Baring Asset Management Limited
Investment Firm Prudential Regime (IFPR)
MiFIDPRU 8 Disclosures
for the Year Ending 31 December 2025

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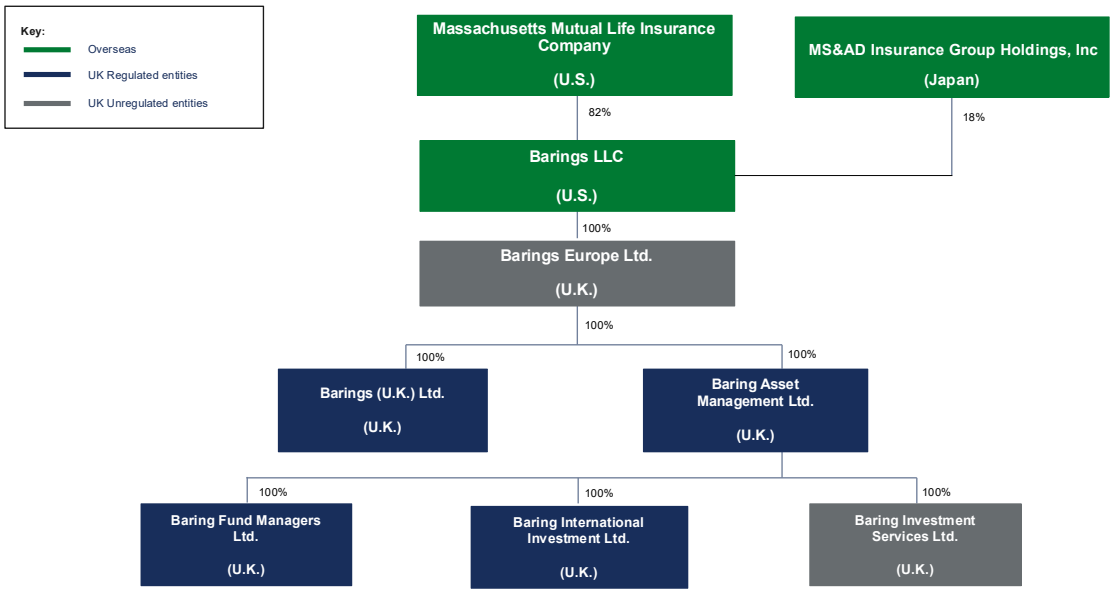
Section 1: Introduction

Baring Asset Management Limited ("the Firm" or "BAML") is a member of the group of entities ("Barings") which is headed by Barings LLC ("the LLC"), an indirect, majority owned subsidiary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company ("MassMutual"). BAML is a direct subsidiary of Barings Europe Limited ("BEL"), which is the holding company for all Barings' European entities (BEL and its subsidiaries collectively constitute "the Group"). Barings is a global, alternative asset manager with expertise across credit, real assets, capital solutions and emerging markets. BAML is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") as a UK MiFID Investment Firm and is therefore subject to the Investment Firms Prudential Regime ("IFPR") which was implemented by the FCA in January 2022. Under the IFPR, the Firm is categorised as a non-small and non-interconnected ('Non-SNI') MiFIDPRU firm. It does not have FCA permissions to deal on its own account or underwrite securities issues.

This document contains the disclosures required in accordance with MiFIDPRU 8 of the FCA Handbook, based on the Firm's IFPR prudential classification as a Non-SNI firm. In accordance with the provisions of MIFIDPRU 8.1, this disclosure is made on a solo entity basis and has been published on Barings' website to ensure easy access by the public. The disclosure is made annually when the Firm publishes its financial statements, or more frequently in the event of a material change.

The diagram below provides a simplified overview of the Group structure.



Barings-Corporate

Section 2: Overview of the Firm

BAML is the Group's UK designated investment management firm. In this capacity, it undertakes portfolio management for two key client groups:

1. Affiliate entities (representing approximately 87% of the Firm's income based on 2025 audited figures); and
2. Third party separate account mandates (representing approximately 13% of the Firm's income based on 2025 audited figures).

All the Firm's clients are institutional, and the Firm does not have permission to hold client money or assets.

BAML does not directly employ any staff or rent premises and is instead recharged these costs through a variable fee charged by the Group's service entity, Baring Investment Services Ltd (see Group structure chart in Sn 1). Recharges are also made between the Firm and other Barings' entities to reflect the cost of business development teams located in each region which are supporting broader global business initiatives, and between the Firm and certain affiliate entities in Continental Europe which operate on a cost-plus floor basis.

