

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC
ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Registered number

560569

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC

CONTENTS

	Pages
Directors and Other Information	3 - 4
Report of the Directors	5 - 7
Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements	8
Independent Auditor's report	9 - 14
Statement of Financial Position	15
Statement of Comprehensive Income	16
Statement of Changes in Equity	17
Statement of Cash Flows	18
Notes to the financial statements	19 - 38

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office during the financial year and subsequently were:

Mark Kinsella (Irish) (appointed 15 January 2019, resigned 28 February 2025)

Syed Haque (Irish) (appointed 10 July 2023, resigned 15 July 2025)

Yvonne Sheahan (Irish) (appointed 28 February 2025)

Izwan Marni (appointed 15 July 2025)

CORPORATE SERVICE PROVIDER AND SECRETARY

Apex IFS Limited (formerly "Apex Group Capital Markets Ireland Limited")

Block 5

Irish Life Centre,

Abbey Street Lower,

Dublin 1,

Ireland

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

SPF Investment Management, L.P.

220 Fifth Avenue, 13th Floor

New York, NY 10001

United States of America

SUB-PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mirabella Financial Services LLP

11 Strand

London, WC2N 5HR

United Kingdom

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S

KPMG

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

1 Harbourmaster Place

IFSC

Dublin 1

Ireland

ADMINISTRATOR AND CALCULATION AGENT

SS&C Hedge Fund Services North America Inc.

1095 Morris Avenue

Union, NJ 07083

United States of America

SOLICITOR

Matheson

70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay

Dublin 2

Ireland

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION - (CONTINUED)

BANKER / CUSTODIAN

Citibank N.A.
3800 Citigroup Center
Tampa, FL 33610-9122
United States of America

CUSTODIAN

CSC Delaware Trust Company
2711 Centerville Road
Wilmington, DE 19808
Delaware
United States of America

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements, hereafter referred to as ("financial statements") of Buckthorn Financing DAC (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

INCORPORATION

The Company was incorporated in Ireland on 16 April 2015.

The Company was formerly registered as a limited liability company and on 21 July 2016 was converted to a Designated Activity Company ("DAC") under Section 56 (1) of the Companies Act 2014.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company has been established for the purpose of carrying on the business of managing financial assets in Ireland including, without limitation, the management and holding of financial assets and also to establish, carry on, develop and extend investments and holdings and to sell or dispose of these assets. The financial assets held at 31 December 2025 are asset backed securities, bank loans, common stocks, preferred stocks, repos and foreign exchange forwards.

The Company has issued USD, EUR and GBP limited recourse notes ("the Notes").

During the financial year, the Company redeemed at cost USD Nil (2024: USD Nil) and issued USD 7,980,000 (2024: USD 2,200,000) under the original USD note held by SPF Securitized Products Master Fund Ltd. The Company redeemed at cost USD 57,548,748 (2024: USD 87,001,413) and issued USD 91,171,506 (2024: USD 245,185,370) under the original EUR note held by SPF Securitized Products Master Fund Ltd. The Company redeemed at cost USD Nil (2024: USD Nil) and issued USD Nil (2024: USD Nil) under the original GBP note held by SPF Securitized Products Master Fund Ltd. The fair value of the notes in issue as at 31 December 2025 is USD 696,202,900 (2024: USD 699,883,560).

Please refer to note 8 of the financial statements for further details.

All the Notes are listed on the Vienna MTF.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The key risks of the business relate to the use of financial instruments. The Company has established strategies for managing these risks. The strategies and exposure thereto are set out in Note 19 to the financial statements.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the financial year after taxation amounted to USD 1,821 (2024: USD 360).

The Directors do not recommend a dividend be paid out for the financial year (2024: nil).

