

**CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX Designated Activity Company
("CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC")**

Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Registered number 680253

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

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CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Directors and other information

Directors

Jane Lee (Irish) (appointed 4 July 2025)
Hannah McKeague (Irish)
Raymund Ado (Irish)(resigned 4 July 2025)
Aaron Barnett (Irish) (alternate, appointed and resigned 19 March 2026)

Company Secretary and Corporate Administrator and Registered Office Address

TMF Administration Services Limited
Two Dockland Central
Guild Street
North Dock
Dublin 1
D01 K2C5
Ireland

Independent Auditors

Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte and Touche House
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2
Ireland

Principal Paying Agent, Account Bank, Custodian & Calculation Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon
160 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4LA
United Kingdom

Investment manager

CVC Credit Partners European CLO Management LLP, London Branch
111 Strand
London WC2R 0AG
United Kingdom

Collateral Administrator & Information Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon S.A./N.V., Dublin Branch
Riverside Two
20-26 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Solicitor and Listing Agent

Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP
75 St. Stephens Green
Dublin 2
Ireland

Swap Counterparty

JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A, London Branch
9 Thomas More Street
1 Great Winchester Street
London
EIWIYT
United Kingdom

Trustee

BNY Mellon Corporate Trustee Services Limited
One Canada Square
London E14 5AL
United Kingdom

Liquidity Facility Provider

The Bank of New York Mellon
225 Liberty Street
New York NY 10286
United States

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Directors' Report

The Directors present the annual report and audited financial statements of CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX Designated Activity Company (the "Company") for the financial year ("year") ended 31 December 2025.

Principal activities

The Company is a special purpose entity with limited liability, which was incorporated on 22 October 2020 under the laws of Ireland.

The objective for which the Company is established is to issue Notes in a collateralised loan obligation transaction (the "CLO Transaction") and to carry on the business of a qualifying company within the meaning of Section 110 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997. On 15 January 2021, the Notes were admitted to trading on the Global Exchange Market ("GEM") of the Euronext Dublin.

The Company's portfolio is managed by CVC Credit Partners European CLO Management LLP (the "Investment Manager"). The portfolio that the Company may acquire from time to time may consist of senior secured loans, senior secured bonds, second lien loans, mezzanine obligations, high yield bonds and certain hedge agreements (collectively, the "Collateral").

All administration functions have been outsourced to TMF Administration Services Limited (the "Corporate Administrator").

Business Review

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the global economy continued to exhibit resilience despite persistent geopolitical tensions, trade fragmentation and fiscal uncertainty. Inflation moderated across most developed economies, allowing central banks to ease monetary policy and improve financial conditions over the course of the year. These developments were supportive of credit markets, particularly leveraged loans, where investor demand strengthened materially. The leveraged loan market experienced record levels of activity, driven predominantly by refinancing, repricing and maturity extension transactions as issuers sought to reduce funding costs and extend debt profiles. Strong CLO issuance consistently exceeded net new loan supply, contributing to spread compression, elevated secondary market prices and improved near-term maturity profiles across the asset class.

Looking ahead to 2026, the Directors expect the global economy to remain broadly resilient, with growth moderating and inflation continuing to ease, providing scope for policy rates to move towards more neutral levels. This environment is expected to remain supportive for leveraged credit markets, particularly refinancing and amendment activity, although increased dispersion in issuer performance is anticipated as market pricing approaches cyclical tightness and leverage levels remain elevated in certain segments. The Directors remain focused on proactive credit monitoring and disciplined risk management in light of ongoing macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainties, while recognising that current market conditions continue to present selective opportunities within leveraged loans and the broader private credit universe.

The Company was granted a €1,500,000 liquidity facility from The Bank Of New York Mellon in accordance with the Liquidity Facility Agreement, of which it drew down €6,000,000 (2024: €6,000,000) during 2025. An amount of €6,000,000 (2024: €6,094,246) of the Liquidity Facility was repaid in 2025.

The par values of the Notes outstanding as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Class	Issue price	Amount (€) as at 31 December 2025	Interest	Stated Maturity
A	100.00%	131,726,593	3-month Euribor + 1.06%	23 December 2033
B-1	100.00%	27,800,000	3-month Euribor + 1.70%	23 December 2033
B-2	100.00%	13,500,000	2.00%	23 December 2033
C	100.00%	23,400,000	3-month Euribor + 2.70%	23 December 2033
D	100.00%	24,400,000	3-month Euribor + 3.80%	23 December 2033
E	97.00%	18,800,000	3-month Euribor + 5.81%	23 December 2033
F	95.00%	11,200,000	3-month Euribor + 7.97%	23 December 2033
M-1 Subordinated	95.00%	28,300,000	N/A	23 December 2033
M-2 Subordinated	95.00%	1,000,000	N/A*	23 December 2033
Total		280,126,593		

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Directors' Report (continued)

The par values of the Notes outstanding as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Class	Issue price	Amount (€) as at 31 December 2024	Interest	Stated Maturity
A	100.00%	228,700,000	3-month Euribor + 1.06%	23 December 2033
B-1	100.00%	27,800,000	3-month Euribor + 1.70%	23 December 2033
B-2	100.00%	13,500,000	2.00%	23 December 2033
C	100.00%	23,400,000	3-month Euribor + 2.70%	23 December 2033
D	100.00%	24,400,000	3-month Euribor + 3.80%	23 December 2033
E	97.00%	18,800,000	3-month Euribor + 5.81%	23 December 2033
F	95.00%	11,200,000	3-month Euribor + 7.97%	23 December 2033
M-1 Subordinated	95.00%	28,300,000	N/A	23 December 2033
M-2 Subordinated	95.00%	1,000,000	N/A*	23 December 2033
Total		377,100,000		

*In addition to their pro-rata share of the residual Subordinated Note distributions, the Class M-2 Subordinated Notes will receive additional payments of 0.044 per cent. per annum in respect of the Senior Class M-2 Interest Amount and 0.066 per cent. per annum in respect of the Subordinated Class M-2 Interest Amount.

Results and dividend

The results for the year are set out on page 15 and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 is set out on page 16. The Company made a €750 (2024: €750) profit after tax for the year ended 31 December 2025. The Directors do not propose the payment of a dividend (2024: none).

Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs")

During the year:

- The Company made a profit before tax of €1,000 (2024: €1,000);
- The Company's fair value gain on financial liabilities was €10,767,034 (2024: loss of €2,990,233);
- The Company's fair value loss on financial assets was €9,659,728 (2024: gain of €3,085,179);
- The Company's trading purchases on financial assets were €14,773,787 (2024: €120,575,167);
- The Company's trading sales on financial assets were €125,522,951 (2024: €116,286,292);
- The Company's total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were €248,416,843 (2024: €368,357,045);
- The Company's total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were €264,644,987 (2024: €372,385,428).

At 31 December 2025, the Company has satisfied the below compliance tests:

Coverage Tests*	Actual	Target	Result
Class A/B Par Value Test	139.78%	>= 129.89%	PASS
Class C Par Value Test	127.91%	>= 120.81%	PASS
Class D Par Value Test	117.50%	>= 112.00%	PASS
Class E Par Value Test	110.57%	>= 106.91%	PASS
Class F Par Value Test	106.81%	>= 103.82%	PASS
Interest Diversion Test	106.81%	>= 103.82%	PASS
Event of Default	167.50%	>= 102.50%	PASS

The Coverage Tests will be used primarily to determine whether interest may be paid on all the classes of Notes (other than Class A and B) or whether principal proceeds may be reinvested in substitute collateral debt obligations. It's also used to determine if interest and principal proceeds should be used to satisfy failure in any of the above tests.

