fixed amount of remuneration includes salary, fixed pay allowance and other cash allowances and are all determined based on the role and position of each employee, considering the experience, seniority, education, responsibility, and market conditions.

Furthermore, the employee's personal goals and performance evaluation in relation to the objectives set up at the beginning of the period and the employee's professional conduct with clients are taken into account in order to determine the remuneration.

The Company's fixed remuneration is approved by the Board of Directors for all the relevant employees and it is reviewed by the Company at such intervals, as it shall decide at its sole discretion, without affecting the other terms of employment.

Variable Remuneration

The variable remuneration is a performance-based remuneration which motivates, and rewards staff members based on their results in relation with the targets set at the beginning of the year. This kind of remuneration is not guaranteed, and the BoD has determined a maximum percentage of variable remuneration relative to the fixed remuneration in order to ensure a compliant ratio between these two kinds of remuneration.



Furthermore, no remuneration is payable under deferral arrangements (with vested or unvested portions). Finally, the Company did not pay any non-cash remuneration for the year under review, since the Company does not have any non-cash instruments, such as shares or other equivalent non-cash instruments, in place.

The Company recognizes that its remuneration system has some features that increase the mis-selling risk. Therefore, the Company applies effective mitigation controls for each part of the remuneration system.

Other Factors

Other factors taken into account for the remuneration of the Company's employees are the following:

- a. The financial viability of the Company,
- b. The general financial situation and the state in which the Company operates,
- c. Each employee's personal objectives (such as personal development, compliance with the Company's systems and controls, compliance with regulatory requirements, commitment and work ethics) performance evaluation and the rating received based on their annual performance in relation to the objectives set up at the beginning of the period,
- d. Each employee's professional conduct with Clients (such as acting in the best interest of the Client, fair treatment of Clients and inducing Client satisfaction), as applicable.

Control Functions

The Company must ensure that employees engaged in Control Functions:

- a) Are independent from the business units they oversee;
- b) Have appropriate authority; and
- c) Are remunerated:
 - i. Adequately to attract qualified and experienced staff; and
 - ii. In accordance with the achievement of the objectives linked to their functions, independent of the performance of the business areas they control.

Further to the above, the Policy is designed to manage the conflicts of interest which might if other business areas had undue influence over the remuneration of employees within Control Functions. Moreover, the need to avoid undue influence is particularly important where employees from the Control Functions are embedded in other business areas.

Performance Appraisal

The Company recognizes the responsibility that the Staff have in driving its future success and delivering value for the Company, and that remuneration is a key component in motivating and compensating its employees. Furthermore, the overall remuneration policy incorporates an annual variable incentive compensation reflecting individual performance and overall performance.

The individual performance is assessed during the annual appraisal process, which establishes objectives for all staff covering both financial and non-financial factors, specific behavioral competencies including compliance and risk management behaviors with regards to the Company's procedures.



The Company shall ensure that where remuneration is linked with performance, the total amount of remuneration is based on a combination of the performance assessment of:

- a. The individual (quantitative as well as qualitative criteria except those who perform their duties on Control Functions where only qualitative criteria apply, are considered; annual performance evaluation and performance rating are taken into account),
- b. The business unit concerned, and
- c. The overall results of the Company and as long as conflicts of interest are mitigated, as described in this Policy.

The Company implements a performance appraisal method, which is based on a set of Key Performance Indicators, developed for each business unit and its target is to promote healthy competition amongst personnel, analysis of weak and strong sides of each employee based on performance, and to give feedback to the staff member in order to motivate them to improve.

Most of the times, the performance appraisal takes place in a multiyear framework in order to ensure that the appraisal process assesses employees' long-term performance. However, sometimes the performance appraisal is performed on a medium and short-term basis, and the performance indicators of this type of performance appraisal include quantitative as well as qualitative criteria.

The performance appraisal on medium and short-term is being performed as follows:

- **Setting Targets**
 - The Company implements a performance appraisal program based on key performance indicators and targets.
 - Each department sets targets for which the Company functions, departments and individuals are expected to achieve over a specific timeframe.
- **Performance Checks & Feedback**
 - The Company's managers provide support and feedback to the staff during the daily activities, time periods decided and/or during formal or informal performance reviews.
 - The aim is to assist the staff to develop their skills and competencies.
- **Annual Performance Evaluation**
 - The Company at the end of each year evaluates the overall performance of the year using quantitative and qualitative criteria.
 - The performance review determines the level of variable remuneration to be awarded.