GOING CONCERN

The Company's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors anticipate that the Company will continue to generate enough cash flow on an ongoing basis to meet the Company's liabilities as they fall due. The Notes in issue at 31 December 2025 have an ultimate legal maturity of 2065, 2067 and 2068. The notes are limited recourse notes whose values fluctuates in lines with specific underlying assets. For this reason, the Directors believe that the going concern basis is appropriate in preparing these financial statements.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance of the asset portfolio is the principal key performance indicator monitored by the portfolio manager and the board of Directors. Under normal market conditions, the assets will have a tendency to increase in value if interest rates go up and/or if credit spreads decrease. Prices will be affected and will decrease if liquidity is limited. The structure performed in accordance with parameters set out in the underlying programme documents and the performance is considered satisfactory due to the increased benefit owing to the noteholders.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Refer to note 25 for details of subsequent events.

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - (CONTINUED)

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS' COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

We, the Directors of the Company, hereby say and affirm:

The Directors of the Company acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the Company's compliance with its relevant obligations (as defined in the Companies Act 2014 (the "2014 Act")) and, as required by Section 225 of the 2014 Act, the Directors confirm that:

- (i) a compliance policy statement setting out the Company's policies with regard to complying with the relevant obligations under the 2014 Act has been prepared;
- (ii) arrangements and structures have been put in place that they consider sufficient to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations; and
- (iii) a review of arrangements and structures has been conducted during the financial year to which the Directors' report relates.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Portfolio Manager will continue to seek new opportunities to provide attractive, risk-adjusted long-term returns by investing in a variety of structured credit products for the Company, and will continue to ensure proper management of the current portfolio of the Company.

POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the current and prior financial years.

DIRECTORS, SECRETARY, REGISTERED OFFICE AND THEIR INTERESTS

The Directors and Secretary who held office during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 did not hold any shares in the Company (2024: USD nil). Apex IFS Limited ("Apex IFS") (formerly "Apex Group Capital Markets Ireland Limited") provide corporate services to the Company at arm's length rates as detailed in the corporate services agreement. Syed Haque, Mark Kinsella, Yvonne Sheahan and Izwan Marni were Directors of the Company during the financial year ended 31 December 2025. On 28 February 2025, Mark Kinsella resigned as Director of the Company. On the same day, Yvonne Sheahan was appointed as Director of the Company. On 15 July 2025, Syed Haque resigned as Director of the Company. On the same day, Izwan Marni was appointed as Director of the Company. Izwan Marni and Yvonne Sheahan are employees of the Apex Group. There were no changes in Secretary and registered office during the financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

KPMG, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, has signified its willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

STATEMENT ON RELEVANT AUDIT INFORMATION

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditor is unaware. The Directors have taken all steps they ought to have taken to ensure they are aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the statutory auditor are aware of that information.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has been established for the purpose of issuing asset backed securities. Under Regulation 91(9)(d) of the European Communities (Statutory Audits) (Directive 2006/43/EC) Regulations 2010 (the "Regulations"), which were published by the Irish Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Innovation on 25 May 2010, such a Company may avail itself of an exemption from the requirement to establish an audit committee. The Company has accordingly availed itself of the exemption from the requirement to establish an audit committee.

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - (CONTINUED)

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The Directors have ensured that the requirements under Sections 281-285 of the Companies Act have been complied with by outsourcing this function to a specialised provider of such services. To this end, the Directors have appointed the Corporate Services Provider, Apex IFS (formerly "Apex Group Capital Markets Ireland Limited") for this purpose. The accounting records were kept at the registered office address Block 5, Irish Life Centre, Abbey Street Lower, Dublin 1, Ireland.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Director:  _____ **Yvonne Mary Sheahan**

Director:  _____ **Izwan Marni**

Date: 27 March 2026

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements, in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and applicable law.

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 and of its profit or loss for that year.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

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

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

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the Financial Statements.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Director:  Yvonne Mary Sheahan

Director:  Izwan Marni

Date: 27 March 2026



KPMG

Audit
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
D01 F6F5
Ireland

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Buckthorn Financing Designated Activity Company

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Buckthorn Financing Designated Activity Company ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2025 as set out on pages 15 to 38, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and related notes, including the material accounting policies set out in note 3.