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Directors' Report (continued)

<u>Interest Coverage Tests*</u>	Actual	Target	Result
Class A/B Interest Coverage Test	201.88%	>= 120.00%	PASS
Class C Interest Coverage Test	176.82%	>= 110.00%	PASS
Class D Interest Coverage Test	152.49%	>= 105.00%	PASS
Class E Interest Coverage Test	133.44%	>= 101.00%	PASS
Principal Transfer Coverage Ratio	133.44%	>= 101.00%	PASS

*No coverage tests were made as at 31 December 2025. Hence, we have used the 11 December 2025 Investor report for purposes of this disclosure.

There were five failed collateral quality and portfolio tests during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: none).

Directors and secretary

The Directors and Company Secretary who held office at any point during the year are listed in page 1.

Directors, Secretary and their interests

None of the Directors or Secretary who held office on 31 December 2025 (2024: none) held any shares in the Company or any group company at that date or during the year. The Directors of the Company, as employees of the Corporate Administrator, had an interest in the Corporate Administration fee.

Corporate Administrator

TMF Administration Services Limited, an Irish company, provided administration services to the Company. As outlined further in note 20 to the Financial Statements this includes the making available of individuals to act as directors of the Company. The individuals acting as directors do not receive any fee for acting or having acted as directors of the Company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is subject to various risks. The key risks facing the Company and the manner in which these risks have been dealt with are disclosed in note 4 to the Financial Statements. The Directors have considered the current market conditions prevailing at the date of this report, and continue to monitor the value of the financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) held. Due to the limited recourse nature of the financial liabilities issued, any reductions in collateral values are passed on to the noteholders.

Issue of shares

Authorised Share Capital consists of 100,000 ordinary shares of €1 each. One share was issued to TMF Management (Ireland) Limited.

Accounting records

The Directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of sections 281 - 285 of the Companies Act 2014, with regard to the accounting records by appointing an administrator that employs accounting personnel with the appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the Company are maintained at Two Dockland Central, Guild Street, North Dock, Dublin 1, D01 K2C5, Ireland.

Subsequent events

Please refer to note 24 to the Financial Statements for details of the subsequent events.

Going concern

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors are satisfied with the performance of the Company and believe that the Company will continue to operate in the future on the same basis. The Directors anticipate that the financial assets will generate enough cash flows on an ongoing basis to meet the Company's liabilities as they fall due.

The Notes are scheduled to mature on 23 January 2032 and are limited recourse obligations of the Company that are payable solely out of amounts received in respect of the financial assets. Refer to note 15 to the Financial Statements for further details of the Notes issued.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Directors' Report (continued)

The Board has considered the broader economic environment outlined above, including events subsequent to the year end and assessed it in the context of the going concern assumption adopted in the preparation of the financial statements. Despite the broader macro environment and the potential financial challenges, the Board notes the resilient nature of the CLO structure, the ability of the Company to manage its portfolios to reduce risk and minimize losses, to address and cure any compliance tests which may fail or become stressed under the deal documentation, and divert proceeds to the Rated Notes as required. As a result, the Board is satisfied that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate.

Future Developments

The Company plans to continue with existing business activities in the future.

Annual corporate governance statement

Introduction

The board of directors (the "Board") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control and risk management systems of the Company in relation to the financial reporting process. Such systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve the Company's financial reporting objectives and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Financial reporting process

The Board has established processes regarding internal control and risk management systems to ensure its effective oversight of the financial reporting process. These include appointing the Administrator, to maintain the accounting records of the Company independently of the Investment Manager, the Trustee and the Collateral Administrator. The Administrator is contractually obliged to maintain proper accounting records and to that end performs reconciliations of its records to those of the Collateral Administrator. The Administrator is also contractually obliged to prepare the financial statements for review and approval by the Board.

The Board evaluates and discusses significant accounting and reporting issues as the need arises. From time to time, the Board examines and evaluates the Administrator's financial accounting and reporting routines. The Board also monitors and evaluates the independent auditor's performance, qualifications and independence. The Administrator has operating responsibility for internal control in relation to the financial reporting process. The Administrator reports to the Board. The Board is responsible for assessing the risk of irregularities whether caused by fraud or error in financial reporting. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the processes are in place for the timely identification of internal and external matters with a potential effect on financial reporting. The Board has taken steps to identify changes in accounting rules and recommendations to ensure they are accurately reflected in the Company's financial statements by appointing suitably qualified third parties.

The Board has delegated the asset valuation function to the Investment Manager who operates a sophisticated system of controls to ensure appropriate valuation. The Board is satisfied that the amounts as stated in the Company's financial statements represent a reasonable approximation of those values.

The Company's policies and the Board's instructions with regard to financial reporting are updated and communicated via appropriate channels, such as e-mail, correspondence, and meetings to ensure that all financial reporting information requirements are met in a complete and accurate manner. No director has a significant direct or indirect holding of securities in the Company or has any special rights of control over the Company's share capital. There are no restrictions on voting rights.

Audit committee

Given the contractual obligations of the Corporate Administrator and the limited recourse nature of the securities issued by the Company, the Board has concluded that there is currently no need for the Company to have a separate audit committee 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. Accordingly, the Company has availed itself of the exemption under Chapter 16 Section 1551 paragraph 11 (c) of the Companies Act 2014. Further, as the Company does not meet the threshold as set out in section 167 of Companies Act 2014, the Company is not required to establish an audit committee.

Appointment of directors

With regard to the appointment and replacement of directors, the Company is governed by its Constitution and Irish Statute comprising the Companies Act 2014. The Constitution itself may be amended by special resolution of the shareholders.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Directors' Report (continued)

Annual corporate governance statement (continued)

Powers of directors

The Board is responsible for managing the business affairs of the Company in accordance with the Company's Constitution. The directors may delegate certain functions to the Administrator and other parties, subject to the supervision and direction by the directors. The Board consists of two directors, none of whom are executive directors.

Donations

There were no political or charitable donation made during the financial year (2024: none).

Audit committee

The principal activity of the Company is the issuance of Asset Backed Securities collateralised by loan obligations. Under Chapter 16 Section 1551 of the Companies Act 2014, such a Company may avail itself of an exemption from the requirements to establish an audit committee.

Given the contractual obligations of the Administrator and the limited recourse nature of the securities issued by the Company, the Board of Directors has concluded that there is currently no need for the Company to have a separate audit committee 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. Accordingly, the Company has availed itself of the exemption under Chapter 16 Section 1551 paragraph 11 (c) of the Companies Act 2014. Further, as the Company does not meet the threshold as set out in section 167 of Companies Act 2014, the Company is not required to establish an audit committee.

Directors' Compliance Statement

The Directors acknowledge they are responsible for securing the Company's compliance with its "relevant obligations" as defined in section 225 of the Companies Act, 2014 (as amended) by Section 1374 of the Companies Act, 2014.

Further, the Directors confirm that:

- a) A compliance policy statement has been drawn up setting out the Company's policies (that, in the Directors' opinion, are appropriate to the Company) respecting compliance by the Company with its relevant obligations;
- b) Appropriate arrangements or structures have been put in place that are, in the Directors' opinion, designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations; and
- c) A review was conducted during the financial year of the arrangements or structures referred to in paragraph (b) above.

The Directors have put a compliance policy statement in place and performed its last review in November 2025. The Directors will review the compliance policy statement as appropriate and on at least an annual basis, going forward.

Relevant audit information

In the case of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of the Companies Act 2014:

- a) so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's statutory auditors are unaware; and
- b) 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 Company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Independent Auditor

In accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, Deloitte Ireland LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, have signified their willingness to continue in office.

Approved by the Board on 19 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Jane Lee
Director



Aaron Barnett
Director-Alternate

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the audited financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and the applicable regulations.

Irish Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("relevant financial reporting framework").

