

Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company

**Directors' Report and
Audited Financial Statements**

For the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company

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Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company

Directors and Other Information

Directors	Colm Ó Murchadha Emma Smith
Company Secretary, Registered Office and Corporate Service Provider	Walkers Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited 5th Floor The Exchange George's Dock Dublin 1 Ireland
Company Number	680101
Independent Auditor	KPMG Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Firm 1 Harbourmaster place Dublin 1 Ireland
Collateral Administrator, Calculation Agent and Information Agent	U.S. Bank Global Corporate Trust Limited 125 Old Broad Street 5 th floor London, EC2N 1AR United Kingdom
Collateral Manager	Cairn Loan Investments LLP 62 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6AJ, United Kingdom
Trustee	U.S. Bank Trustees Limited 125 Old Broad Street 5 th floor London, EC2N 1AR United Kingdom
Principal Paying Agent, Account Bank, Custodian, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Exchange Agent	U.S. Bank Europe DAC Building 8, Cherrywood Business Park Loughinstown Dublin 18, D18 W2X7 Ireland
Legal Advisers	Walkers 5th Floor The Exchange George's Dock Dublin 1 Ireland
Irish Listing Agent	Walkers Listing Agent 5th Floor The Exchange George's Dock Dublin 1 Ireland

Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company

Directors and Other Information (continued)

Hedge Counterparty

J.P. Morgan AG
Taunustor 1
60310
Frankfurt am Main
Germany

Directors' Report

The Directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 for Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company (the "Company").

Principal activities

The Company is a designated activity company (the "DAC"), which was incorporated on 21 October 2020, in accordance with the laws of Ireland with a company registration number of 680101.

The purpose of the Company is to purchase a portfolio (the "Portfolio" or the "Collateral Obligations") of primarily senior loans and mezzanine obligations funded through the issuance of limited recourse listed debt obligations (the "Notes" or "the debt securities issued") to investors and to engage in certain related transactions and agreements. Detail on industry, credit rating and geographical location of the collateral obligations are further detailed in Note 17.

Review of the business and future developments

The financial performance of the Company and the price performance of the financial assets are discussed in the "Results and Dividends" section of the Directors' Report.

Cairn CLO VIII B.V. (the "Original Issuer") was incorporated on May 5, 2017, as a private company with limited liability under the laws of the Netherlands. To finance the purchase of the asset portfolio, the Original Issuer issued various classes of notes pursuant to the original trust deed ("Trust Deed"), with a principal amount totaling €361,200,000 ("Original Notes") all of which were subscribed and purchased on the date of issuance. All Original Notes that were issued on 9 November 2017 were listed on the Global Exchange Market of Euronext Dublin.

As a result of changes to certain Dutch tax laws, on 30 December 2020, the Original Issuer and the Company entered into a Deed of Assignment, Assumption, Novation and Amendment and Restatement under which, pursuant to clause 21 (Substitution) of the original Trust Deed, whereby the Company was substituted for the Original Issuer as the principal obligor of the Notes and party to all the agreements that were originally entered into by the Original Issuer.

In order to effect the Substitution, the Original Issuer transferred by novation all of its rights and obligations under and in connection with the Notes and the original transaction documents, and each asset in respect of which it had entered into a binding commitment to acquire but which had not yet settled, to the Company with effect from the substitution date (30 December 2020).

Simultaneously with the transfer by novation and assignment as mentioned above, certain consequential amendments were made to the original transaction documents to effect the substitution. There were no material modifications to the terms of the Notes nor were any clauses triggered as a result of these amendments.

In consideration of the assumption of all of the obligations, the Company became the beneficial owner of all of the assets of the Original Issuer. This transaction occurred in-specie followed by some residual cash being transferred from the Original Issuer to the Company.

Due to fluctuations in the fair value of the assets in the Portfolio, there is a risk that certain Notes issued by the Company will not be repaid in full. As indicated in the key performance indicators set out below, a net gain on financial assets at FVTPL will result in a similar opposite net loss on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL. The Notes are limited recourse obligations of the Company which are payable solely out of the amounts received in respect of the financial assets and other realisable assets held by the Company.

If the net proceeds from the realisation of the financial assets and other realisable assets following an event of default or at the maturity date are insufficient to pay all the amounts due to Noteholders, the Noteholders will have no further claim against the Company in respect of any such unpaid amounts. Such shortfall will be borne by firstly, the Subordinated Noteholders. Payments on the Subordinated Notes will be made by the Company to the extent of available funds and no payments thereon will be made until the payment of fees and expenses have been made and until interest on the Rated Notes has been paid. If funds are available in line with the previous sentence, payment to the Subordinated

Directors' Report (continued)

Noteholders will be made subject to a maximum amount of €1,000 per annum which will constitute the profit amount of the Company.

Geopolitical and Economic uncertainty

The ongoing conflict in Middle East and Ukraine, political uncertainty and inflation have impacted global financial markets throughout 2025 and continue to cause financial market volatility. The Collateral Manager, the Directors and each of the Company's service providers continue to monitor and assess the effect on the investments and operations of the Company. The Collateral Manager and the service providers have robust business continuity plans and continue to monitor the situation. To date, there has been no evidence that these ongoing events will be detrimental to the Company.

Portfolio

As noted in the Trust Deed dated 9 November 2017 ("Trust Deed), the Portfolio Profile Tests and the Collateral Quality Tests are used as criteria for purchasing Collateral Obligations. The Collateral Administrator will perform the Portfolio Profile Tests and the Collateral Quality Tests on each Measurement Date.

As at 30 June 2025, all tests including Par Value tests, Reinvestment Overcollateralisation Test, Interest Coverage Test, Minimum Diversity Test, Minimum Weighted Average Spread and Recovery Rate Tests and Weighted Average Life Test were passed.

The Coverage Tests are used primarily to determine whether coupon expense may be paid on all the classes of Notes and whether principal proceeds may be reinvested in substitute collateral debt obligations. They are also used to determine if coupon expense and principal proceeds should be used to satisfy failure in any of the above tests.

Due to fluctuations in the fair value of the assets in the Portfolio, there is a risk that certain Notes issued by the Company will not be repaid in full. The Notes are limited recourse obligations of the Company which are payable solely out of the amounts received in respect of the financial assets and other realisable assets held by the Company. If the net proceeds from the realisation of the financial assets and other realisable assets following an event of default or at the maturity date are insufficient to pay all the amounts due to Noteholders, the Noteholders will have no further claim against the Company in respect of any such unpaid amounts.

Results and dividends

The results for the financial year are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 17. The Directors recommend that no dividend is paid for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

The key performance indicators for the Company are as follows:	Financial year ended 30-Jun-25 EUR	Financial year ended 30-Jun-24 EUR
(a) Defaults* on the Portfolio during the financial year – par amount	6,057,818	-
(b) Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL	20,891,690	32,997,743
(c) Net loss on financial liabilities at FVTPL	(18,908,859)	(31,084,274)
(d) Financial assets at FVTPL	273,873,731	289,808,843
(e) Financial liabilities at FVTPL	302,628,806	327,428,905

*Default is the failure to repay a debt including interest or principal on a loan or security.

Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL includes realised and unrealised fair value changes and coupon income. The gain arose due to favourable movements in the applicable interest rates and market prices of the collateral debt obligations. This movement has resulted in an increase in the fair value of the financial liabilities designated at FVTPL.

Directors and secretary and their interests

The names of the persons who were Directors at any time during the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and subsequently are set out below:

Directors' Report (continued)

Colm Ó Murchadha
Emma Smith

Walkers Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited was appointed secretary of the Company on 11 November 2020. The Directors or their families and company secretary who held office on 30 June 2025 did not hold any shares, share options, deferred shares, loan stock or debentures in the Company on that date or during the financial year, requiring disclosure in the Directors' report pursuant to Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014.

Accounting records

The Directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of adequate accounting records by using appropriate systems and procedures and by ensuring that a competent service provider is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the accounting records. The Company's accounting records are maintained at the 5th Floor, The Exchange, George's Dock, Dublin 1, Ireland.

Directors' compliance statement

The Directors, in accordance with Section 225(2) (a) of the Companies Act 2014, acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the Company's compliance with its relevant obligations as defined in Section 225(2) (b) of the Companies Act 2014. The Directors confirm that:

- a compliance policy statement setting out the Company's policies with regard to complying with the relevant obligations Section 225 of the Companies Act 2014 that, in the Directors' opinion, are appropriate to the Company, has been prepared.
- appropriate arrangements and structures are in place with the objective of securing material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations, and
- a review of the arrangements and structures in place for the Company was conducted during the financial year.