BAML therefore has significant exposure to the financial performance of other Barings' entities, both in terms of the revenues it earns and the costs it is charged. Its risk profile is therefore aligned to that of Barings as a whole.

Section 3: Governance

Each Barings entity within the Group (including BEL) has its own board, ("the Management Body**"**) which defines, oversees and is accountable for the implementation of appropriate governance arrangements for each firm.

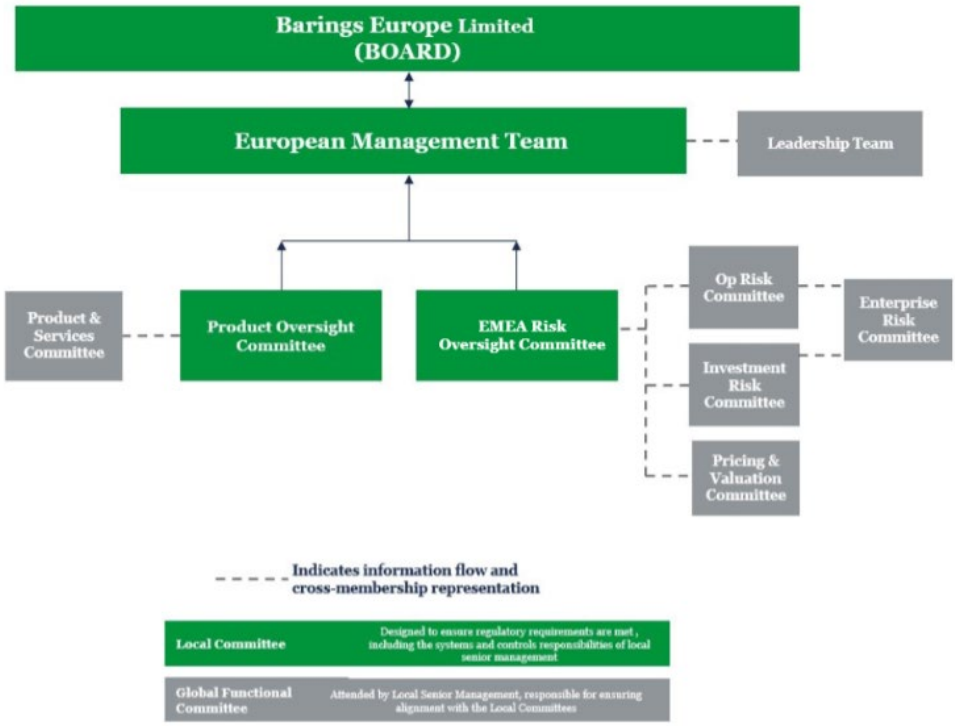
Each Management Body has implemented a Terms of Reference, which sets out its duties and responsibilities. Management Bodies may delegate various duties to the Barings European Management team ("EMT"), the formal committee for each of the boards) and those duties are documented in the Terms of Reference of the EMT. Barings has a committee structure in place to ensure appropriate reporting and information is submitted to each Management Body to ensure effective and prudent management of each regulated entity.

The Firm is not required to have its own Risk, Remuneration and Nomination Committees as it falls below the thresholds specified in MiFIDPRU 7.1.4. However, as explained in more detail below, BAML's management is supported by a number of specialist committees, including the EMEA Risk Oversight Committee (or "EROC") which reports directly to the EMT on behalf of each European entity, including the Firm. The Management Body for each entity as well as the EMT receives appropriate reporting and material to consider.

Examples of information considered by each Management Body include, but are not limited to:

- Policies
- Departmental reports and updates
- Risk information
- Audit information
- Regulatory updates
- Legal updates
- Project plans and updates
- Potential conflicts of interest, including mitigations to prevent conflicts arising.

The diagram below provides an overview of the Group's governance structure, (excluding remuneration which has a separate governance structure as described in Section 7.3)



Each Management Body is made up of members who bring a varied skillset to the board. All members have a deep level of knowledge and experience from a variety of disciplines and devote the necessary time to their roles. This results in a collective group who ensure each firm acts in a manner that promotes the integrity of the market and the interests of clients.

BAML's directors do not hold any additional directorships which require disclosure as they are only directors of other Barings entities or entities in which Barings has a qualifying holding.