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 of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's Financial Statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014, and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CVC CORDATUS LOAN FUND XIX DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX Designated Activity Company (the 'company')

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2025 and of the profit for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- the Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the Statement of Financial Position;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity;
- the Statement of Cash Flows; and
- the related notes 1 to 25, including a summary of material accounting policy information as set out in note 3.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the European Union ("the relevant financial reporting framework").



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 described below in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), as applied to listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Summary of our audit approach

Key audit matters	<p>The key audit matters that we identified in the current year were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss <p>Within this report, any new key audit matters are identified with  and any key audit matters which are the same as the prior year identified with .</p>
Materiality	The materiality that we used in the current year was €3,969,000 determined on the basis of approximately 1.5% of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.
Scoping	We focused our audit scope, and the extent of our testing, based on our assessment of the risks of material misstatement and of the materiality determined.
Significant changes in our approach	There are no significant changes to our approach.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CVC CORDATUS LOAN FUND XIX DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- As part of our risk assessment procedures, we obtained an understanding of the directors' process for determining the appropriateness of the going concern basis of accounting;
- We held discussions regarding the directors' going concern assessment, including understanding the impact of the economic environment;
- We challenged the directors' conclusions on the going concern basis of accounting by assessing:
 - the current year financial performance and the year-end position of the company;
 - the company's compliance with Portfolio Profile Tests during the financial year and subsequent to the financial year end;
 - the limited recourse nature of the company's financial liabilities, and the operation of the priorities of payment during the financial year; and
 - the redemption clauses applicable to the financial liabilities; and
- We evaluated the completeness and accuracy and the adequacy of the relevant disclosures made in the financial statements.

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 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.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current financial year and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) we identified, 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. These matters were 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 these matters.

Valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss



Key audit matter description



As at 31 December 2025, the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of the company of €248,416,843 make up approximately 93% of the company's total assets of €267,826,252.

The valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is considered a key audit matter as it comprises the most significant balance on the Statement of Financial Position. The valuation is also a key contributor to the financial performance and has been identified as a significant risk of material misstatement, due to fraud, the risk being that they may not be valued correctly in accordance with IFRS 13. The valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is a key driver of the valuation of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Refer to disclosures in notes 3.1, 5 and 11 in the financial statements.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CVC CORDATUS LOAN FUND XIX DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter



In order to address the key audit matter, we obtained an understanding, assessed the design and determined the implementation of the key controls that have been implemented over the valuation process for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

We considered whether the valuation policy adopted for the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is in line with IFRS 13, and independently agreed the prices recognised by management to data obtained from the independent pricing providers used.

In addressing the fraud risk we assessed the suitability of the prices determined by the pricing providers. In particular, we assessed historical prices provided by the loan pricing providers against actual trade data and compared a selection of the prices recognised to other independent pricing sources to assess if there are any indicators of management bias.

Our audit procedures relating to these matters were designed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and not to express an opinion on individual accounts or disclosures. Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified with respect to any of the risks described above, and we do not express an opinion on these individual matters.

Our application of materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Materiality	€3,969,000 (2024 : €7,447,000)
Basis for determining materiality	1.5% of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (2024: 2%)
Rationale for the benchmark applied	We have considered financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss to be the critical component for determining materiality because the main objective of the company is to provide noteholders with a long-term risk adjusted return and this would be the most important measure for the users of the financial statements. To better reflect the size and scale of business of the entity, we have reduced the percentage applied to our chosen benchmark to 1.5% during the current financial year based on professional judgment.

We set performance materiality at a level lower than materiality to reduce the probability that, in aggregate, uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceed the materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

Performance materiality was set at 70% of materiality for the 2025 audit (2024: 80%). In determining performance materiality, we considered the following factors:

- our understanding of the company;
- the quality of the company's internal control environment;
- the nature and extent of misstatements identified in previous audits; and
- our expectations in relation to misstatements in the current period.

We agreed with the Board of Directors that we would report to them all audit differences in excess of €198,000 (2024 : €372,000) as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. We also report to the Board of Directors on disclosure matters that we identified when assessing the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CVC CORDATUS LOAN FUND XIX DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

An overview of the scope of our audit

Our audit is a risk-based approach taking into account the structure of the company, types of financial assets, the involvement of the third-party service providers, the accounting processes and controls in place, and the industry in which the company operates. We have conducted our audit based on the books and records maintained by the corporate administrator, TMF Administration Services Limited. We focused our audit scope, and the extent of our testing, based on our assessment of the risks of material misstatement and of the materiality determined. Audit work to respond to the risks of material misstatement was performed directly by the audit engagement team.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for 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 the directors 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, 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 further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on IAASA's website at: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CVC CORDATUS LOAN FUND XIX DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance;
- results of our enquiries of management and the Board of Directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas:

- Valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; and
- Risk of fraud in revenue recognition relating to the unrealised movement in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

In common with all audits under ISAs (Ireland), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the Companies Act 2014.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included the listing rules of Euronext Dublin and tax legislation.

Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we identified valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as a key audit matter related to the potential risk of fraud. The key audit matters section of our report explains the matter in more detail and also describes the specific procedures we performed in response to that key audit matter.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CVC CORDATUS LOAN FUND XIX DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management, and the Board of Directors concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- in addressing the risk of fraud in revenue recognition, following completion of the procedures to address the key audit matter that financial assets at fair value through profit or loss may not be valued correctly, we recalculated the unrealised fair value movement on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss by performing a reconciliation and assessing the movement of the fair value of the financial assets at the statement of financial position date from the previous financial year to the current financial year in order to determine the accuracy of the value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- 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.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.
- 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.


We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CVC CORDATUS LOAN FUND XIX DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

Use of our report

This 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.



Mark Kerr
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House, 29 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2

20 March 2026

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
INCOME			
Interest income	6	20,840,024	28,270,725
Net change in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL	11	-	3,085,179
Net change in fair value of financial liabilities at FVTPL	15	10,767,034	-
Other income	7	17,139	435,766
		<u>31,624,197</u>	<u>31,791,670</u>
EXPENSES			
Interest expense	8	(20,042,531)	(26,647,099)
Net change in fair value of financial assets at FVTPL	11	(9,659,728)	-
Net change in fair value of financial liabilities at FVTPL	15	-	(2,990,233)
Net change in fair value on derivatives at FVTPL	18	(117,098)	(269,176)
Net foreign exchange loss		(153)	(63)
Administrative expenses	9	(1,803,687)	(1,884,099)
		<u>(31,623,197)</u>	<u>(31,790,670)</u>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,000	1,000
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	(250)	(250)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		750	750
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>750</u>	<u>750</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC


Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2025


	Notes	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
ASSETS			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11	248,416,843	368,357,045
Derivative financial instruments	18	27,948	145,046
Cash and cash equivalents	12	16,249,679	14,938,057
Interest receivable	13	2,128,226	2,736,972
Other receivables	14	1,003,556	23,454,369
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>267,826,252</u>	<u>409,631,489</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Equity attributable to equity holders			
Called up share capital presented equity	19	1	1
Retained earnings		3,562	2,812
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>3,563</u>	<u>2,813</u>
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	15	264,644,987	372,385,428
Interest payable	16	231,698	359,974
Liquidity facility payable	4.3	1,500,000	1,500,000
Trade and other payables	17	1,446,004	35,383,274
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>267,822,689</u>	<u>409,628,676</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u>267,826,252</u>	<u>409,631,489</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:



 Jane Lee
 Director



 Aaron Barnett
 Director-Alternate

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Called-up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
As at 1 January 2025	1	2,812	2,813
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	750	750
As at 31 December 2025	<u>1</u>	<u>3,562</u>	<u>3,563</u>