Transactions involving Directors

There were no contracts in the financial year of any significance in relation to the business of the Company in which the Directors had any interest, as defined in the Companies Act 2014.

Related party transactions

The related party transactions in relation to the Company are disclosed in Note 20.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's operations are financed primarily through the proceeds of the Notes.

The principal risks and uncertainties that impact the Company are in relation to its exposure to market risk (which includes interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk), credit risk, concentration risk, operational risk, prepayment risk and liquidity risk from its use of financial instruments. The information required in relation to the use by the Company of financial instruments and the financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company are detailed in Note 17 of the audited financial statements.

Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

As explained in further detail in note 9 Financial Liabilities designated at FVTPL, due to the limited recourse nature of the Notes and priority of operating expenses, the entity will always be considered a going concern assuming that it can liquidate assets as required.

In accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed and with the non-call period having ended on 30 October 2019, the Collateral Manager may call the Notes in a refinancing event post non-call period. In a refinancing event, the Notes are called and reissued at current market spreads, complete with new terms. Such an event will have no impact on the asset portfolio of the Company. The business activity of the Company would not be impacted by such an event.

Directors' Report (continued)

Issue of shares

Authorised share capital consists of 1,000 ordinary shares of 1 each. One share was issued to Walkers Global Shareholding Services Limited on 21 October 2020.

Subsequent events

On 11 August 2025, the European Commission issued updated clarification regarding the treatment of Conditional Sale Agreements (CSAs) in determining Originator status under the EU Securitization Regulation. Based on this, the Company entered into a Forward Sale Agreement on 3 September 2025 with the Collateral Manager to better comply with the requirements of the updated guidance from the European Commission. The Company and the Directors will continue to monitor the situation closely.

There have been no other significant events since 30 June 2025 which require disclosure in these financial statements.

Political donations

The Electoral Act, 1997 (as amended by the Electoral Amendment Policy Funding Act, 2012) requires companies to disclose all political donations over €200 in aggregate made during a financial year. The Directors, on enquiry, have satisfied themselves that no such donations in excess of this amount have been made by the Company during the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Statement on relevant audit information

In accordance with Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014:

- So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware; and
- Each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Audit committee

Given the contractual obligations of the Corporate Service Provider, the Board has concluded that there is currently no need for the Company to have a separate audit committee or internal audit function in order for the Board to perform effective monitoring and oversight of the internal control and risk management systems of the Company in relation to the financial reporting process. The principal duties of the audit committee are completed by the Corporate Service Provider as part of the current service agreement. Therefore, the Company has taken the exemption available for companies, which do not qualify as large according to the thresholds, set out under section 167 of the Companies Act 2014 and therefore does not have a separate audit committee.

Shareholder meetings

The shareholder's rights and the operations of shareholder meetings are defined in the Company's Constitution and comply with the Companies Act 2014. The Company holds general meetings as and when required.

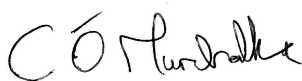
Independent auditor

KPMG, Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Firm will continue in office in accordance with Section 383 (1) of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the Board



Emma Smith
Director
29 January 2026



Colm Ó Murchadha
Director
29 January 2026

Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. The Directors have elected to prepare the company financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and as applied in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position and of its profit or loss for that year. In preparing the Company's financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position of the company and the profit or loss, which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the provision of the Companies Act 2014. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have a general responsibility for safeguarding the assets of the Company, and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The Directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.


On behalf of the Board



Emma Smith

Director

29 January 2026



Colm Ó Murchadha

Director

29 January 2026



KPMG

Audit
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
D01 F6F5
Ireland

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company ('the Company') for the year ended 30 June 2025 set out on pages 17 to 47, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes of Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and related notes, including the material accounting policies set out in note 3.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and we remained independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), as applied to listed entities.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the director's assessment of the entity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included: using our knowledge of the Company to identify inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysing how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue as a going concern over the twelve months from the date of when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We held discussions with management and inspected all board meeting minutes during the period up to the date of approval of the financial statements for evidence of any discussions and/or decisions that could impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company (continued)

Conclusions relating to going concern (continued)

The directors' assessment is consistent with our understanding of the Company. There were no risks identified that we considered were likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's available financial resources over this period.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Detecting irregularities including fraud

We identified the areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements and risks of material misstatement due to fraud, using our understanding of the entity's industry, regulatory environment and other external factors and inquiry with the directors. In addition, our risk assessment procedures included:

- Inquiring with the directors as to the Company's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations, identifying, evaluating and accounting for litigation and claims, as well as whether they have knowledge of non-compliance or instances of litigation or claims.
- Inquiring of directors as to the Company's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Inquiring of directors regarding their assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated due to irregularities, including fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Performing planning analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.
- Evaluating the year end financial reporting process through conducting relevant procedures with the Administrator and obtaining an understanding of the financial reporting process.

We discussed identified laws and regulations, fraud risk factors and the need to remain alert among the audit team.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including companies and financial reporting legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items, including assessing the financial statement disclosures and agreeing them to supporting documentation when necessary.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these non-direct laws and regulations to inquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. These limited procedures did not identify actual or suspected non-compliance.

We assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. As required by auditing standards, we performed procedures to address the risk of management override of controls. On this audit we do not



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company (continued)

Detecting irregularities including fraud (continued)

believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

In response to the fraud risk(s), we also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation.
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.
- Assessing the disclosures in the financial statements.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting and business rationale for significant transactions that are outside the normal course of business, or are otherwise unusual.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remains a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Key audit matters: our assessment of risks of material misstatement

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by us, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.



**Independent Auditor’s Report to the Members of Cairn CLO VIII
Designated Activity Company (continued)**

Key audit matters: our assessment of risks of material misstatement (continued)

In arriving at our audit opinion above, the key audit matter was as follows (unchanged from 2024):

Valuation and Ownership of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (“FVTPL”) €273,873,731 (2024: €289,808,843)

Refer to page 23 to 25 (accounting policy) and pages 31 and 35 to 37 (financial disclosures)

<p>Valuation and ownership of financial assets at FVTPL is considered to be a key audit matter.</p> <p>The Company’s Financial Assets at FVTPL comprising of loans and bonds, make up 86.38% (2024: 87.34%) of total assets (by value). The valuation of investments is based on vendor prices, hence no significant judgement is involved. Due to their materiality in the context of the financial statements as a whole, valuation and ownership of financial assets at FVTPL are judged by the audit team to be the most significant area of the audit of the financial statements and hence considered as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - obtaining and documenting our understanding of the financial assets at FVTPL valuation process and process for recording transactions. - engaging our own internal valuation specialists to independently price 98.68% (2024: 99.52%) of the financial assets at FVTPL held by the Company at year end. This includes an assessment of the reliability of the external pricing from third party vendors and their relevance through the depth of quotes available. - obtaining independent third party confirmations directly from the Custodian/Trustee in relation to the transfer certificates of all the loans and all the ownership of the bonds and reconciling it to the investments held at year end. - inspecting the Investments’ disclosure in accordance with the fair value hierarchy set out in IFRS 13 and assessing the appropriateness of the disclosure in the financial statements. <p>No material misstatements were noted as part of our testing.</p>
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Our application of materiality and an overview of the scope of our audit

Materiality for the financial statements as a whole was set at €3,174,795 (2024: €3,318,044), determined with reference to a benchmark of Total Assets (of which it represents 1% (2024: 1%).

In applying our judgement in determining the most appropriate benchmark, the factors, which had the most significant impact were:

- the elements of the financial statements
- the items on which the attention of the users of the particular entity's financial statements tends to be focused
- the entity's ownership structure and the way it is financed.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company (continued)

Our application of materiality and an overview of the scope of our audit (continued)

In applying our judgement in determining the percentage to be applied to the benchmark, the following qualitative factors, which had the most significant impact, increasing our assessment of materiality were:

- Concentration of ownership - Concentration of ownership in a small number of well informed individuals. Few changes (if any) are expected in the stakeholders (i.e. noteholders).
- Business environment - The entity operates in a stable business environment and is not involved in complex transactions.
- Other sensitivities – The entity is profit neutral with minimal retained earnings/equity.

In line with our audit methodology, our procedures on individual account balances and disclosures were performed to a lower threshold, performance materiality, so as to reduce to an acceptable level the risk that individually immaterial misstatements in individual account balances add up to a material amount across the financial statements as a whole.

Performance materiality for the financial statements as a whole was set at €2,381,096 (2024: €2,533,115), determined with reference to a benchmark of materiality (of which it represents 75% (2024: 75%).

We consider total assets to be the most appropriate benchmark as it is one of the principal considerations in assessing the financial performance of the Company. We applied materiality to assist us determine what risks were significant risks and the procedures to be performed.