Remuneration of Senior Management Personnel and Directors

The remuneration policy of the Company is intended to ensure that the Company will attract and retain the most qualified Senior Management Personnel and Directors. As stated above, the criteria used for determining the remuneration of the Company's directors are segregated into quantitative and qualitative criteria. The quantitative remuneration criteria mostly rely on numeric and financial data such as the Company's performance and the individual performance evaluation and ratings of each member of staff whose professional activities affect the risk profile of the firm. In addition to the quantitative criteria, the Company has put in place qualitative criteria which include compliance with regulatory requirements and internal procedures, fair treatment of clients and client satisfaction.

Moreover, the remuneration of the Company's non-executive directors is fixed, and it is set at a level



that is market aligned and reflects the qualification and competencies required based on the Company's size and complexity, the responsibilities and the time that the non-executive directors are expected to consume in order to serve the Company.

The table below provides information on the remuneration of Executive and Non-Executive Directors and Senior Management (including other staff whose activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Company), broken down by fixed and variable remuneration.

Table 15: Remuneration of Staff whose Activities have a Material Impact on the Company's Risk Profile

Position	Number of Beneficiaries	Fixed	Variable	Total
Executive and Non-Executive Directors	6	172,340	0	172,340
Senior Management (excluding directors) and Other Staff	18	803,737	43,632	847,369
Total	24	976,077	43,632	1,019,709

The variable to fixed remuneration ratio as at 31 December 2025 was 4.47%.

Article 32 of the IFD sets, among others, the conditions on variable remuneration paid to employees:

- At least 50% of the variable remuneration shall consist of shares/ share-linked instruments/ equivalent non-cash instruments that adequately reflect the credit quality of the IF as a going concern, or non-cash instruments which reflect the instruments of the portfolios managed;
- At least 40% of the variable remuneration is deferred over the three-to-five-year period.

Following the Article 32(4)(a) of the IFD, these points do not apply to the Company since the Company does not fall under the definition of 'significant CIF' (on and off-balance sheet assets is on average less than 100 million EUR over the preceding four-year period).

Moreover, according to Article 34(4) of IFD, Investment Firms are required to disclose the number of natural persons that are remunerated 1 million EUR or more per financial year, in pay brackets of 1 million EUR, including their job responsibilities, the business area involved and the main elements of salary, bonus, long-term award and pension contribution. Nevertheless, currently there are no natural persons at the Company that are remunerated 1 million EUR or more per financial year and as such the above disclosure is not applicable to the Company.

During the year there were no deferred remuneration, sign-on or severance payments.

7. INVESTMENT POLICY

Investment Firms should disclose the following information in accordance with Article 46 of IFR:

- a) The proportion of voting rights attached to the shares held directly or indirectly by the investment firm, broken down by Member State and sector;
- b) A complete description of voting behavior in the general meetings of companies the shares of which are held in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 46, an explanation of the votes, and the ratio of proposals put forward by the administrative or management body of the company which the investment firm has approved; and
- c) An explanation of the use of proxy advisor firms;
- d) The voting guidelines regarding the companies, the shares of which are held in accordance



with paragraph 2 of Article 46.

Investment Firms which meet the criteria of Paragraph 26(8)(a) of the Law, whose average on-and-off balance sheet assets over the 4-year period are less than 100 million EUR, are exempted from the disclosure requirement regarding investment policy.

The Company's average on-and off-balance sheet assets for the preceding four-year period are less than 100 million EUR and as such it meets the criteria of the paragraph 26(8) of the Law. Therefore, the Company is exempted from the disclosure requirement regarding investment policy.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE RISKS

From 26 December 2022, investment firms shall disclose information on environmental, social and governance risks (ESG risks), including physical risks and transition risks, as defined in the EBA's report referred to in Article 35 of the IFD. The information on ESG shall be disclosed once in the first year and biannually thereafter.

Investment Firms which meet the criteria of Paragraph 26(8)(a) of the Law, and whose average on-and-off balance sheet assets over the 4-year period are less than 100 million EUR, are exempted from the disclosure of information on environmental, social and governance risks, including physical risks and transition risks as per Article 35 of IFD.