	Called-up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
As at 1 January 2024	1	2,062	2,063
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	750	750
As at 31 December 2024	<u>1</u>	<u>2,812</u>	<u>2,813</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Statement of Cash Flows

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest received	20,980,080	27,944,316
Interest paid	(20,170,807)	(26,264,987)
Administrative expenses	(1,823,251)	(1,857,202)
Other income	17,139	435,766
Corporation tax paid	(250)	(250)
	<u>(997,089)</u>	<u>257,643</u>
Net cash flows (used in) /from operating activities		
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of financial assets	(48,691,875)	(96,181,282)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets	147,974,146	94,699,424
	<u>99,282,271</u>	<u>(1,481,858)</u>
Net cash flows from/ (used in) investing activities		
Cash flows from financing activities		
Liquidity facility drawn down	6,000,000	6,000,000
Liquidity facility repayment	(6,000,000)	(6,094,246)
Redemptions of financial liabilities at FVTPL	(96,973,407)	-
	<u>(96,973,407)</u>	<u>(94,246)</u>
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,311,775	(1,318,461)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	14,938,057	16,256,581
Net foreign exchange (loss)	(153)	(63)
	<u>16,249,679</u>	<u>14,938,057</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Background to the Company

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX Designated Activity Company (the "Company") was incorporated on 22 October 2020 with a Company registration number 680253. The Company's registered office is Two Dockland Central, Guild Street, North Dock, Dublin 1, Ireland. The Company is a special purpose company with limited liability and qualifies for the regime contained in Section 110 of the Irish Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (TCA). This provides that a qualifying company will be liable to corporation tax at the rate of 25% under Case III of Schedule D in respect of taxable profits.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and as adopted by the European Union ("EU"). The financial statements are also prepared in accordance with Irish Statute comprising the Companies Act 2014. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Board has considered the broader economic environment in the context of the going concern assumption adopted in the preparation of the financial statements. Despite the broader macro environment and the financial challenges, the Board notes the resilient nature of the CLO structure, the ability of the Company to manage its portfolios to reduce risk and minimise losses, to address and cure any compliance tests which may fail under the deal documentation, and divert proceeds to the Rated Notes as required. As a result, the Board is satisfied that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

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

The method used to measure fair values is discussed further in note 2.5.

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

2.2 New and amended standards and interpretations

In preparing the financial statements, the Company has adopted all relevant accounting interpretations and amendments which have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') and have been adopted for use by the EU which are applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. None of these have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

2.3 Accounting standards not yet adopted

Effective for annual financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026

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.

Description	Effective date (financial year beginning) *
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards— Volume 11	1 January 2026
Power Purchase Agreements – 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
IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	1 January 2027

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.3 Accounting standards not yet adopted (continued)

Effective for annual financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026 (continued)

* 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.

The Directors have considered the new standards, amendments and interpretations as detailed in the above table and do not plan to adopt these standards early. The application of all of these standards, amendments or interpretations will be considered in detail in advance of a confirmed effective date by the Company. For IFRS 18, the Company is currently identifying the impacts of the amendments on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements. The Directors have concluded that the other standards above will have no material impact to the financial statements of the Company.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) which is the Company's functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The issued share capital of the Company is denominated in Euro (€) and the financial liabilities are also denominated in Euro (€). The Directors of the Company believe that Euro (€) most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions of the Company.

2.5 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that financial year or in the financial year of the revision and future financial periods if the revision affects both current and future financial years.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

- Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described below. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument. See also "Valuation of financial instruments" below.

Critical accounting judgements made in applying the Company's accounting policies include:

- Valuation of financial instruments

The Company's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed in note 3.1. 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:** Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- **Level 2:** Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, 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 where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- **Level 3:** Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where 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 may be valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

2.5 Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

Critical accounting judgements made in applying the Company's accounting policies include: (continued)

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets, Level 1, are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations.

For Level 2 and Level 3 financial assets, the fair values have been estimated by management based on values obtained from the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager uses prices provided by specialist pricing vendors where available or otherwise uses a variety of different valuation techniques as applicable.

For financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the fair value is linked to the fair value of the financial assets and any other assets and liabilities due to its limited recourse nature.

3 Material accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements.

3.1 Financial instruments

The financial instruments held by the Company include the following:

- Financial assets
- Financial liabilities

Classification

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 asset 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 interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company includes in this category short-term non-financing receivables such as interest receivable, unsettled trades receivable and other receivables.

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

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding; or
- It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell; or
- At initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured at FVTPL when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces 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 debt instruments that are held under a business model to manage them on a fair value basis for investment income and fair value gains.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

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

The Company includes in this category, financial liabilities issued which were irrevocably 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.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

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

Recognition

The Company recognises a financial asset or a financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Initial measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement, the Company measures financial instruments which are classified as at FVTPL, at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in net change in fair value of financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Interest earned or paid on these instruments is recorded separately in interest income or expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those classified as at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets and liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the amortisation process.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost are composed of only short-term trade and other receivables, and unsettled trades which do not have significant financing component. Thus, the Company has adopted the simplified approach for measuring and recognising expected credit losses ("ECL"). The Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. Refer to note 4.2 for more details.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement and the Company has:

- a) Transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) Neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset (or has entered into a pass-through arrangement) and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial 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.

3.2 Fair value gain/loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Fair value gain/loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss relates to investments in financial assets and includes realised and unrealised fair value and foreign exchange changes. The fair value changes are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3.3 Fair value gain/loss on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Fair value gain/loss on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss comprises realised and unrealised fair value changes and is primarily determined with reference to the fair value movements on financial assets. The fair value changes are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3.4 Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method. The interest amount for the financial year is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

3.5 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.

3.6 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises 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 is 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 Statement of Financial Position date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the Statement of Financial Position method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary difference 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 the related tax benefit will be realised.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 Material accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash held with banks which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short term commitments.

3.8 Unsettled trades

Unsettled trades include amounts payable for financial assets purchased and receivables for financial assets sold in a regular way transaction that have been contracted for 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.

3.9 Other income and expenses

Other income and expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

3.10 Share Capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

3.11 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 options 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. Derivatives financial instruments are held for trading and therefore classified as financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL.

3.12 Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity). The Company's business involves the investments in financial assets. The Board of Directors review information from the portfolio of investments as a whole. The Company has only one business unit and all administrating and operating functions are carried out and reviewed by the Administrator and Secretary. Note 4.6 provides further details of the geographical and industry concentrations.

4 Financial risk management

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 principal risks of the financial assets are borne fully by the holders of the financial liabilities issued. The income and principal payments to the holders of the financial liabilities issued are determined with reference to the priorities of payment schedule as contained in the terms and conditions of the financial liabilities.

The financial assets held by the Company comprised of cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable, other receivables and financial assets at FVTPL which may include senior secured loans, senior secured bonds, second lien loans, mezzanine obligations, and high yield bonds and certain hedge agreements. The financial liabilities are initially recorded at the value of the net proceeds received and are carried as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The ultimate amount to be repaid to the financial liabilities holder will depend on the proceeds from the related collaterals.

All substantial risks and rewards associated with the financial assets are ultimately borne by the financial liability holders due to the limited recourse nature of the financial liabilities. Therefore, any change in risk variables would not affect the equity or the results of the Company.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- 4.1 Market risk;
- 4.2 Credit risk;
- 4.3 Liquidity risk;
- 4.4 Operational risk;
- 4.5 Capital risk management; and
- 4.6 Concentration risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the Company's management of capital.

The sensitivity analyses presented in the risk exposure notes are reflective of a considered material negative market movement and are not intended to present a worst-case scenario.