We reported to the Board of Directors any corrected or uncorrected identified misstatements exceeding €158,740 (2024: €165,902), in addition to other identified misstatements that warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

In applying our judgement in determining performance materiality, the following factors were considered to have the most significant impact, increasing our assessment of performance materiality:

- entity level control deficiencies, such as in the control environment.
- the number and severity of deficiencies in control activities, including those that may be pervasive.
- turnover of senior management or key financial reporting personnel.
- the number and/or value of detected misstatements.
- the value of uncorrected misstatements, including the cumulative current period effect of immaterial prior period uncorrected misstatements.
- management's attitude towards correcting misstatements.

Our audit was undertaken to the materiality and performance materiality level specified above and was all performed by a single engagement team overseen by the Dublin office.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report and Statement of Directors' Responsibilities (the "other information"). The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of the other



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company (continued)

Other information (continued)

information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Based solely on our work on the other information undertaken during the course of the audit, we report that:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, those parts of the directors' report specified for our review, which does not include sustainability reporting when required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014, have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Our opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014 are unmodified

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

We have nothing to report on other matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 9, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance,



Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on IAASA's website at <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements/>.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Gary Fitzpatrick

for and on behalf of
KPMG
Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
D01 F6F5

30 January 2026

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Financial year ended 30-Jun-25 EUR	Financial year ended 30-Jun-24 EUR
Net income			
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	4	20,891,690	32,997,743
Net loss on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	5	(18,908,859)	(31,084,274)
Fair value gain on derivative financial instruments	14	18,729	(4,137)
		<u>2,001,560</u>	<u>1,909,332</u>
Other expenses			
Other expenses	6	(2,000,560)	(1,908,332)
		<u>(2,000,560)</u>	<u>(1,908,332)</u>
Profit before taxation			
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Taxation	7	(250)	(250)
Results for the year after taxation			
		<u>750</u>	<u>750</u>
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year			
		<u><u>750</u></u>	<u><u>750</u></u>

All items dealt with in arriving at the profit for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 related to continuing operations. The Company had no recognised gains or losses in the financial year other than those dealt with in profit or loss for the year.

The notes to the financial statements on pages 21 to 47 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

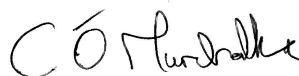
	Note	30-Jun-25 EUR	30-Jun-24 EUR
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	30,089,140	41,021,751
Trade and other receivables	11	1	1
Unsettled trades receivable	13	13,074,375	973,793
Financial assets at FVTPL	8	273,873,731	289,808,843
Total assets		<u>317,037,247</u>	<u>331,804,388</u>
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	345,258	348,753
Unsettled trades payable	13	14,059,432	4,005,000
Financial Liabilities designated at FVTPL	9	302,628,806	327,428,905
Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL	14	-	18,729
Total liabilities		<u>317,033,496</u>	<u>331,801,387</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital	15	1	1
Retained earnings		3,750	3,000
Total equity		<u>3,751</u>	<u>3,001</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>317,037,247</u>	<u>331,804,388</u>

The notes to the financial statements on pages 21 to 47 form an integral part of the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board



Emma Smith
Director
29 January 2026



Colm Ó Murchadha
Director
29 January 2026

Statement of Changes in Equity for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

	Share capital EUR	Retained earnings EUR	Total equity EUR
Balance as at 1 July 2024	1	3,000	3,001
Total comprehensive income	-	750	750
Balance as at 30 June 2025	1	3,750	3,751

	Share capital EUR	Retained earnings EUR	Total equity EUR
Balance as at 1 July 2023	1	2,250	2,251
Total comprehensive income	-	750	750
Balance as at 30 June 2024	1	3,000	3,001

The notes to the financial statements on pages 21 to 47 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

		Financial year ended 30-Jun-25 EUR	Financial year ended 30-Jun-24 EUR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before taxation		750	750
Adjustments for:			
Fair value movement on derivatives	14	(18,729)	4,137
Net gain of financial assets at FVTPL	8	(20,891,691)	(32,997,743)
Net loss on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	9	18,908,859	31,084,274
Decrease in trade and other payables	12	(3,496)	(129,538)
Acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL	8 & 13	(97,149,240)	(65,193,550)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at FVTPL	8 & 13	110,573,293	94,052,111
Coupon and other income received	8	21,356,600	25,472,332
Net cash from operating activities		<u>32,776,346</u>	<u>52,292,773</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Redemption of financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	9	(23,078,444)	(11,743,970)
Coupon expense paid on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	9	(20,630,513)	(22,209,371)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(43,708,957)</u>	<u>(33,953,341)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(10,932,611)	18,339,432
Cash and cash equivalents at start of the financial year		41,021,751	22,682,319
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year		<u>30,089,140</u>	<u>41,021,751</u>
Non-cash items			
Item 1 - Purchase in kind ("PIK")		-	370,818

The notes to the financial statements on pages 21 to 47 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1. General information

Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company (the "Company") is a designated activity company with limited liability, which was incorporated on 21 October 2020 under the laws of Ireland with a company registration number of 680101. The Company's registered office is at 5th Floor, The Exchange, George's Dock, Dublin 1, Ireland.

The Company qualifies for the regime contained in Section 110 of the Irish Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (the "TCA"). This provides that a qualifying company will be liable to corporation tax at the rate of 25% under Case III of Schedule D of the TCA in respect of taxable profits.

The sole purpose of the Company is to acquire a portfolio consisting primarily of senior loans and mezzanine obligations (the "Portfolio") financed through the issuance of limited recourse listed debt obligations (the "Notes") to investors (the "Noteholders"). The Notes are linked to a portfolio of financial assets. The Portfolio of the Company is managed by Cairn Loan Investments LLP (the "Collateral Manager") and is carried at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") in the Statement of Financial Position. The method used to measure fair values is discussed further in Notes 3 and 16.

Cairn CLO VIII B.V. (the "Original Issuer") was incorporated on May 5, 2017 as a private company with limited liability under the laws of the Netherlands. To finance the purchase of the asset portfolio, the Original Issuer issued various classes of notes pursuant to the original trust deed ("Trust Deed"), with a principal amount totaling €361,200,000 ("Original Notes") all of which were subscribed and purchased on the date of issuance. All Original Notes that were issued on 9 November 2017 were listed on the Global Exchange Market of Euronext Dublin.

In consideration of the assumption of all of the obligations, the Company became the beneficial owner of all of the assets of the Original Issuer. This transaction occurred in-specie followed by some residual cash being transferred from the Original Issuer to the Company.

The recourse of the Noteholders towards the Company is limited to the Company's assets. Should the realisation of the secured assets prove insufficient to pay the Noteholders in full, the Noteholders will have no legal claim against the Company for the shortfall. Such shortfall will be borne by firstly, the Subordinated Noteholders. Payments on the Subordinated Notes will be made by the Company to the extent of available funds, and no payments thereon will be made until the payment of fees and expenses have been made and until interest on the Rated Notes has been paid. If funds are available in line with the previous sentence, payment to the Subordinated Noteholders will be made subject to a maximum amount of €1,000 per annum which will constitute the profit amount of the Company.

Coupon expense is payable quarterly in arrears, where the first payment date occurred on 15 January 2021. Coupon expense shall be paid on the Subordinated notes (Note 9) on each payment date to the extent funds are available in accordance with priority of payments in the offering circular.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") and in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

The accounting policies set out in the Note 3 have been applied consistently in preparing the financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025. All standards in issue and effective as at 30 June 2025 have been adopted.

The Directors have an expectation that the Company will continue in operational existence for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In accordance with the terms of the Offering Circular and with the non-call period ended on 30 October 2019, the Collateral Manager has the power to call the Notes in a resetting event. This event will have no impact on the asset portfolio of the Company. The business activity of the Company will not be impacted by this event.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)**(b) Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following, which have been measured at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS 9:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") are measured at fair value;
- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value; and
- Financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL are measured at fair value.

The method used to measure fair values is discussed further in Notes 3 and 16.

In order to avoid the accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise, the Company has designated the financial liabilities issued to be at fair value through profit or loss.

(c) Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective

The directors have reviewed those standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements and assessed that none of those new standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements:

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- The Company is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard.

The following standards and amendments to standards are required to be applied for future annual periods and some are available for early adoption. The Company has taken the decision not to adopt these amendments early.

	Effective date (financial year beginning) *
Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	1 January 2025
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS accounting standards volume 11	1 January 2026
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

*Where new requirements are endorsed the EU effective date is disclosed. For un-endorsed standards and interpretations, the IASB's effective date is noted. Where any of the upcoming requirements are applicable to the Company, it will apply them from their EU effective date.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis by directors.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future years affected. The key area of estimate and judgment for the Company is determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Judgements

Investments purchased and notes issued at fair value through profit or loss.