Section 4: Risk Management

4.1 Risk Appetite

The Risk Appetite Statement ("RAS") articulates BEL's approach to risk acceptance in the pursuit of its strategic objectives. It defines the types and levels of risk the firm is willing to accept in order to deliver value to clients, maintain regulatory compliance, and protect the firm's reputation and financial stability, while acknowledging that acceptance of some degree of residual risk is necessary to facilitate efficiencies within the business.

The purpose of BEL's RAS is to:

- Provide a framework to help guide deliberate risk-based decisions;
- Align risk-taking across strategic and business, operational, and proprietary financial risks with the firm's global objectives; and
- Guide the development of risk management policies, controls, and reporting mechanisms.

BEL's Risk Appetite Framework establishes a Risk Owner and risk appetite levels for each of the firm's key risks, which are approved by the relevant Board.

The UK Enterprise Risk Management function maintains BEL's Risk Dashboard in alignment with the RAS. Each key risk on the dashboard is underpinned by a current assessment of risk and appetite levels (using the impact scale), effectiveness of controls, metrics, mitigation activities, and other supporting information, where applicable.

An assessment for each key risk is conducted by Risk Owners and UK Enterprise Risk Management via qualitative and quantitative factors. These assessments are either reviewed by the relevant Risk committees (Enterprise Risk, Operational Risk, Investment Risk, Financial Risk, and the EMEA Risk Oversight Committee ("EROC") where applicable) at least on a quarterly basis, or by the Board (periodically when it meets), at which point risk and appetite levels are discussed, and challenged. All the key risks are presented to the Board for approval.

For any key risk where the residual risk level is determined to be higher than the risk appetite level, the Board with support and recommendations from relevant Risk committees decides the risk treatment (i.e. risk accept, risk remains out of appetite with the expectation that activities are underway to mitigate it, raise the appetite level, transfer or avoid). There will then be a continued focus on control improvements to reduce the risk to an acceptable level where applicable.

The Board has the ultimate responsibility for the oversight, monitoring, and approval of risk and appetite levels for all key risks.

The Board is responsible for oversight and approval of BEL's RAS, including Risk Owners and risk and appetite levels for each key risk, at least on an annual basis. To the extent the Board approves a change to a risk appetite level for any key risk as part of the Board's regular oversight responsibilities, that approval will also carry over to this document. The UK Enterprise Risk Management function is accountable for implementing risk management reporting and monitoring practices aligned with this statement.

4.2 Risk Management Objectives & Policies

The Firm's Internal Capital Adequacy and Risk Assessment ("ICARA") has been designed to ensure that BAML has sufficient financial resources to remain financially viable on both a short term (liquidity) and long term (Own Funds) basis. This analysis has been performed by considering the potential material harms that may result from the Firm's ongoing activities, and the expected costs that are likely to be incurred in conducting an orderly wind-down of the business.

The main driver of BAML's Own Funds Requirement is its Fixed Overhead Requirement (see table in Section 6 for breakdown). As the Firm does not deal on its own account, the most likely causes of a breach of financial resources are either 1) an increase in the fixed cost base of the Firm, or 2) a decrease in Own Funds due to operating losses. BAML's board look to minimise the risk of any such breach occurring through careful management of its fixed cost base and maintenance of a significant capital buffer, which was £12.1 million (32%) as at 31 December 2025.

As BAML does not operate a trading book, the provisions of MiFIDPRU 5.3-5.10 regarding concentration risk do not apply. The Firm's exposure to market risk is limited to certain seed investment positions in Barings funds and accordingly, its main concentration risk relates to trade debtors, and particularly intra-group debtors arising from BAML's role as sub-manager to other affiliate entities. The Firm continually monitors these balances and tries to minimise them as much as possible through prompt settlement of invoices.

The Firm seeks to mitigate its liquidity risk by holding, (in a separate account from its other cash and cash equivalent balances), an amount of Core Liquid Assets equal to or greater than its Basic Liquid Asset Requirement.

The key risks faced by the Firm as described in the ICARA are summarised in Section 4.5.

4.3 Risk Management Framework

BEL operates a European risk management framework that is designed to be proportionate to the scale, nature and complexity of its activities and to support the identification, assessment, monitoring, management and escalation of material harms to clients, the firm and the markets in which it operates.

Ultimate responsibility for BEL's risk management framework, risk appetite and ICARA rests with the BEL Board, which approves the Enterprise Risk Management Framework, reviews BEL's key risks and risk appetite, and provides challenge over the adequacy of BEL's financial resources.