4.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and asset prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Market risk embodies the potential for both losses and gains and includes interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed through the weighted priority of payment and that the payments on Subordinated Notes are only made based on an available funds basis. The Company endeavours to ensure that the interest coverage test as set out in the offering circular is met at all times. In addition, the Company may enter into interest rate hedge transactions which are interest rate caps in order to mitigate its exposure to increases in EURIBOR-based payments of interest payable by the Company on the Notes. The interest rate profile of the Company's financial instruments was:

	Interest bearing Fixed €	Interest bearing Variable €	Non-interest bearing €	Total €
31 December 2025				
Financial assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	32,373,197	216,043,646	-	248,416,843
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	27,948	27,948
Cash and cash equivalents	-	16,249,679	-	16,249,679
Interest receivable	-	-	2,128,226	2,128,226
Other receivables	-	-	1,003,556	1,003,556
	<u>32,373,197</u>	<u>232,293,325</u>	<u>3,159,730</u>	<u>267,826,252</u>
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	13,500,000	251,117,039	-	264,617,039
Interest payable	-	-	231,698	231,698
Liquidity facility payable	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Trade and other payables	-	-	1,446,004	1,446,004
	<u>13,500,000</u>	<u>252,617,039</u>	<u>1,677,702</u>	<u>267,794,741</u>
Net exposure	<u>18,873,197</u>	<u>(20,323,714)</u>	<u>1,482,028</u>	<u>31,511</u>

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Market risk (continued)

i) Interest rate risk (continued)

31 December 2024	Interest bearing Fixed €	Interest bearing Variable €	Non-interest bearing €	Total €
Financial assets				
Financial assets at FVTPL	34,393,908	333,963,137	-	368,357,045
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	145,046	145,046
Cash and cash equivalents	-	14,938,057	-	14,938,057
Interest receivable	-	-	2,736,972	2,736,972
Other receivables	-	-	23,454,369	23,454,369
	<u>34,393,908</u>	<u>348,901,194</u>	<u>26,336,387</u>	<u>409,631,489</u>
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	13,500,000	358,885,428	-	372,385,428
Interest payable	-	-	359,974	359,974
Liquidity facility payable	-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
Trade and other payables	-	-	35,383,274	35,383,274
	<u>13,500,000</u>	<u>360,385,428</u>	<u>35,743,248</u>	<u>409,628,676</u>
Net exposure	<u>20,893,908</u>	<u>(11,484,234)</u>	<u>(9,406,861)</u>	<u>2,813</u>

The impact of a 50bps movement in interest rates as at the reporting date in the Statement of Comprehensive Income is as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
50 bps net movement on interest rate on financial assets at FVTPL	1,139,407	1,706,764
50 bps net movement on interest rate on financial liabilities at FVTPL	(1,186,633)	(1,671,500)
Adjustments in financial liabilities at FVTPL	<u>47,226</u>	<u>(35,264)</u>
Changes in profit for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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 sensitivity analysis refers to the impact of a 50 bps change in the interest rate on the interest income and expense recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. As the Company has issued limited recourse Notes, all profits and losses are passed on to the Noteholders, there is no residual risk remaining. The interest rate swap (derivatives) is included in the Interest rate risk note. Refer to Derivatives note 18 for more details.

ii) Foreign exchange risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. The company has minimal exposure to currency risk at year end as the financial assets and financial liabilities are mainly denominated in EUR, no further sensitivity analysis has been disclosed. The currency risk is borne by the holders of financial liabilities and thus changes in currency rates have no net impact on the equity or the results of the Company.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Market risk (continued)

iii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk and currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual financial asset, its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. To manage the price risk, the Investment Manager ensures that all financial assets acquired are within the eligibility criteria as set out per the prospectus and the relevant portfolio profile tests are observed. As the financial assets are carried at fair value with fair value changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income; all changes in market conditions will directly affect profit or loss.

The market price risk of the financial assets at FVTPL is borne by the holders of financial liabilities and thus market price changes have no net impact on the equity or the results of the Company.

Sensitivity analysis

An increase in market prices of 1% would result in an increase in the fair value of the financial assets of €2,484,168 (2024: €3,683,570) with a corresponding increase in the value of the financial liabilities. The Directors consider a 1% change in market prices to be a reasonable assessment. The sensitivity analysis refers to a percentage amount multiplied by the carrying amount of the financial assets at FVTPL.

4.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation, and arises principally from financial assets. It is the Company's policy to enter into financial instruments with reputable counterparties.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at year-end was as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Credit risk exposures relating to financial instruments		
Derivative financial instruments	27,948	145,046
Cash and cash equivalents	16,249,679	14,938,057
Interest receivable on financial assets at FVTPL	2,128,226	2,736,972
Other receivables	1,003,556	23,454,369
Financial assets at FVTPL	<u>248,416,843</u>	<u>368,357,045</u>
	<u>267,826,252</u>	<u>409,631,489</u>

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are primarily held with The Bank of New York Mellon which is rated Aa2 in 2025 (2024: Aa2) by Moody's.

The credit rating of the interest receivable is in line with that of the financial assets at FVTPL as disclosed in the next page. Other receivables mainly comprise unsettled trades receivable on financial assets at FVTPL. Unsettled trades are normally settled within a few months of the trade date and are only entered with reputable counterparties. Assets related to unsettled trades are held as security until the trades are settled.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing according to portfolio guidelines approved by CVC Credit Partners European CLO Management LLP (the "Investment Manager"). The Investment Manager can only transact in accordance with assigned defined limits set out in the legal agreements. The risk of default on these assets is borne by the holders of financial liabilities.

The exposure of the Company's financial assets at FVTPL is continuously monitored and the Directors receive monthly performance reports from BNY Mellon SA/NV as Collateral Administrator. There are a number of portfolio tests that assist in the credit risk management of the portfolio e.g. Rating Tests and Recovery Rate Tests. The following table details the credit ratings of the Company's financial assets, as rated by Moody's, in terms of percentage of the carrying value:

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Credit risk (continued)

	31 December 2025 €	31 December 2025 %	31 December 2024 €	31 December 2024 %
B1	36,599,025	14.73%	54,820,168	14.88%
B2	100,176,931	40.32%	166,226,059	45.13%
B3	76,715,390	30.88%	97,170,915	26.38%
Ba1	-	-	1,802,628	0.49%
Ba2	5,484,168	2.21%	6,800,665	1.85%
Ba3	10,336,923	4.16%	16,474,683	4.47%
Caa1	10,852,916	4.37%	19,047,080	5.17%
Caa2	4,732,591	1.91%	3,286,974	0.89%
Caa3	3,440,800	1.39%	2,727,873	0.74%
Ca	78,099	0.03%	-	-
	<u>248,416,843</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>368,357,045</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

The Company has two defaulted assets at 31 December 2025 (2024: none).

31 December 2025 Issuer	Security ID	Principal balance €
Cibalt Bidco - Repriced Facility B Loan	LX195644	2,373,563
Flint Group Topco Limited - 2nd Lien Holdco Pik Facility	LX215858	<u>1,183,441</u>
		<u>3,557,004</u>

There is no material impact in regards to defaulted assets.

The Company's financial assets subject to the ECL model within IFRS 9 are only short-term trade and other receivables and unsettled trades. At 31 December 2025, the total of short-term trade, other receivables and unsettled trades was €3,131,782 (2024: €26,191,341) on which a nil loss allowance (2024: nil) had been provided. There is not considered to be any concentration of credit risk within these assets. No assets are considered impaired and no amounts have been written off during the year (2024: none).

As only short-term trade and other receivables and unsettled trades are impacted by the IFRS 9 ECL model, the Company has adopted the simplified approach. No loss allowance has been recognised as the amortised cost financial assets are short term in nature and the IFRS 9 ECL provision is not material.