For Level 2 and Level 3 financial assets, the fair values have been determined by the Directors based on values obtained from the Collateral Manager or Corporate Service Provider. The Collateral Manager uses prices provided by specialist pricing vendors where available or otherwise uses a variety of different valuation techniques as outlined in Note 16.

The market price for loans is provided by MarkIT Partners (third party vendor) where they use observable market inputs to determine the price while the market price for bonds is from Bloomberg who obtain observable market inputs on the assets.

The determination of what inputs are "observable" requires judgment by the Directors. Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year is included in note 16.

Estimates

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following is the key assumption concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The key estimate is fair value of financial instruments, the methodology of which is disclosed in Note 16, Fair Value.

Due to its limited recourse nature, the fair value of the notes issued by the Company are determined by reference to the fair value of associated financial assets less all other liabilities of the Company. The selection of this valuation methodology is considered the key assumption determined by the directors.

3. Material accounting policies

(a) Segmental reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Makers and for which discrete financial information is available. The Chief Operating Decision Makers for the Company are the Collateral Manager and the Board. In considering the segments of the Company, the Company has considered the information reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Makers and determined that there is one operating segment. The Company's business involves the investments in financial assets. The Chief Operating Decision Makers review information from the portfolio of investments as a whole.

The Company has only one business unit and all administration and operating functions are carried out by the Corporate Service Provider and Secretary. Note 17 (c) provides further details of the geographical and industry concentration.

(b) Financial instruments

The financial instruments held by the Company include the following:

- Financial assets at FVTPL;
- Derivative financial instruments; and
- Financial liabilities at FVTPL.
- Cash and cash equivalents.
- Unsettled trades receivables
- Trade and other receivables
- Trade and other payables
- Unsettled trade payables

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognises all financial assets and liabilities on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Purchases and sales of financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised using trade date accounting. From trade date, any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities are recorded through profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Initial measurement

Financial assets classified and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are initially recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. All transaction costs for such instruments are recognised directly in profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities (other than those classified or designated as at FVTPL) are measured initially at their fair value plus any directly attributable incremental costs of acquisition or issue.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition into the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities discussed below:

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost or measured at fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- The entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial instrument is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and coupon interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company includes in this category trade and other receivables, unsettled trades and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Business model assessment

In making an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Company considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed, including:

- the documented investment strategy and the execution of this strategy in practice. This includes whether the investment strategy focuses on earning contractual coupon income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed; and
- how the collateral manager is compensated: e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior years, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

(a) Other business model

Financial assets that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL. This is another business model used by the Company.

The Company includes in this category Collateral Obligations that are held under a business model to manage them on a fair value basis for investment income and fair value gains.

The Collateral Manager reviews the performance of the underlying loans in the Portfolio regularly on a fair value basis and uses market values to assess if selling any underlying loans would maximise the return to the Noteholders. The Collateral Manager actively trades the Portfolio.

(b) Held-to-collect business model

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

This includes cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and unsettled trades receivables. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The Company includes in this category financial liabilities which are designated at FVTPL at initial recognition to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company includes in this category the Notes.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss. The Company includes in this category, unsettled trade payables and trade and other payables.

Subsequent Measurement of financial assets and liabilities

After initial recognition, the Company measures financial instruments which are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at their fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets at amortised cost, these assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Company includes in this category: Cash and cash equivalents, Unsettled trades receivables and trade and other receivables.

Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any coupon expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Measurements

Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is defined by IFRS 13 as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Company's financial instruments carried at fair value are analysed below by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value of financial assets is based on quotations from third party pricing vendors.

If pricing vendors quotes are not available, the fair value is determined by applying the following price source hierarchy (broker quotes, recently observed price "recent trade", independent valuation agent or by the Collateral Manager).

Amortised cost measurement

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The Company recognises loss allowances for ECLs ("expected credit losses") on financial assets measured at amortised cost. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following basis: 12-month ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and lifetime ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Impairment

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial assets for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the asset) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The maximum year considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual year over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company has determined that the application of IFRS 9's expected credit loss results in an immaterial provision on the cash and cash equivalents. The Company considers cash and cash equivalents to have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparty.

Other receivables and unsettled trade receivables

The Company has determined that the application of IFRS 9's expected credit loss on other receivables and unsettled trade receivables results in an immaterial impairment provision on other receivables and unsettled trade receivables. Other receivables are short-term in nature and relate to amounts owed by reputable counterparties.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions. For the financial year ended 30 June 2025, there were no financial assets or liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements which would require disclosure.

Financial liability and equity

The financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity (i.e. forming part of shareholder's funds) only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- They include no contractual obligations upon the Company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Company; and
- where the instrument will or may be settled in the Company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the Company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the Company exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that these conditions are not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Finance payments associated with financial liabilities are dealt with as part of the ongoing remeasurement of the Notes to fair value. The Company's Notes issued are classified as liabilities.

(c) Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL

Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL on the Portfolio includes realised and unrealised fair value changes, coupon income and other income.

(d) Net loss on financial liabilities at FVTPL

Net loss on financial liabilities at FVTPL comprises of realised and unrealised fair value changes and coupon expense arising on the Notes.

(e) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and are included under net gain on financial assets at FVTPL.

(f) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using the tax rates applicable to the Company's activities enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxation is accounted for, without discounting, in respect of all temporary differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the reporting date except as otherwise required by IAS 12 'Income Tax'.

Provision is made at the tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is considered more likely than not that they will be recovered.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that related tax benefit will be realised.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held on deposit with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months which are not subject to a significant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

The Company includes Money Market Funds within this category as they are used in the management of the Company's short term commitments and have no restriction on withdrawal of funds and the underlying instruments held by the money market funds have a weighted average maturity of 60 days or less.

(h) Other expenses

Other expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

(i) Other receivables and payables

Other receivables do not carry any interest, are short-term in nature and are reduced by appropriate expected credit loss allowances.

Other payables are non-interest bearing, short-term in nature and are, accordingly, stated at their cost.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(j) Unsettled trade receivables and payables

Unsettled trades include amounts payable for securities purchased and receivables for securities sold (in a regular way transaction) that have been contracted but not yet delivered on the reporting date. They are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable incremental costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(k) Share capital

Ordinary Shares are not redeemable and do not participate in the profit of the Company and are classified as equity per the Company's Constitution. Share Capital is issued in Euro (€).

(l) Functional and presentation currency

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency included in the Company's financial statements are measured in Euro denoted by the symbol "EUR" or "€" which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. The financial assets and liabilities issued are mainly denominated in Euro (€). The Directors of the Company believe that Euro (€) most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

(m) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from recent market transactions, counterparty quotes and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models as appropriate. Derivative financial instruments are included in assets when their fair value is positive and liabilities when their fair value is negative, unless there is the legal ability and intention to set off. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they arise.

(n) Common contractual control

The Company has chosen to account for the transactions with entities under common control using book value (carry-over basis) accounting, on the basis that the entities are part of a larger economic group, and that the figures from that larger group are the relevant ones. The relevant book value is the carrying amounts in the financial statements of the Original Issuer at the date of the transaction.

4. Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL

	Financial year ended 30-Jun-25 EUR	Financial year ended 30-Jun-24 EUR
Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL	<u>20,891,690</u>	<u>32,997,743</u>
	<u>20,891,690</u>	<u>32,997,743</u>

Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL includes coupon income, other income generated from financial assets and realised and unrealised fair value changes.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

5. Net loss on financial liabilities at FVTPL

	Financial year ended 30-Jun-25 EUR	Financial year ended 30-Jun-24 EUR
Net loss on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	<u>(18,908,859)</u>	<u>(31,084,274)</u>
	<u>(18,908,859)</u>	<u>(31,084,274)</u>

Net loss on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL includes unrealised fair value changes and coupon expense.

6. Other expenses

	Financial year ended 30-Jun-25 EUR	Financial year ended 30-Jun-24 EUR
Audit fees	40,781	39,545
Tax compliance fees	5,904	6,608
Collateral manager fees	1,644,927	1,637,887
Professional fees	<u>308,948</u>	<u>224,292</u>
	<u>2,000,560</u>	<u>1,908,332</u>

The Collateral Manager, in accordance with the priorities of payments, is entitled to receive Collateral Management fees from the Company on a quarterly basis.