The BEL Board is supported by BEL and regional governance forums, including EROC and the EMT, which provide oversight of BEL's risk profile, emerging risks, control effectiveness, out-of-appetite positions and remediation actions.

While BEL leverages group-wide risk policies, methodologies and second-line expertise where appropriate, these are applied through BEL's own governance arrangements and are subject to BEL Board oversight so that they remain appropriate for BEL's regulated activities and local regulatory obligations.

Barings operates under a three lines of defence model. It is the responsibility of all employees to uphold the control culture of Barings:

First Line of Defence: The first line of defence against undesirable outcomes is the business functions themselves and the line managers across investment teams and operations. Heads of each business area take the lead role with respect to identifying potential risks in their area and implementing and maintaining appropriate controls to mitigate the risks.

Second Line of Defence: Line management is supplemented by the control and oversight functions, including Risk Management, Compliance, and Legal, which constitute the second line of defence. The compliance monitoring program reviews the effective operation of relevant key processes against regulatory and client-mandated requirements.

Third Line of Defence: Internal Audit provides retrospective, independent assurance over the operation of controls and forms the third line of defence. The internal audit program includes reviews of risk management processes and recommendations to improve the control environment, supplemented by external assurance from external auditors.

The following risk management approach is used by Barings to protect its business from unacceptable risks:

- **Risk Identification:** Risk identification is the process of identifying risks that could impact Barings' ability to meet its strategic objectives.
- **Risk measurement:** Barings utilises a consistent impact scale to assess key risks, supported by the enterprise-wide risk taxonomy, which ensures comprehensive categorisation of all relevant risk types.
- **Risk management:** Where residual risk is deemed above defined risk appetite, the business area shall aim to apply one or more of the following risk management strategies: risk avoidance, risk reduction/mitigation, risk transfer, and/or risk acceptance.
- **Risk monitoring:** Department heads monitor risks and related controls on an ongoing basis to ensure effective operation across their respective areas. Key risks are regularly reassessed using internal data (e.g., open issues, event trends) and insights from senior management and subject matter experts. Key Risk Indicators ("KRIs") are maintained to provide early warning triggers for escalation.
- **Risk reporting:** Risk information is presented to management and governance committees to support prioritisation, decision-making, and remediation actions across the firm.

4.4 Risk Oversight

The committee responsible for the independent oversight of Barings Europe's risk management framework, regulatory risk, and overseeing the status of actions that arise from internal or external audit activity is the EROC. This committee is chaired by the UK Head of Enterprise Risk and comprises membership from all key operational departments. The EROC provides oversight of Barings Europe's risk management framework, ensuring it remains appropriate to the firm's size, complexity, activities and risk profile, while assessing key risks, monitoring them against appetite and tolerance levels, and overseeing the management of emerging risks. It reviews risk and compliance policies, annually recommends the Risk Appetite Statement for EMT approval, monitors audit findings and remediation actions, and escalates material concerns, control weaknesses and emerging risks to the EMT and Board(s) where appropriate. The EROC also provides independent challenge and oversight of stress testing activities, reviewing their design, implementation and outcomes to ensure they effectively identify and mitigate material risks and are embedded within Barings Europe's risk management and ICARA processes.

4.5 Key Risks

Barings' strategy to deliver investment management services across public and private markets may give rise to potential harms to clients, the firm and the markets in which it operates. Such harms may arise from operational failures affecting client portfolios, valuations or reporting; weaknesses in systems, data, models or controls; or failures in technology, cyber security or outsourcing arrangements impacting critical services.

Additional harms may arise from product design, distribution and investment decisions, including ESG-related activities, as well as from key person dependencies, ineffective governance or the execution of global strategies within local entities. These risks are assessed and managed through the firm's enterprise risk management framework and ICARA process so that potential harms are identified, managed and supported by adequate financial resources.

The list below summarises the key risks faced by the Firm as detailed in its ICARA, together with the controls and processes put in place to mitigate these risks. A capital requirement has been calculated for any item where residual risk remains and has been included in the Firm's Ongoing Operations Own Funds Requirement (see table in Section 6), either as part of the K-factor calculation (where it has been possible to map the risk) or as an additional amount for risks not covered by K factors requirement.