4.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's obligations to Noteholders are directly secured and of limited recourse with respect to the assets and cash flows of the Company. The Company limits its exposure to liquidity risk through the structure of the priority of payments schedule. Moreover, the Company has entered into a liquidity facility agreement with The Bank of New York Mellon (the "Liquidity Facility Provider") to provide funding as and when needed. The maturity date of the liquidity agreement was 20 January 2025 and it was renewed. The maximum amount of the liquidity facility is €1,500,000. The Company drew down €6,000,000 (2024: €6,000,000) during 2025. An amount of €6,000,000 (2024: €6,094,246) of the Liquidity Facility was repaid in 2025. The outstanding liability at the year end was €1,500,000 (2024: €1,500,000). The rate of interest on each Liquidity Drawing made under the Liquidity Facility for each Interest Period is 2.25%+ EURIBOR per annum.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

The contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at 31 December are categorised below:

31 December 2025

Financial liabilities	Carrying amount €	Gross Contractual Cashflows €	Up to 1 year €	1-2 years €	2-5 years €	Over 5-years €
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	264,644,987	363,399,289	10,434,100	10,434,100	31,302,301	311,228,788
Interest payable	231,698	231,698	231,698	-	-	-
Liquidity facility payable	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	1,446,004	1,446,004	1,446,004	-	-	-
	<u>267,822,689</u>	<u>366,576,991</u>	<u>13,611,802</u>	<u>10,434,100</u>	<u>31,302,301</u>	<u>311,228,788</u>

31 December 2024

Financial liabilities	Carrying amount €	Gross Contractual Cashflows €	Up to 1 year €	1-2 years €	2-5 years €	Over 5-years €
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	372,385,428	522,602,939	16,201,517	16,201,517	48,604,551	441,595,354
Interest payable	359,974	359,974	359,974	-	-	-
Liquidity facility payable	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	35,383,274	35,383,274	35,383,274	-	-	-
	<u>409,628,676</u>	<u>559,846,187</u>	<u>53,444,765</u>	<u>16,201,517</u>	<u>48,604,551</u>	<u>441,595,354</u>

Interest on the Class M1 and M2 Subordinated Notes was not included in the above as it will be determined in accordance with the interest proceeds priority of payments per the offering circular. The Company's obligations to Noteholders are direct secured and limited recourse with respect to the assets and cash flows of the Company and therefore the Company's liquidity risk in respect of financial liabilities is mitigated.

4.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel and infrastructure, 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. All administration functions are outsourced to the Corporate Administrator.

4.5 Capital risk management

The Company views the Notes in issue as its capital. The Company is a special purpose vehicle set-up to issue debt to finance the acquisition of its portfolio of financial assets. The Company manages its capital to ensure that it is able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to the noteholder. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes to the policies and procedures during the financial year with respect to the Company's approach to its capital management program.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.6 Concentration risk

Details of the industry and geography split are provided below.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2024
Industry Concentration	€	%	€	%
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	37,418,067	15.06%	68,408,297	18.57%
Telecommunications	34,220,659	13.78%	34,106,789	9.26%
High Tech Industries	21,498,065	8.65%	33,738,039	9.16%
Beverage, Food & Tobacco	20,863,535	8.40%	27,657,692	7.51%
Hotel, Gaming & Leisure	20,462,306	8.24%	25,533,928	6.93%
Chemicals, Plastics, & Rubber	18,151,945	7.31%	25,110,148	6.82%
Consumer goods: Nondurable	16,744,209	6.74%	12,615,960	3.42%
Services: Business	15,462,760	6.22%	24,038,804	6.53%
Services: Consumer	15,344,657	6.18%	22,597,000	6.13%
Construction & Building	14,331,605	5.77%	27,282,846	7.41%
Consumer goods: Durable	10,391,239	4.18%	14,015,471	3.80%
Capital Equipment	8,284,940	3.34%	14,257,952	3.87%
Banking, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4,368,495	1.76%	11,504,114	3.12%
Retail	2,865,320	1.15%	6,499,825	1.76%
Automotive	2,164,259	0.87%	8,509,709	2.31%
Transportation: Consumer	1,705,492	0.69%	1,699,019	0.46%
Forest Products & Paper	1,629,941	0.66%	-	-
Transportation: Cargo	1,008,390	0.41%	1,005,190	0.27%
Media: Diversified & Production	1,007,810	0.41%	4,016,960	1.09%
Containers, Packaging & Glass	493,149	0.18%	482,860	0.13%
Media: Broadcasting & Subscription	-	-	2,354,984	0.64%
Wholesale	-	-	2,921,458	0.81%
	<u>248,416,843</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>368,357,045</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.6 Concentration risk (continued)

	31 December 2025	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2024
Geographic Concentration	€	%	€	%
United Kingdom	57,514,688	23.15%	78,736,663	21.38%
France	49,306,630	19.85%	78,876,923	21.41%
Netherlands	45,103,534	18.16%	57,880,626	15.71%
Germany	21,470,986	8.64%	36,506,622	9.91%
United States	17,679,503	7.12%	21,319,249	5.79%
Italy	14,504,523	5.84%	18,396,541	4.99%
Luxembourg	12,655,442	5.09%	24,936,870	6.77%
Sweden	6,157,665	2.48%	11,938,545	3.24%
Spain	6,153,352	2.48%	13,368,194	3.63%
Denmark	4,095,480	1.65%	4,330,740	1.18%
Belgium	4,006,460	1.61%	3,010,500	0.82%
Ireland	3,961,800	1.59%	8,632,792	2.34%
Switzerland	3,642,520	1.47%	2,953,920	0.80%
Canada	2,164,260	0.87%	3,151,419	0.86%
Finland	-	-	4,317,441	1.17%
	<u>248,416,843</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>368,357,045</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

5 Fair Values

The Company's financial assets (note 11), and financial liabilities (note 15) are carried at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. Usually the fair value of the financial instruments can be reliably determined within a reasonable range of estimates. The carrying amounts of all of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities at the year end date approximated their fair values.

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:

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

Changes in valuation methods may result in transfers into or out of a financial asset's assigned level.

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. 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. 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.

The financial assets at FVTPL in the portfolio are primarily priced through broker quotes sourced from Markit for loans and bonds. Financial assets at FVTPL with 2 or less broker quotes available are categorised under level 3 due to illiquidity of trading and those financial assets at FVTPL with more than 2 broker quotes are categorised under level 2. The Company does not make any adjustments to the broker quotes obtained. As per IFRS 13, an entity is not required to provide quantitative information for level 3 instruments if the quantitative unobservable inputs are not internally developed by the entity. Based on this, the Board believes that no further disclosure is required for the quantitative and sensitivity analysis of level 3 inputs.