1. A senior investment management fee in respect of the immediately preceding due year of up to 0.15% per annum of the average aggregate principal balance of the Portfolio;
2. A subordinated investment management fee in respect of the immediately preceding due year of up to 0.35% per annum of the average aggregate principal balance of the Portfolio;
3. An incentive investment management fee in respect of the immediately preceding due year in an amount equal to 20% of any interest proceeds, principal proceeds and collateral enhancement obligation proceeds that would otherwise be available to distribute to the Subordinated Noteholders in accordance with the priorities of payments if the investment management fee internal rate of return ("IRR") threshold has met or exceeded 12%.

Payment of Collateral Manager Fees is subject to available proceeds and the waterfall of payments, and are senior to the Notes, but subordinated to certain fees and expenses of the Company.

The Company has no employees. Accounting and corporate secretarial services have been outsourced to the Corporate Service Provider. No fees were paid directly to Directors during the year (Note 20). The scope of the corporate services agreement with the Corporate Service Provider includes directorship service and hence administration fees paid to Corporate Service Provider include fees paid for directorship service. The Corporate Service Provider received EUR 3,600 (2024: EUR 3,494) as consideration for the making available of individuals to act as Directors of the Company. There was €nil outstanding at year end. The terms of the corporate services agreement provide for a single fee for the provision of corporate services (including the making available of individuals to act as Directors of the Company).

As a result, the allocation of fees for directorship is a subjective and approximate calculation. The individuals acting as Directors do not (and will not), in their personal capacity or any other capacity, receive any fee for acting or having acted as Directors of the Company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	Financial year ended 30-Jun-25 EUR	Financial year ended 30-Jun-24 EUR
Fees payable to the auditor (exclusive of VAT)		
Audit of these financial statements	33,155	32,190
Tax compliance fees	4,800	5,372
	<u>37,955</u>	<u>37,562</u>

7. Corporation tax

	Financial year ended 30-Jun-25 EUR	Financial year ended 30-Jun-24 EUR
Corporation tax for the year	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>
	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Corporation tax at the standard of 12.5% rate for the year	125	125
Effects of:		
Higher rate tax applicable under Section 110 TCA, 1997 of 12.5%	<u>125</u>	<u>125</u>
Current tax charge for the year	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>

The Company is a qualifying Company within the meaning of Section 110 of the TCA. As such, the profits are chargeable to corporation tax under Case III of Schedule D of the TCA at a rate of 25%, but are computed in accordance with the provisions applicable to Case I of Schedule D.

Deferred taxation is accounted for, without discounting, in respect of all temporary differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by reporting date except as otherwise required by IAS 12 'Income Tax'. A provision is made at the tax rates which are expected to apply in the years in which the timing differences reverse. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is considered more likely than not that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that related tax benefit will be realised.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

8. Financial assets at FVTPL

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	Total	Total
	EUR	EUR
Balance at the beginning of the year	289,808,843	309,373,805
Purchases of financial assets	107,203,672	62,243,050
Disposals of financial assets	(122,673,874)	(89,333,423)
Net gain of financial assets at FVTPL	20,891,690	32,997,743
Coupon income and other income received	(21,356,600)	(25,472,332)
Balance at the end of the year	<u><u>273,873,731</u></u>	<u><u>289,808,843</u></u>

The Portfolio primarily consists of senior loans and mezzanine obligations in Euro. The assets held by the Company are pledged as security for the Notes issued. Please refer to Note 17 for more details on the portfolio.

<i>Contractual Maturity profile of financial assets at FVTPL</i>	EUR	EUR
Amounts due within 1 year	3,040,088	12,928,705
Amounts due within 1-2 years	39,600,651	38,946,733
Amounts due within 2-5 years	213,019,067	213,930,148
Greater than 5 years	18,213,925	24,003,257
	<u><u>273,873,731</u></u>	<u><u>289,808,843</u></u>

The amounts expected to be settled within the next 12 months are €3,040,088 (2024: €12,928,705).

The Portfolio primarily consists of senior secured loans in Euro. The assets held by the Company are pledged as security for the Notes issued. Please refer to Note 17 for more details on the portfolio.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
9. Financial liabilities at FVTPL

	Initial stated interest rate	Initial credit rating	Original par value on 30 December 2020 (€)	Issue price	Par value at 30 June 2025 (€)	Par value at 30 June 2024(€)
Class A Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes	3 month Euribor + 0.86%	Aaa	214,400,000	100	177,502,106	200,580,549
Class B-1 Senior Secured Floating Rate Notes	3 month Euribor + 1.30%	Aa2	27,300,000	100	27,300,000	27,300,000
Class B-2 Senior Secured Fixed Rate Notes	2.05%	A2	10,000,000	100	10,000,000	10,000,000
Class C Senior Secured Def Floating Rate Notes	3 month Euribor + 1.85%	Baa3	23,900,000	100	23,900,000	23,900,000
Class D Senior Secured Def Floating Rate Notes	3 month Euribor + 2.80%	Ba3	18,500,000	100	18,500,000	18,500,000
Class E Senior Secured Def Floating Rate Notes	3 month Euribor + 5.05%	B3	22,300,000	97.9	22,300,000	22,300,000
Class F Senior Secured Def Floating Rate Notes	3 month Euribor + 6.33%	B3	9,300,000	93.5	9,300,000	9,300,000
Class M-1 Subordinated Notes	N/A	NR	17,800,000	100	17,800,000	17,800,000
Class M-2 Subordinated Notes	N/A	NR	17,700,000	95	17,700,000	17,700,000

All Notes have a maturity date of 30 October 2030.

	30-Jun-25 EUR	30-Jun-24 EUR
Balance at the beginning of the year	327,428,905	330,297,972
Redemption of debt securities	(23,078,444)	(11,743,970)
Net loss on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	18,908,859	31,084,274
Coupon expense paid	(20,630,514)	(22,209,371)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>302,628,806</u>	<u>327,428,905</u>

The Notes may be redeemed before their final legal maturity, in whole or in part, on any payment date if the relevant coverage tests are not satisfied or following the expiry of the non-call period on 30 October 2019 at the direction of the subordinated Noteholders acting by ordinary resolution or by the Collateral Manager. The coverage tests relate to the Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D, Class E and Class F Notes. The Company may redeem the Notes sequentially in order of seniority according to payment priority. The Class A Notes are in priority to all other Notes followed by the Class B Notes, the Class C Notes, the Class D Notes, the Class E Notes, the Class F Notes and the Subordinated Notes. The Notes issued are limited recourse debt obligations which are payable solely out of amounts received by or on behalf of the Company in respect of the Portfolio securing the Notes.

Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The table below represents the maturity profile of financial liabilities designated at FVTPL based on maturity dates excluding the non-call option and where accrued coupon expenses fall due within 1 year.

	EUR	EUR
Amounts due within 1 year	2,544,740	3,853,493
Amounts due within 1-2 years	-	-
Amounts due within 2-5 years	-	-
Greater than 5 years	<u>300,084,066</u>	<u>323,575,412</u>
	<u>302,628,806</u>	<u>327,428,905</u>

The amounts expected to be settled within the next 12 months are €2,544,740 (2024: €3,853,493).

Limited recourse of Notes issued

If the net proceeds of realisation of the assets secured against the Notes are less than the aggregate amount payable by the Company to the Noteholders, the obligations of the Company will be limited to such net proceeds, which shall be applied in accordance with the Trust Deed.

In such circumstances, the other assets of the Company will not be available for payment of such shortfall which shall be borne by the senior Noteholders, the subordinated Noteholders and the other secured parties in accordance with the Trust Deed.

Coupon expense to the Noteholders is calculated by the calculation agent based on the applicable rate as defined in the Trust Deed. As this is a limited recourse transaction, the return of interest and principal to the Noteholders is contingent on the realisable value of the assets. The returns made to the Noteholders over the life of the Company would include the effect of capital gain/loss as well as interest. At each reporting date, when the results of operations are computed, this gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Coupon expense on the Senior Notes is payable quarterly in arrears on each payment date in accordance with the priority of payments. Pursuant to the priority of payments, if coupon expense is not paid on the Class C, the Class D, the Class E or the Class F Notes on any payment date, such amounts will be deferred and will bear coupon expense at the coupon rate applicable to such Notes. The failure to pay such amounts will not be an event of default under the Trust Deed.

Non-payment of any coupon amount due and payable in respect of the Class A or the Class B Notes on any Payment Date will constitute an Event of Default.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	30-Jun-25 EUR	30-Jun-24 EUR
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>30,089,140</u>	<u>41,021,751</u>
	<u>30,089,140</u>	<u>41,021,751</u>

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Money Market Funds are deemed to be cash equivalents as they are used in the management of the Company's short-term commitments and have no restriction on withdrawal of funds and the underlying instruments held by the money market funds have a weighted average maturity of 60 days or less. These balances are not restricted.