The Company's average on-and-off-balance sheet assets for the preceding four-year period are less than 100 million EUR and as such it meets the criteria of the paragraph 26(8) of the Law. Therefore, the Company is exempted from the disclosure requirement regarding ESG.



9 APPENDIX A – SPECIFIC REFERENCES TO THE IFR

IFR Reference	High Level Summary	Section
Scope of disclosure requirements		
46 (1)	Requirement to publish market disclosures, on the date of publication of the annual financial statements.	1.2
46 (2)	Requirement to publish market disclosures for small and non-interconnected IFs	N/A
46 (3)	Requirement to publish market disclosures for IFs which do not longer meet the criteria of small and non-interconnected IF	N/A
46 (4)	Market disclosures to be published in an appropriate medium or provide clear cross-references to other media.	1.4
Risk management objectives and policies		
47	Disclosure of the risk management objectives and policies for each separate category of risk set out in Parts Three, Four and Five of the IFR, including a summary of the strategies and processes to manage those risks and a concise risk statement approved by the investment firm's management body succinctly describing the investment firm's overall risk profile associated with the business strategy	1.5 , 4.1 , 4.5
Governance		
48 (a)	Disclosure of the number of directorships held by members of the management body	2.3
48 (b)	The policy on diversity with regard to the selection of members of the management body, its objectives and any relevant targets set out in that policy, and the extent to which those objectives and targets have been achieved	2.2 , 2.4
48 (c)	whether or not the investment firm has set up a separate risk committee and the number of times the risk committee has met annually	2.1.3
Own Funds		
49 (1) (a)	Full reconciliation of Common Equity Tier 1 items, Additional Tier 1 items, Tier 2 items and applicable filters and deductions applied to own funds of the investment firm and the balance sheet in the audited financial statements of the IF;	3.3
49 (1) (b)	Description of the main features of the Common Equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments issued by the IF	3.2
49 (1) (c)	Description of all restrictions applied to the calculation of own funds in accordance with the IFR and the instruments and deductions to which those restrictions apply	3.1
49 (2)	EBA shall develop implementation standards for points (a), (b), (c) above.	N/A
Own Funds Requirements		
50 (a)	Summary of IF's approach to assessing adequacy of its internal capital to support current and future activities.	4.2
50 (b)	Result of ICARA upon request of the competent authority.	5
50 (c)	K-factors requirement calculated in aggregate form for RtM, RtF, and RtC, based on the sum of the applicable K-factors	4.1.3
50 (d)	Fixed overheads requirement	4.1.2
Remuneration policy and practices		
51	Remuneration policy, including aspects related to gender neutrality and the gender pay gap, for those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile	6
51 (a)	Design characteristics of the remuneration system, including the level of variable remuneration and criteria for awarding variable remuneration, payout in instruments policy, deferral policy and vesting criteria	6
51 (b)	Ratios between fixed and variable remuneration	6



51 (c)	Aggregated quantitative information on remuneration, broken down by senior management and members of staff whose actions have a material impact on the risk profile of the investment firm	6
51 (c)(i)	The amounts of remuneration awarded in the financial year, split into fixed and variable remuneration, and the number of beneficiaries	6
51 (c)(ii)	The amounts and forms of awarded variable remuneration	6
51 (c)(iii)	The amounts of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	N/A
51 (c)(iv)	The amount of deferred remuneration due to vest in the financial year	N/A
51 (c)(v)	The guaranteed variable remuneration awards during the financial year and the number of beneficiaries of those awards	N/A
51 (c)(vi)	The severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year	N/A
51 (c)(vii)	The amounts of severance payments awarded during the financial year, split into paid upfront and deferred, the number of beneficiaries of those payments and the highest payment that has been awarded to a single person	N/A
51 (d)	Whether the IF benefits from a derogation laid down in Article 32(4) of the IFD	6
Investment policy		
52	Not applicable due to criteria referred to in point (a) of Article 32 (4) of the IFD	7
Environmental, social and governance risks		
53	Not applicable due to criteria referred to in point (a) of Article 32 (4) of the IFD	8



10 APPENDIX B – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY

NAGA MARKETS EUROPE LTD - ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE - December 2025