The key risks overseen by the EROC include:

- Balance Sheet and Liquidity
- Business Resilience
- Data and Analytics
- Enterprise Project Delivery
- Information Security/Cyber
- Model & Spreadsheet
- People & Talent
- Operations
- Outsourcing
- People and Talent
- Strategic Delivery/PMO
- Strategy and Competitiveness
- Sustainability, ESG and Climate
- Technology
- Valuation and Pricing
- Credit and Market

Section 5: Own Funds

As required by MIFIDPRU 8.4, BAML has prepared a reconciliation of its Own Funds in line with MIFIDPRU 8 Annex 1. As at 31 December 2025, BAML held capital resources of £49.7 million, comprised solely of core Tier 1 capital after deductions.

Composition of Regulatory Own Funds at 31 December 2025			
	Item	**Amount (£'000s)**	**Balance Sheet Reference from Audited Financial Statements**
1.	OWN FUNDS	49.699	
2.	TIER 1 CAPITAL	49.699	
3.	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	49.699	
4.	Fully Paid-Up Capital Instruments	40,000	Share Capital
5.	Share Premium	7,089	Share Premium
6.	Retained Earnings	2,672	Profit & Loss Account
7.	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	N/A	
8.	Other reserves	N/A	
9.	Adjustments to CET 1 due to prudential filters	N/A	
10.	Other Funds	N/A	
11.	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM COMMON EQUITY TIER 1	(62)	Deferred Tax Asset
19.	CET 1: Other capital elements, deductions & adjustments	N/A	
20.	ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL	N/A	
21.	Fully Paid Up, Directly Issued Capital Instruments	N/A	
22.	Share Premium	N/A	
23.	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM ADDITIONAL TIER 1	N/A	
24.	Additional Tier 1: Other capital elements, deductions & adjustments	N/A	
25.	TIER 2 CAPITAL	N/A	
26.	Fully Paid Up, Directly Issued Capital Instruments	N/A	
27.	Share Premium	N/A	
28.	(-) TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FROM TIER 2	N/A	
29.	Tier 2: Other capital elements, deductions & adjustments	N/A	

		Balance Sheet Per Audited Financial Statements (£'000s)	**Under regulatory scope of consolidation (£'000s)**	**Cross reference to template OF1**
		31 December 2025	**31 December 2025**	
Assets				
1	Fixed Asset Investments	9.945	9.945	
2	Deferred tax asset	62	62	Box 11
3	Debtors	22,354	22,354	
4	Current asset investments & other financial assets	38,864	38,864	
5	Cash and cash equivalents	83,383	83,383	
	Total Assets	**154,608**	**154,608**	
Liabilities				
6	Amounts owed to group entities	101,817	101,817	
7	Accrual and deferred income	2,764	2,764	
8	Other creditors including taxation & social security	264	264	
9	Provisions for liabilities & charges	3	3	
	Total Liabilities	**104,848**	**104,848**	
Shareholders' equity				
10	Share capital	40,000	40,000	Box 4
11	Share premium	7,089	7,089	Box 5
12	Profit & loss account	2,671	2,671	Box 6
	Total shareholders' equity	**49,760**	**49,760**	

Instruments issued by the Firm and included in Own Funds comprise 40,000,002 fully paid ordinary £1 shares, which were issued at a premium of £7,088,530.

Section 6: Own Funds Requirement

The table below provides a breakdown of BAML's Own Funds Requirement as at 31 December 2025 in accordance with the requirements of MIFIDPRU 8.5. The Firm met its Own Funds Requirement throughout the entire financial year.

Own Fund Threshold Requirement	**2025**
	£'000s
Minimum Own Funds Requirement	
A) Permanent Minimum Requirement	75
B) Fixed Overhead Requirement	37,696
C) K Factor Requirement	1,150
1. Own Funds Requirement (higher of A, B & C)	**37,696**
Additional Own Funds Requirement	
D) Additional Amount for Risks Not Covered by K Factors	12,762
E) Wind Down Calculation	28,374
2. Additional Own Funds Requirement (higher of D & E)	**28,374**
Own Fund Threshold Requirement (OFTR) (higher of 1 & 2)	**37,696**

BAML's ICARA details a number of approaches that the Firm has used to ensure that it remains compliant with the overall financial adequacy rule under MIFIDPRU 7.4.7R, both in terms of own funds and liquidity resources. In particular, the Firm has:

- Taken a conservative approach to assessing the amount of capital that should be allocated to the Key Risk Scenarios;
- Completed a series of stress tests across a range of plausible but severe scenarios to determine whether the Firm's Own Funds and Liquid Assets figures are sufficient; and
- Performed a detailed assessment of the capital required to affect an orderly wind down of the business. The assumptions used for the wind down analysis were developed in conjunction with the broader business and reflect a prudent analysis of the potential costs that might be incurred.