The Company's cash balances are held at U.S. Bank Europe DAC, which has a Moody's Long Term deposits rating of A1 (2024: A1). U.S. Bank Europe DAC is a subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp. Money market funds are invested with Morgan Stanley Euro Liquidity Fund which has a Moody's Long Term Issuer

Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Rating of Aaa-mf (2024: Aaa-mm). Total balance of money market funds are €27,308,843 (2024: €39,987,241).

11. Trade and other receivables

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	EUR	EUR
Share capital receivable	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Share capital receivable is the allotted, called up share capital to be received.

12. Trade and other payables

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	EUR	EUR
Accrued expenses	345,008	348,753
Corporation Tax Payable	<u>250</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>345,258</u>	<u>348,753</u>

All accrued expenses are due within one year.

13. Unsettled trades receivable/payable

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	EUR	EUR
Unsettled trades for loans and securities sold	<u>13,074,374</u>	<u>973,793</u>
Unsettled trades receivable	<u>13,074,374</u>	<u>973,793</u>
Unsettled trades for loans and securities purchased	<u>14,059,432</u>	<u>4,005,000</u>
Unsettled trades payable	<u>14,059,432</u>	<u>4,005,000</u>

14. Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL

	Fair value	Fair value
	(liabilities)	(liabilities)
	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	EUR	EUR
Opening Balance	(18,729)	(14,592)
Fair value movement on derivative financial instruments	<u>18,729</u>	<u>(4,137)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,729)</u>

The CDS is no longer in place as the underlying security was disposed of during the year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

15. Called up share capital presented as equity

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
Authorised called up share capital	EUR	EUR
1,000 ordinary shares of EUR1 each	1,000	1,000
Issued share capital		
1 ordinary share of EUR1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The Company has issued 1 share, which is held by Walkers Global Shareholding Services Limited on behalf of a charitable trust.

16. Fair Value

Fair value is defined by IFRS 13 as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. IFRS 13 requires that the Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1);
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data (Level 2); and
- Level 3: inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments but for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments (Level 3).

Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in accounting policy 3(b) under the sub heading "Financial instruments". The Company measures fair values using the hierarchy of methods described in accounting policy 3(b).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement of the instrument in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of investments held by the Company and Notes issued by the Company were categorised as follows:

Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(a) Fair value hierarchy

30-Jun-25

Financial assets

Financial assets at FVTPL

	Carrying value	Level 1	Fair value	
	EUR	EUR	Level 2	Level 3
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Financial assets at FVTPL	273,873,731	-	273,873,731	-
	273,873,731	-	273,873,731	-

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	302,628,806	-	302,628,806	-
	302,628,806	-	302,628,806	-

Fair value hierarchy

30-Jun-24

Financial assets

Financial assets at FVTPL

	Carrying value	Level 1	Fair value	
	EUR	EUR	Level 2	Level 3
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Financial assets at FVTPL	289,808,843	-	286,977,003	2,831,840
	289,808,843	-	286,977,003	2,831,840

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Derivatives

	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	327,428,905	-	314,697,760	12,731,145
Derivatives	18,729	-	18,729	-
	327,447,634	-	314,716,489	12,731,145

Movement in Financial assets at FVTPL at Level 3

Balance at the beginning of the year

Purchase of financial assets at FVTPL

Disposals of financial assets at FVTPL

Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL

Movement in/out of level 3

Balance at the end of the year

30-Jun-25

EUR

30-Jun-24

EUR

2,831,840

11,912,598

-

2,831,840

-

(6,126,758)

-

-

(2,831,840)

(5,785,840)

-

2,831,840

Level 3 reconciliation - Notes issued at FVTPL

Balance at the beginning of the year

Net loss on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL

Coupon expense accrual on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL

Movement in and out of level 3

Balance at the end of the year

30-Jun-25

EUR

30-Jun-24

EUR

12,731,145

3,255,281

29,358

8,439,582

(361,191)

1,036,282

(12,399,311)

-

-

12,731,145

Notes to the financial statements (continued)*Sensitivity Analysis*

The Collateral Manager has performed a sensitivity analysis to analyse changes in the significant unobservable inputs used in arriving at the valuation of the investments categorised as Level 3. This sensitivity analysis considers reasonably possible changes in unobservable inputs at the reporting date.

Description	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	EUR	EUR
5% net movement in fair value of assets	-	141,592
Adjustment on financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	(141,592)
Changes in profit for the year	-	-

Due to limited recourse nature of the Subordinated Notes, the fair value is based on the relevant investment securities. As a result, the levelling of the Subordinated Note is dependent of the levelling of the financial assets. The Subordinated Note are classified at the lowest level observed in the assets and derivatives.

(b) Significant observable and unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value

The following is an explanation of the valuation techniques used in establishing the fair value of the different types of financial instruments of the Company.

Financial assets at FVTPL:

The Company uses a pricing vendor to obtain values for the loans and bonds. Where the pricing vendor uses a valuation technique that draws on observable inputs, the assets are classified in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The observable inputs used by the vendor include but are not limited to broker quotes, recent arm's length market transactions, and reference to current fair value of any other instrument that is substantially the same.

As a policy and in line with market practice where two or more broker quotes exist for a loan or a bond within a reasonable range as determined by the Directors the Company deems this to be observable data for the purpose of the fair value hierarchy. Where less than two broker quotes exist, this is deemed unobservable.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Although the Company believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. The prices at the year-end are based on these market prices and cost; and, due to the limited recourse nature of the Notes issued, these are adjusted by referencing to the fair value of the associated financial assets at FVTPL.

Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability. The determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgement by the Company. The Company considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

For all other financial assets and liabilities, the carrying value is an approximation of fair value, including trade and other receivables; cash and cash equivalents; Unsettled trades receivables, Unsettled trades payables and trade and other payables.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

17. Financial risk management

Capital risk management

The capital managed by the Company is comprised of the Notes issued and outstanding at the financial year end. The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to the Noteholders through optimisation of the Notes issued balance. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The risk profile of the Company is such that market, credit, liquidity and other risks of the investment securities are borne fully by the Noteholders. The income payments to the Noteholders are determined with reference to priorities of payment schedule as contained in their terms and conditions of the Trust Deed. Priority principal repayments are also determined with reference to conditions of the Trust Deed.

The Notes issued are initially recorded at the value of the net proceeds received and are designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The ultimate amount to be repaid to the Noteholder will depend on the proceeds from the related collateral and the running costs of the Company, due to the limited recourse nature of the Notes in issue.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the potential adverse change in value caused by unfavorable movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or market prices of financial instruments. The Company's main investment is a portfolio of senior secured loans and Mezzanine loans. The market risks associated with these activities are outlined below.

i. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company limits its exposure by operating bank accounts in other currencies than its functional currency for receipts and payments in other currencies.

No sensitivity analysis has been performed, as the majority of the Company's assets and liabilities are denominated in Euro. The impact of such an analysis would be immaterial.

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The table below summarises the Company's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the Company's financial instruments at carrying amounts categorised by interest rate type.

There may be timing mismatches between payments of the interest on the Notes issued and payment of coupon income on the loan assets, and the rates at which they bear interest may adjust more or less frequently and on different dates and based on different indices than the interest rates of the Notes issued.

Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

30-Jun-25	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Cash and cash equivalents	-	30,089,140	-	30,089,140
Trade and other receivables	-	-	1	1
Unsettled trades receivables	-	-	13,074,374	13,074,374
Financial assets at FVTPL	11,130,357	260,631,496	2,111,878	273,873,731
	<u>11,130,357</u>	<u>290,720,636</u>	<u>15,186,253</u>	<u>317,037,246</u>

	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Non-interest bearing (including subordinated notes)	Total
<i>Financial liabilities</i>	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Trade and other payables	-	-	345,258	345,258
Unsettled trades payables	-	-	14,059,432	14,059,432
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	10,000,000	277,729,306	14,899,500	302,628,806
	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>277,729,306</u>	<u>29,304,190</u>	<u>317,033,496</u>

30-Jun-24	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Non-interest bearing	Total
<i>Financial assets</i>	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Cash and cash equivalents	-	41,021,751	-	41,021,751
Trade and other receivables	-	-	1	1
Unsettled trades receivables	-	-	973,793	973,793
Financial assets at FVTPL	13,157,446	273,944,449	2,706,948	289,808,843
	<u>13,157,446</u>	<u>314,966,200</u>	<u>3,680,742</u>	<u>331,804,388</u>

	Fixed rate	Floating rate	Non-interest bearing (including subordinated notes)	Total
<i>Financial liabilities</i>	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Trade and other payables	-	-	348,753	348,753
Unsettled trades payables	-	-	4,005,000	4,005,000
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	-	311,880,549	15,548,356	327,428,905
Derivatives	-	-	18,729	18,729
	<u>-</u>	<u>311,880,549</u>	<u>19,920,838</u>	<u>331,801,387</u>

The coupon interest in respect of the Notes of each class is paid quarterly in arrears in respect of each three-month accrual year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity

Management has determined that a fluctuation in interest rates of 1% is reasonably possible, considering the economic environment in which the Company operates and based on current interest rate market environment. This analysis has assumed that all other variables remain constant. The sensitivity analysis reflects how net assets would have been affected by the impact on coupon income and expense due to changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at the reporting date.