For financial liabilities at FVTPL, the fair value is linked to the fair value of the financial assets and any other assets and liabilities due to its limited recourse nature.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Fair Values (continued)

Derivative financial instruments are priced based on values provided by JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A, London Branch as swap counterparty, based on the agreement in place.

a) Fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities issued by the Company, for which fair values were determined directly, in full or in part, by reference to Level 2 or Level 3 as mentioned above are as follows:

31 December 2025	Level 1 €	Level 2 €	Level 3 €	Total €
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	246,721,093	1,695,750	248,416,843
Derivative financial instruments	-	27,948	-	27,948
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	-	(264,617,039)	(264,617,039)
	-	246,749,041	(262,921,289)	(16,172,248)
	-	366,343,915	2,013,130	368,357,045
Derivative financial instruments	-	145,046	-	145,046
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	-	(372,385,428)	(372,385,428)
	-	366,488,961	(370,372,298)	(3,883,337)

Level 3 reconciliation - Financial assets at FVTPL	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Balance at the start of the financial year	2,013,130	11,455,098
Purchases of financial assets at FVTPL	-	995,000
Disposal of financial assets at FVTPL	(1,905,000)	(1,484,195)
Transfer into Level 3	2,069,988	-
Transfer into Level 2	-	(9,145,068)
Changes in fair value	(482,368)	192,295
Balance at the end of the financial year	1,695,750	2,013,130

Level 3 reconciliation - Financial liabilities at FVTPL	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Balance at the beginning of the year	(372,385,428)	(369,395,195)
Redemption of financial liabilities at FVTPL	96,973,407	-
Changes in fair value	10,767,034	(2,990,233)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(264,644,987)	(372,385,428)

The total changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income due to fair value movement for assets classified as level 3 amounted to €(482,367) (2024: €192,295). The total gain recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income due to fair value movement for financial liabilities held at year end amounted to €10,767,034 (2024: loss of €2,990,233). The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting year during which the change has occurred. During the year, financial assets of €2,069,988 (2024: nil) have been transferred from level 2 to level 3 due to a decrease in liquidity in the market and financial assets of €nil (2024: €9,145,068) have been transferred out of level 3 due to an increase in liquidity in the market.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Fair Values (continued)

b) Assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed:

For all other financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value, the carrying value is an approximation of fair value and are classified as level 2 financial instruments due to the short-term nature of the financial instruments.

6 Interest income

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Interest income on financial assets at FVTPL	<u>20,840,024</u>	<u>28,270,725</u>

7 Other income

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Other income	<u>17,139</u>	<u>435,766</u>

8 Interest expense

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Interest expense on financial liabilities at FVTPL	19,969,331	26,400,551
Interest expense on liquidity facility	<u>73,200</u>	<u>246,548</u>
	<u>20,042,531</u>	<u>26,647,099</u>

9 Administrative expenses

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Audit fees	28,905	28,367
Tax compliance fees	5,117	5,117
Trustee, collateral administrator and cash management fees	116,825	126,986
Corporate administration fees	20,521	20,653
Senior Collateral Management fee	582,263	592,464
Subordinated Collateral Management fee	873,394	888,695
Rating fees	78,922	122,932
Other expenses	97,190	98,885
Process agent fees	550	-
	<u>1,803,687</u>	<u>1,884,099</u>

The Company is administered by the Corporate Administrator and has no employees (2024: nil). The Directors are employees of the Corporate Administrator and as such had an interest in the Corporate Administration fees in their capacity as Directors. The Directors did not receive any remuneration during the year (2024: nil) as disclosed in note 20.

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Administrative expenses (continued)

The Investment Manager fees are made up of Senior Management fee, Subordinated Collateral Management fee and Incentive Collateral Management fee. The Senior Collateral Management fee is calculated 0.156% per annum of the weighted average Aggregate Collateral Balance ("Fee Basis Amount") and the Subordinated Collateral Management fee is calculated based on 0.234% per annum of the Fee Basis Amount.

After having met or surpassed the Incentive Collateral Management fee IRR Threshold of 12%, the Incentive Collateral Management fee equals 20% of any Interest Proceeds and Principal Proceeds that would otherwise be available to distribute to the Subordinated Noteholders in accordance with the Priorities of Payments. The incentive collateral management fee is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as part of the Administrative Expenses.

Auditors' remuneration in respect of the financial year (excluding VAT):

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Audit of individual company accounts	23,500	22,500
Tax compliance fees	4,000	4,000
	<u>27,500</u>	<u>26,500</u>

There were no other assurance or non-audit services provided.

10 Corporation Tax

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Corporation tax for the year	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year
Corporation taxation has been calculated based on the results for the period and the resulting taxation charge is as follows:

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Current tax at 25%	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>
Current tax charge for the year	<u>250</u>	<u>250</u>

The Company will continue to be actively taxed at 25% in accordance with Section 110 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997. There was no un-provided deferred taxation as at year end (2024: nil).

11 Financial assets at FVTPL

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>248,416,843</u>	<u>368,357,045</u>
	<u>248,416,843</u>	<u>368,357,045</u>

CVC Cordatus Loan Fund XIX DAC

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Financial assets at FVTPL (continued)

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Movement in financial assets		
At the beginning of the year	368,357,045	359,936,219
Additions during the year	14,773,787	120,575,167
Repayments / disposals during the year	(125,522,951)	(116,286,292)
PIK	468,690	1,046,772
Net change in fair value	<u>(9,659,728)</u>	<u>3,085,179</u>
At the end of the year	<u>248,416,843</u>	<u>368,357,045</u>

The Company funded the financial assets by issuing various classes of floating and fixed rate Notes and Subordinated Notes. The Notes are limited recourse debt obligations which are payable solely out of amounts received by or on behalf of the Company in respect of these financial assets, the hedging arrangements and other collateral securing the notes. There are no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss with maturity due within 1 year (2024: €none). All of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are greater than one year. Refer to note 4 where more details on the financial assets are presented.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Cash at bank	<u>16,249,679</u>	<u>14,938,057</u>

13 Interest receivables

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Interest receivable	<u>2,128,226</u>	<u>2,736,972</u>
	<u>2,128,226</u>	<u>2,736,972</u>

14 Other receivables

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Unsettled sales of financial assets	1,003,173	23,454,368
Other receivables	<u>383</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>1,003,556</u>	<u>23,454,369</u>

15 Financial liabilities at FVTPL

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>264,644,987</u>	<u>372,385,428</u>
	<u>264,644,987</u>	<u>372,385,428</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Financial liabilities at FVTPL (continued)

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Movement in financial liabilities issued		
At beginning of year	372,385,428	369,395,195
Redemption of Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(96,973,407)	-
Net changes in fair value	<u>(10,767,034)</u>	<u>2,990,233</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>264,644,987</u>	<u>372,385,428</u>

The par values of the Notes outstanding as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Class	Issue price	Amount (€) as at 31 December 2025	Interest	Stated Maturity
A	100.00%	131,726,593	3-month Euribor + 1.06%	23 December 2033
B-1	100.00%	27,800,000	3-month Euribor + 1.70%	23 December 2033
B-2	100.00%	13,500,000	2.00%	23 December 2033
C	100.00%	23,400,000	3-month Euribor + 2.70%	23 December 2033
D	100.00%	24,400,000	3-month Euribor + 3.80%	23 December 2033
E	97.00%	18,800,000	3-month Euribor + 5.81%	23 December 2033
F	95.00%	11,200,000	3-month Euribor + 7.97%	23 December 2033
M-1 Subordinated	95.00%	28,300,000	N/A	23 December 2033
M-2 Subordinated	95.00%	<u>1,000,000</u>	N/A*	23 December 2033
Total		<u>280,126,593</u>		

The par values of the Notes outstanding as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Class	Issue price	Amount (€) as at 31 December 2024	Interest	Stated Maturity
A	100.00%	228,700,000	3-month Euribor + 1.06%	23 December 2033
B-1	100.00%	27,800,000	3-month Euribor + 1.70%	23 December 2033
B-2	100.00%	13,500,000	2.00%	23 December 2033
C	100.00%	23,400,000	3-month Euribor + 2.70%	23 December 2033
D	100.00%	24,400,000	3-month Euribor + 3.80%	23 December 2033
E	97.00%	18,800,000	3-month Euribor + 5.81%	23 December 2033
F	95.00%	11,200,000	3-month Euribor + 7.97%	23 December 2033
M-1 Subordinated	95.00%	28,300,000	N/A*	23 December 2033
M-2 Subordinated	95.00%	<u>1,000,000</u>	N/A*	23 December 2033
Total		<u>377,100,000</u>		

The Notes issued are listed on the Global Exchange Market of EuroNext Dublin. These Notes are limited recourse obligations of the Company which are payable solely out of amounts received by or on behalf of the Issuer in respect of the collateral. The Notes are secured by assets consisting of a portfolio of Senior Secured Loans, Senior Secured Bonds, Second Lien Loans, Mezzanine Obligations and High Yield Bonds.