Section 7: Remuneration

7.1 Philosophy

Barings promotes an equitable and structured approach to compensation that reinforces its values and culture, is aligned with stakeholders and supports pay-for-performance practices that attract and retain top talent in a competitive market.

7.2 Approach

BAML's remuneration policy ("the Remuneration Policy") is determined at the Group level and is designed to ensure that staff are compensated in a manner that is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management and is competitive in the markets in which it operates. In accordance with SYSC 19G.3, BEL's Board has overall responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the Remuneration Policy in conjunction with the Management Body of each its MiFID subsidiaries, and accordingly the Remuneration Policy is submitted to BEL's Board annually for review and approval.

7.3 Governance

As part of Barings' remuneration framework, the Management Body of each Barings' MiFID entity (including BAML) has delegated implementation of the Remuneration Policy to a remuneration panel ("the Remuneration Panel"), which is chaired by LLC's Chief Human Resources Officer and comprises the Global Head of Compensation and Benefits together with the Senior Director from the compensation team. The Remuneration Panel is responsible for implementing the Remuneration Policy, reviewing and approving compensation proposals and such other human resources and compensation matters as may be referred to it from time to time, including but not limited to matters relating to:

- risk management
- company retirement plans
- regulatory compliance
- culture & conduct
- malus and clawback

If any of the Group employees are among Barings' top ten highest paid executives or highest paid investment professionals, their proposed compensation awards are also reviewed by Barings LLC's Human Resources Committee, which comprises Barings' Chief Executive Officer, Barings' Chief Human Resources Officer, the Chief Executive Officer of MassMutual and the Chief Financial Officer of MassMutual.

7.4 Risk Management and Conflicts of Interest

The policy is designed to:

- ensure that risk-taking by staff in the course of their business does not exceed the level of risk tolerated by Barings;
- contain measures to avoid conflicts of interest;
- encourage responsible business conduct; and
- promote risk awareness and prudent risk taking.

Investment risk is generally assumed by Barings on an agency basis for clients, rather than on a principal basis for its own balance sheet. Staff are required to take investment decisions in compliance with the investment guidelines and the process is overseen and monitored by the Risk Management and Compliance teams. These two teams are functionally and hierarchically separate from the portfolio management teams and the operating departments that support the portfolio management teams. The remuneration of investment personnel is determined in a manner which is designed to ensure the independence of their respective judgments in performing their duties. The remuneration of the Risk Management and Compliance teams is not directly linked to the performance of any portfolio management team. The remuneration of the senior officers in Risk Management and Compliance functions is directly overseen by the Remuneration Panel.

As part of the annual compensation awards and promotions process, the Remuneration Panel will consider any relevant information received in respect of risk or compliance behaviour (e.g. complaints, conduct breaches etc.).

Variable remuneration is not paid to members of the Firms' management bodies who do not perform an executive function.

7.5 Material Risk Takers

Material Risk Takers ("MRTs") are identified annually (and as appropriate for new joiners). Each MRT is notified of their classification and the implications of their status as such. An MRT register is provided to both the Remuneration Panel and BEL at least annually.

The types of staff identified as Material Risk Takers ("MRTs") include:

- All members of management bodies (executive and non-executive)
- Members of Senior Management
- Staff who have managerial responsibilities for control functions including Risk, Compliance (including the prevention of money laundering), Audit and IT, Information Security and outsourcing of critical functions
- Staff with managerial responsibilities for investment management
- Staff with responsibility for a high proportion of revenues
- Staff in other roles who are considered to have a material impact on the risk profile of the Firm.
- Staff with the authority to approve or veto new products.

7.6 Performance Measurement

MRT performance-related variable remuneration is based on a combination of the assessment of the performance of the individual, the business unit concerned and the overall results of the Firm.

The assessment of MRT performance is part of a multi-year framework that ensures:

- the assessment of performance is based on longer-term performance; and
- the payment of performance-based remuneration is spread over a period that takes account of the business cycle of the firm and its business risks.