A 100-basis point sensitivity has been assigned for interest rate risk due to low current interest rates and the fact that the Notes and the Collateral Obligations are at a floating-rate, which creates a natural hedge against changes in interest rates.

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
Sensitivity to a 100bps movement	EUR	EUR
Impact on coupon income	2,907,206	3,149,662
Impact on rated floating financial liabilities	(2,777,293)	(3,118,805)
Residual	<u>129,913</u>	<u>30,857</u>

Rated Floating financial liabilities refer to Class A, Class B-1, Class C, Class D, Class E and Class F Notes.

The interest rate risk of the financial assets is borne by the Noteholders and thus changes in interest rates have no net impact on the equity or the results of the Company. The residual interest rate risk impact will be borne by the subordinated noteholders.

iii. Other Price Risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. Price risk is a significant risk to the Company, however the risk of fluctuation in the value of the investments held by the Company will be borne by the Noteholders due to the limited recourse nature of the Notes.

The Notes issued by the Company are limited recourse obligations and the future cash flows for the Notes depends on the future cash flows of the investment securities at FVTPL after deducting the cash outflows and other liabilities.

The Moody's classification of financial assets by asset type is as follows:

Asset type	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-24
	EUR	%	EUR	%
Loan	242,574,591	89%	262,753,516	91%
Bond	31,299,140	11%	27,055,327	9%
	<u>273,873,731</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>289,808,843</u>	<u>100%</u>

Sensitivity analysis

Any changes in the prices of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss would not have any effect on the equity or net profit or loss of the Company as any fair value fluctuations in prices are ultimately borne by the Noteholders.

The primary market for a number of financial products including leveraged loans may be volatile, and the level of new issuances may be uncertain and may vary based on a number of factors, including general economic conditions. As well as reducing opportunities for the Company to purchase assets in the primary market, this may increase reinvestment or refinancing risk in respect of maturing Collateral Obligations. These additional risks may affect the returns on the Notes to investors and could further slow, delay or reverse an economic recovery and cause a further deterioration in loan performance

Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

generally. Limitations on the amount of available credit in the market may have an adverse impact on general economic conditions that affect the performance of the Collateral Obligations.

The Directors have selected a rate of 5% for the purpose of the below sensitivity analysis and are happy this appears reasonable. The impact of a 5% increase in the market prices of the Financial assets with all other variables held constant at the reporting date on the Statement of Comprehensive income is shown in the table below, a decrease of 5% in market prices would have an equal but opposite effect:

Description	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	EUR	EUR
5% net movement in fair value of assets	13,693,687	14,490,442
Adjustment on financial liabilities at FVTPL	(13,693,687)	(14,490,442)
Changes in profit for the year	-	-

As the Company has limited recourse Notes issued, all gains and losses are passed on to the Noteholders with no residual risk remaining.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility of counterparties failing to meet their obligations to the Company and represents the most significant category of risk. The exposure of the Company's investments is continuously monitored, and the Directors receive investor reports from the Collateral Corporate Service Provider. There are a number of portfolio tests that assist in the credit risk management of the portfolio e.g. rating tests and collateral quality tests.

The Collateral Manager monitors the credit status of all of the financial assets held by the Company and compares this against the market values that could be derived by selling the securities. The credit characteristics of the financial assets in the Portfolio are measured, updated and analysed every month, to determine the current credit status of each financial asset.

The Moody's credit rating profile of the Collateral Obligations at FVTPL at security level is as follows:

Credit rating	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-24
	% of the Portfolio	EUR	% of the Portfolio	EUR
Ba1	2.6%	7,096,188	4.9%	14,334,664
Ba2	0.8%	2,054,810	0.4%	1,021,372
Ba3	6.6%	17,954,075	5.4%	15,645,910
B1	12.4%	33,932,650	6.8%	19,657,141
B2	30.3%	82,889,585	34.6%	100,149,240
B3	36.8%	100,784,357	38.1%	110,471,247
Caa1	4.6%	12,665,867	5.0%	14,579,744
Caa2	0.4%	1,197,978	1.8%	5,174,406
Caa3	2.9%	8,033,660	3.0%	8,724,141
NR	2.6%	7,264,561	0.0%	50,978
	100.0%	273,873,731	100.0%	289,808,843

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The table below represents the maximum exposure to credit risk:

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	EUR	EUR
Cash and cash equivalents	30,089,140	41,021,751
Unsettled trades receivable	13,074,375	973,793
Financial assets at FVTPL	273,873,731	289,808,843
Trade and other receivables	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u><u>317,037,247</u></u>	<u><u>331,804,388</u></u>

- i. Credit risk for unsettled trades is minimal as the balance is settled following the financial year end in line with the market conventions, and unsettled trades are collateralized by the underlying assets.
- ii. The Moody's credit rating profile of the bank holding the cash and cash equivalents balance is A1 (2024: A1) for US Bank Europe DAC.
- iii. Money market funds are invested with Morgan Stanley Euro Liquidity Fund which has a Moody's Long Term Issuer Rating of Aaa-mf (2024: Aaa-mmf).

(c) Concentration risk

Concentration risk can arise from the type of investments held in the Portfolio, the maturity of assets, the concentration of sources of funding, concentration of counterparties or geographical locations of risk. Prudent risk management implies maintaining the exposure to various risks at a reasonable level.

The Collateral Manager monitors the exposure of the Company to various risks including Country/Geographical, Single Obligor/Counterparty, Industry categories/segments and asset type. Country/Geographical refers to country of Collateral Obligation issuer. While some of the issuers of the financial assets are located in countries with a currency other than euro, all financial assets held within the portfolio are issued and denominated in euro and as such all income generated by the company is in euro, such that the foreign exchange risk is borne by the investees rather than the Company.

Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

The Company's exposure by geographical locations is detailed below:

Country	30-Jun-25 % of the Portfolio	30-Jun-25 EUR	30-Jun-24 % of the Portfolio	30-Jun-24 EUR
Austria	1.9%	5,198,726	1.8%	5,221,918
Belgium	1.7%	4,651,542	1.6%	4,666,625
Denmark	0.5%	1,447,954	0.5%	1,413,721
Estonia	0.3%	872,694	0.3%	848,907
Finland	1.5%	3,981,097	0.3%	996,001
France	20.0%	54,753,383	22.2%	64,458,249
Germany	22.8%	62,320,799	23.6%	68,457,868
Ireland	0.4%	996,250	0.3%	992,156
Israel	1.1%	2,888,179	0.0%	-
Italy	5.2%	14,337,996	2.9%	8,541,199
Luxembourg	1.8%	4,987,531	1.4%	4,058,496
Netherlands	5.4%	14,768,194	6.6%	19,151,117
Norway	3.7%	10,029,014	1.0%	3,005,919
Portugal	0.7%	1,961,576	0.7%	1,944,332
Spain	5.8%	15,883,328	6.6%	19,049,734
Sweden	3.9%	10,560,659	4.8%	13,901,845
Switzerland	1.5%	4,020,756	0.7%	1,906,562
United Kingdom	18.1%	49,481,326	14.3%	41,350,493
United States	3.7%	10,732,727	10.4%	29,843,701
	100.0%	273,873,731	100.0%	289,808,843

Cairn CLO VIII Designated Activity Company

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

The Company's exposure by Moody's industry is detailed below:

Industry	30-Jun-25 % of the Portfolio	30-Jun-25 EUR	30-Jun-24 % of the Portfolio	30-Jun-24 EUR
Aerospace & Defence	1.7%	4,607,964	2.8%	8,173,684
Automotive	0.4%	966,731	1.0%	3,038,096
Banking, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.4%	6,640,361	2.3%	6,720,114
Beverage, Food & Tobacco	3.5%	9,500,850	1.9%	5,556,503
Capital Equipment	8.5%	23,204,867	7.5%	21,820,142
Chemicals, Plastics, & Rubber	9.3%	25,558,273	5.0%	14,350,463
Construction & Building	6.9%	18,993,113	7.9%	22,779,086
Consumer goods: Durable	0.7%	1,894,268	1.0%	2,887,455
Containers, Packaging & Glass	1.8%	4,926,895	2.0%	5,756,517
Environmental Industries	2.6%	7,151,336	2.7%	7,788,908
Forest Products & Paper	1.8%	4,853,791	0.6%	1,844,908
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	23.7%	64,834,570	30.9%	89,461,062
High Tech Industries	15.9%	43,676,891	9.4%	27,285,628
Hotel, Gaming & Leisure	2.1%	5,839,266	2.9%	8,382,113
Media: Advertising, Printing & Publishing	1.5%	4,153,784	0.7%	1,900,605
Media: Broadcasting & Subscription	0.0%	4,321	1.1%	3,184,026
Media: Diversified & Production	1.5%	4,063,131	1.9%	5,459,265
Retail	0.4%	1,011,862	0.3%	988,378
Services: Business	4.7%	12,982,015	3.8%	11,116,409
Services: Consumer	1.8%	5,008,473	3.1%	9,020,832
Telecommunications	5.1%	13,931,939	4.9%	14,277,422
Transportation: Cargo	1.7%	4,651,542	1.6%	4,666,625
Transportation: Consumer	0.4%	1,178,818	2.1%	6,128,850
Utilities: Oil & Gas	1.6%	4,238,670	2.5%	7,221,751
	100%	273,873,731	100%	289,808,843

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management means that the Company maintains sufficient cash and liquid investments. The ability of the Company to meet its ongoing obligations towards the Noteholders is dependent on the receipt of coupon income and principal from the Portfolio of financial assets. Payments are made in accordance with the priorities of payments as set out in the prospectus. The obligations of the Company are limited recourse to the financial assets, hence any shortfall in receipt will have an equal effect on the repayment obligations on the Notes.

The following table lists the contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include estimated interest payments. As the non-call period lapsed on 30 October 2019, the Company's Notes issued have been presented as falling due within one year in the below table. In the event that the Notes are called they would become repayable in line with the Priority of Payments as outlined in the Offering Circular and as presented in the below table. The contractual maturities of the Notes are disclosed in Note 9.

	Carrying Amount	Gross contractual cashflows	Up to 1 year
30-Jun-25			
<i>Financial liabilities</i>	EUR	EUR	
Trade and other payables	(345,258)	(345,258)	(345,258)
Unsettled trades payable	(14,059,432)	(14,059,432)	(14,059,432)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(302,628,806)	(326,846,845)	(326,846,845)
	<u>(317,033,496)</u>	<u>(341,251,535)</u>	<u>(341,251,535)</u>

	Carrying Amount	Gross contractual cashflows	Up to 1 year
30-Jun-24			
<i>Financial liabilities</i>	EUR	EUR	
Trade and other payables	(348,753)	(348,753)	(348,753)
Unsettled trades payable	(4,005,000)	(4,005,000)	(4,005,000)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(327,428,905)	(341,632,467)	(341,632,467)
Derivative financial instruments at FVTPL (outflow)/inflow	(18,729)	370,814	370,814
	<u>(331,801,387)</u>	<u>(389,543)</u>	<u>(389,543)</u>
	<u>(331,801,387)</u>	<u>(346,004,949)</u>	<u>(346,004,949)</u>

The carrying values of these amounts are equal to the gross contractual cashflows.

(e) Operational risk exposure

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, and from external factors other than credit markets and liquidity issues such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations. The Company was incorporated with the purpose of engaging in those activities outlined in the preceding paragraphs. The administration functions are outsourced to the Corporate Service Provider. The Directors have outsourced the management of the portfolio to the Collateral Manager.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(f) Prepayment risk

Prepayments on collateral obligations may be caused by a variety of factors, which are difficult to predict. Accordingly, there exists a risk that loans or bonds purchased at a price greater than par may experience a capital loss as a result of such a prepayment. In addition, principal proceeds received upon such a prepayment are subject to reinvestment risk. Any inability of the Collateral Manager to reinvest payments or other proceeds in the Portfolio with comparable interest rates in accordance with the reinvestment criteria may adversely affect the timing and amount of payments and distributions received by the Noteholders and the yield to maturity of the Notes. There can be no assurance that the Collateral Manager will be able to reinvest proceeds in the Portfolio with comparable interest rates in accordance with the reinvestment.

18. Segment risk and reporting

The Company is structured in a way that the assets and liabilities are managed as a whole and there are no distinct identifiable segments. The reporting, risk management and administration are performed on a collective basis rather than based on segments. The Company's revenue is generated from the Portfolio held during the financial year. The Company has no other product or revenue generating source. The Company has no major customer generating significant revenue. Please refer to geographic disclosures in Note 17 for further information. Revenue attributable to individual foreign countries is not disclosed as the necessary information for this disclosure is not available and the cost to develop it would be excessive.

As required by IFRS 8 Operating Segments ("IFRS 8"), the information provided to the Board and the Collateral Manager, who are the Chief Operating Decision Makers, can be classified into one segment as at 30 June 2025.

19. Parent and ultimate controlling party

The principal shareholder in the Company is Walkers Global Shareholding Services Limited on behalf of a charitable trust. The share is held under the terms of declarations of trust dated 21 October 2020 under which the relevant share trustee holds the issued shares of the Company in trust for a charity.

Cairn Loan Investments LLP, the Retention Holder and Collateral Manager holds 50% of the Subordinated Notes has control over the Company under IFRS 10 as it is exposed to variable returns as a subordinated noteholder and has the power to influence such return by calling up the redemption of the notes at its discretion and is considered the immediate controlling party.

20. Transaction with related and certain other parties

The following note summarises related parties and related party transactions during the financial year.

Transactions with Key Management Personnel

The Board and the Collateral Manager are considered the key management personnel of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

(a) Transactions with Walkers Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited (the "Corporate Service Provider")

The Company engages the Corporate Service Provider for all administration functions including financial accounting. The Corporate Service Provider is entitled to receive administrative fees for the services it provides per the terms and conditions of their agreement. Walkers Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited provides corporate administration services to the Company at arm's length commercial rates.

During the financial year, the Company incurred a fee of EUR 19,291 (2024: EUR 18,886) relating to administration services provided by the Corporate Service Provider, and nil was due as at the year end. The Directors, as employees of the Corporate Service Provider, had an interest in these fees in their capacity as Directors.

The terms of the corporate services agreement in place between the Company and the Corporate Service Provider provides for a single fee for the provision of corporate administration services (including the making available of individuals to act as Directors of the Company). As a result, the allocation of fees between the different services provided is a subjective and approximate calculation.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Pursuant to Section 305A(1)(a) of the Companies Act 2014 (as amended) Walkers Corporate Service (Ireland) Limited received approximately EUR 3,600 (2024: EUR 3,494) as consideration for the making available of individuals to act as Directors of the Company.

The individuals acting as Directors do not (and will not), in their personal capacity or any other capacity, receive any fee for acting or having acted as Directors of the Company.

(b) Transactions with Cairn Loan Investments LLP

Cairn Loan Investments LLP act as Collateral Manager. Collateral management fees earned by the Collateral Manager amount to EUR 1,644,927 (2024: EUR 1,637,887) of which EUR 277,720 (2024: EUR 294,503) was outstanding at the financial year end. Refer to Note 18 for details of sub note holdings.

21. Contingent liabilities and commitments

There were no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025 (2024: nil). Contingent liabilities are assessed continually to determine whether transfers of economic benefits have become probable. Where future transfers of economic benefits change from previously disclosed contingent liabilities, provisions are recognised in the year in which the changes in probability occur. The Company has nil unfunded asset as at 30 June 2025 (2024: nil). The total unfunded commitment amount is €nil as at 30 June 2025 (2024: €Nil).

22. Subsequent events

On 11 August 2025, the European Commission issued updated clarification regarding the treatment of Conditional Sale Agreements (CSAs) in determining Originator status under the EU Securitization Regulation. Based on this, the Company entered into a Forward Sale Agreement on 3 September 2025 with the Collateral Manager to better comply with the requirements of the updated guidance from the European Commission. The Company and the Directors will continue to monitor the situation closely.

There have been no other significant events since 30 June 2025 which require disclosure in these financial statements.

23. Charges

The Notes are secured in favour of the Trustee for the benefit of the Noteholders by security over the Collateral Obligations. The Notes are also secured by an assignment by way of security of various of the Company's other rights, including its rights under the agreements entered by the Company.

24. Approval of financial statements

The Board approved and authorised for issue these financial statements on 29 January 2026.