Interest on the Notes will be payable quarterly in arrears on 23 March, 23 June, 23 September and 23 December prior to the occurrence of a frequency switch event. The first interest payment date was on 23 June 2021. The Notes will be subject to optional redemption, mandatory redemption and special redemption as outlined in the offering circular. From 19 January 2021 to 23 June 2022 (the "Non-call period"), the Notes were not subject to Optional Redemption. The Reinvestment Period means the period from and including the Issue Date up to and including the earliest of:

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Notes to the Financial Statements

15 Financial liabilities at FVTPL (continued)

- (i) 23 December 2024 or, if such day is not a Business Day, then the next succeeding Business Day, unless it would fall in the following month, in which case it shall be the immediately preceding Business Day;
- (ii) the date of the acceleration of the Notes pursuant to Condition 10(b) (Acceleration) (provided that, if such acceleration is by way of delivery of an Acceleration Notice (actual or deemed), such Acceleration Notice has not been rescinded or annulled in accordance with Condition 10(c) (Curing of Default); and
- (iii) the date on which the Investment Manager reasonably believes and certifies to the Issuer, the Collateral Administrator, the Rating Agencies and the Trustee that it can no longer reinvest in additional Collateral Debt Obligations in accordance with the Reinvestment Criteria.

16 Interest payable

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Interest payable on Notes	<u>231,698</u>	<u>359,974</u>

17 Trade and other payables

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Unsettled purchases of financial assets	1,327,500	35,245,587
Accrued expenses	118,486	137,669
Corporation tax payable	18	18
	<u>1,446,004</u>	<u>35,383,274</u>

All accrued payables are due within one year.

18 Derivative financial instruments

The Company has entered into a interest rate swap to reduce the exposure to interest rate changes. The interest rate swap is an exchange of principal and interest payments/receipts.

The Swap held by the Company at the year end and the respective fair value are as follows:

As at 31 December 2025	Notional Amount as at 31 December 2025 €	Fair value as at 31 December 2025 Assets €	Fair value as at 31 December 2025 Liabilities €
Interest rate swaps			
EUR	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>27,948</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>27,948</u>	<u>-</u>

As at 31 December 2024	Notional Amount as at 31 December 2024 €	Fair value as at 31 December 2024 Assets €	Fair value as at 31 December 2024 Liabilities €
Interest rate swaps			
EUR	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>145,046</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>145,046</u>	<u>-</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements

18 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Opening fair value of derivative financial instruments	145,046	414,222
Movement on fair value of derivative financial instruments	<u>(117,098)</u>	<u>(269,176)</u>
Closing fair value of derivative financial instruments	<u>27,948</u>	<u>145,046</u>

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 and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options 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. Gain and loss 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. Derivative financial instruments are held for trading and therefore classified as financial asset at FVTPL.

19 Share capital

Authorised	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	No.	€	No.	€
Ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

Allotted, called up and paid	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	No.	€	No.	€
Ordinary share of €1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The share capital was issued on 22 October 2020 to TMF Management (Ireland) Limited who holds the share for charitable purposes.

20 Transactions with related parties

During the financial year, the Company entered into the following related party transactions:

(a) Transactions with TMF Administration Services Limited (the "Corporate Administrator")

The Company engages the Corporate Administrator for all management and administration functions to manage the operational risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. The Corporate Administrator is entitled to receive administrative fees for the services it provides per the terms and conditions of their agreement.

During the financial year the Company incurred a fee of €20,521 (2024: €20,653) relating to administration services provided by the Corporate Administrator, and €nil was due as at the year end (2024: nil). The directors, as employees of the Corporate Administrator, had an interest in these fees in their capacity as directors.

Pursuant to Section 305A(1)(a) of the Companies Act 2014 (as amended) Corporate Administrator received approximately €3,500 as consideration for the making available of individuals to act as directors of the Company (2024: €3,500). There is no outstanding fee at year end (2024: nil).

The terms of the corporate services agreement in place between the Company and the Corporate Administrator 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. 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. For the avoidance of doubt, notwithstanding the directors of the Company are employees of the Corporate Administrator, they each do not receive any remuneration for acting as directors of the Company.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

20 Transactions with related parties (continued)

(a) Transactions with TMF Administration Services Limited (the “Corporate Administrator”) (continued)

All remaining categories in Section 305 of the Companies Act 2014 relevant to Directors’ remuneration are nil (2024: nil) for the financial year.

(b) Transactions with CVC Credit Partners European CLO Management LLP (the “Investment Manager”)

The Investment Manager provides investment management services to the Company. An amount totalling €1,455,657 (2024: €1,481,159) was incurred for investment management services provided by the Investment Manager in respect of the financial year. The investment management services fee payable at year end was €31,161 (2024: €32,425).

The Investment Manager also retains retention notes pursuant to a Retention letter. Their holding at 31 December 2025 equals 72.4% (2024: 72.4%) of the principal of the M-1 Subordinated notes. CVC Credit Partners European CLO Management S.a.r.l an affiliate of the Investment Manager holds the M2 Subordinated notes. See summary table below.

Class of Notes	Investment Manager		Investment Manager	
	Amount as at 31 December 2025 €	holding as at 31 December 2025 €	Amount as at 31 December 2024 €	holding as at 31 December 2024 €
M-1 Subordinated	28,300,000	20,500,000	28,300,000	20,500,000
M-2 Subordinated	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Interest expense incurred on Subordinated Notes held by Investment Manager amounted to €3,641,267 (2024: €4,552,175). Interest expense accrued at year end on Subordinated Notes held by Investment Manager amounted to €nil (2024: €nil).

Interest expense incurred on Subordinated Notes held by CVC Credit Partners European CLO Management S.a.r.l amounted to €588,533 (2024: €635,437). Interest expense accrued at year end on Subordinated Notes held by CVC Credit Partners European CLO Management S.a.r.l amounted to €nil (2024: €nil).

21 Parent and ultimate controlling party

The principal shareholder of the Company is TMF Management (Ireland) Limited (the “Share Trustee”), as outlined below. All shares are held under the terms of a declaration of trust dated 27 October 2020 under which the relevant Share Trustee holds the issued shares of the Company on trust for a Qualified Charity as defined therein.

		Total €
TMF Management (Ireland) Limited	1 ordinary share of €1 each	1

The Board of Directors are responsible for the day-to-day administration of the company. The Board is composed of two Directors, both of whom are employees of the Corporate Administrator.

CVC Credit Partners European CLO Management LLP controls the Company through its 72.4% (2024: 72.4%) holding in the M-1 Subordinated notes and its provision of investment management services to the Company, and consolidates the Company in its financial statements.

22 Charges

The trustee, BNY Mellon Corporate Trustees Services Limited, holds a fixed charge over all assets for the benefit of the Noteholders as Secured Parties per the Trust Deed.

23 Contingent liabilities and commitments

There were no commitments and contingencies as at 31 December 2025 (2024: none). 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 financial year in which the changes in probability occur.

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24 Subsequent events

Broader regional tensions in Middle East, including those involving Israel, the United States, and Iran, raised concerns about the potential for further escalation. At this stage, it is too early to determine whether the situation will result in any broader or sustained economic impact. While geopolitical developments may give rise to market volatility, macroeconomic pressures, or indirect supply chain effects, the extent and duration of any such impact remain uncertain. The Board will continue to assess the situation and consider any implications should conditions evolve.

There is an intention to refinance the Rated Notes in 2026.

There have been no other significant events subsequent to year end that would require adjustment or disclosure in these financial statements for the Company.

25 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 19 March 2026.