The Firm considers financial and non-financial criteria (including targets related to environmental, social and governance factors and conduct) when assessing the individual performance of all staff to determine their variable remuneration.

Appraisals of employees are conducted annually, with less formal quarterly check-ins. Final ratings and promotion recommendations are evaluated and reported to the Remuneration Panel. These ratings direct compensation decisions which are impacted by business results and market practices. The process is iterative, since individual awards are positioned as pool sizes are finalised.

Reference is also made to the outcome of the annual Fitness and & Propriety and Certification Process under the Senior Managers & Certification Regime. Any issues regarding the fitness and propriety or knowledge and competence of relevant staff will be taken into account, as appropriate, when determining remuneration.

7.7 Performance and Variable pay

Remuneration structures are designed to support and further the Firms' business strategy, objectives, values and long-term interests (as required by SYSC 19G.2.9 R). Packages aim to facilitate the retention of existing employees and attract high calibre new employees to achieve the best results for the Firm and its clients.

In accordance with MiFIDPRU 19G.4.1, a clear distinction is made between criteria for setting fixed and variable remuneration.

Remuneration arrangements for employees currently comprise some or all the following components:

- fixed salary (fixed remuneration);
- benefits – e.g. private medical insurance cover, life assurance cover, personal accident insurance cover, pensions etc. (fixed remuneration);
- awards under the short term incentive scheme ("STI") (variable remuneration);

- awards under the long term incentive scheme ("LTI") (variable remuneration); and/or
- share of carried interest in certain funds ("Carried Interest") (variable remuneration).

The Firm ensures that:

- the fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced; and
- the fixed component represents a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to enable the operation of a fully flexible policy on variable remuneration, including the possibility of paying no variable remuneration component.

The Firm has set an appropriate ratio between the variable and fixed components of total remuneration for their MRTs.

7.8 Performance Adjustment

Any variable remuneration awards granted to MiFIDPRU MRTs are subject to malus and clawback requirements. Malus will apply where the MRT:

- participated in or was responsible for conduct which resulted in significant losses to the firm or relevant business unit;
- failed to meet appropriate standards of fitness and propriety; and/or
- participated in or was responsible for conduct which resulted in a material failure of risk management at the level of the firm or relevant business unit.

Malus will apply from the date of grant of an award of variable remuneration to the point of vesting, for any equity-based compensation, and to the point of payment for any cash award payments. Clawback may apply if an MRT:

- participated in or was responsible for conduct which resulted in significant losses to the firm; and/or
- failed to meet appropriate standards of fitness and propriety.

Clawback will apply for a period of three years from the date of vesting, for equity-based compensation, and from the point of payment for any cash award payments.

7.9 Severance Pay

Severance pay (other than for contractually mandated notice periods) for MRTs will only be made at the absolute discretion of the Remuneration Panel who will seek any additional approvals required in accordance with internal documentation.

Any payments related to early termination of an MRT employment contract will reflect performance achieved over time and will be designed in a way which does not reward failure or misconduct.

7.10 Guaranteed Variable Remuneration

Barings' general policy is not to offer any form of guaranteed variable remuneration (a sign-on bonus, "golden handshake" or lost opportunity award) to staff. The principal exception to this is in the context of the hiring of a new employee. Generally, such a guarantee would be limited to the amount of any compensation that would otherwise have been due from a previous employer (but was being forfeited on account of the employee joining Barings) and would not be more generous in relation to its other terms.

7.11 Quantitative Remuneration Disclosures

The table below provides details of the aggregate remuneration for the Firm for the year ended 31 December 2025 as required under MiFIDPRU 8.6.8.

BAML had twenty-five MRTs during the year, of whom twenty-four were members of senior management, leaving one non-senior management individual whose compensation is included in the table below.

The Firm has taken advantage of the exemption available under MiFIDPRU 8.6.8.R(7)b) not to separately disclose the remuneration of this individual in order to maintain confidentiality. Similarly, it has not separately disclosed the

total severance payments or guaranteed variable remuneration awarded during the year to MRTs, in order to prevent identification of information relating to specific individuals.

£'000s	MRTs	Other Staff	Total
Fixed remuneration awarded	6,596	58,438	65,034
Variable remuneration awarded	28,962	38,325	67,287
Total remuneration awarded	35,558	96,763	132,321

Section 8: Investment Policy

The Firm is not required to provide disclosures under MiFIDPRU 8.7 as it meets the conditions specified in MiFIDPRU 7.1.4R.