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

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the director's assessment of the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

We held discussions with management and reviewed board meeting minutes during the period up to the date of approval of the financial statements for evidence of any discussions and/or decisions that could impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The risks that we considered most likely to adversely affect the Company's available financial resources over the period was the availability of funding to meet operating costs and other financial commitments (liquidity risk) and their exit strategy in relation to investments held by the Company. The directors' assessment is consistent with our understanding of the Company.



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

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

Detecting irregularities including fraud

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

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

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

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

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: certain aspects of company legislation recognising the nature of the Company's activities.

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

We assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. As required by auditing standards, we performed procedures to address the risk of management override of controls. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.



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

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation.
- Assessing significant accounting estimates for bias.
- Assessing the disclosures in the financial statements.

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

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

Key audit matters: our assessment of risks of material misstatement

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by us, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. 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.

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

Valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss \$771.7m (2024: \$636.8m)

Refer to note 3 (summary of material accounting policies), note 4 (financial assets at FVTPL) and note 19 (Financial Instruments and Associated Risks)

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>The Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss consists of credit facilities, asset backed securities, equities and foreign exchange forward contracts which makes up over 90% of the total assets. There is significant risk relating to the valuation of these investments given the judgemental nature of the matters that require consideration by the investment manager and the directors, such as the appropriateness of the valuation basis selected. For the reasons outlined above the engagement team determine this matter to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtaining an understanding of the valuation process; - Inspecting transaction documents relating to the investments to obtain an understanding of the arrangements with counterparties, and to evaluate the nature and terms of the agreements; - With the assistance of our valuations specialists, we formed an independent range / assessed management's estimates for the key assumptions used in the valuation of \$752.5m of the Financial Assets at FVTPL. We derived a range of fair values using our assumptions such as discount rates/yields and other qualitative risk factors. We compared these ranges to management's fair values.



	<p>- We noted that \$16.4m of the investments were recently purchased (within 3 months of the reporting period end) by the Company. We compared the transaction price to the carrying value at the year end. Judgement was applied in determining that the year end carrying value was appropriate, given the duration of time that had passed between purchase date and year end.</p> <p>- We also considered the appropriateness, in accordance with relevant accounting standards, of the disclosures relating to the investments.</p> <p>Based on evidence obtained, we found that no material misstatements were identified as part of our testing.</p>
--	--

Our application of materiality and an overview of the scope of our audit

Materiality for the financial statements as a whole was set at \$25.5m (2024: \$7.01m) determined with reference to a benchmark of Total Assets (of which it represents 3% (2024: 1%)).

We consider, in our judgement, Total Assets to be the most appropriate benchmark. In applying our judgement in determining the most appropriate benchmark, the factors, which had the most significant impact were the elements of the financial statements, the items on which attention of the users of the Company's financial statements tends to be focused, the nature of the Company, where the Company is in its life cycle and the industry and economic environment in which the Company operates.

In applying our judgement in determining the percentage to be applied to the benchmark, the qualitative factors, which had the most significant impact on our assessment of materiality were the Company's ownership structure, the way in which the Company is financed, the limited amount of external debt on the Company's balance sheet and the stability of the business environment in which it operates.

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

Performance materiality for the financial statements as a whole was set at \$19.1m (2024: \$5.26m), determined with reference to our materiality threshold (of which it represents 75% (2024: 75%)).

In applying our judgement in determining performance materiality, we considered a number of factors including the number and value of misstatements detected and the number and severity of deficiencies in control activities identified in the prior year financial statements audit and management's attitude towards correcting misstatements.

We applied Company performance materiality to assist us in determining what risks were significant risks for the Company.

We reported to the Board of Directors any corrected or uncorrected identified misstatements exceeding \$1.27m (2024: \$0.35m), in addition to other identified misstatements that warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.



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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the directors and other information, the report of the directors and the statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements. The financial statements and our auditor's report thereon do not comprise part of the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 8, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis



of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

27 March 2026

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

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	Notes	31 Dec 2025 USD	31 Dec 2024 USD
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	49,111,854	48,761,064
Balances due from brokers		5,884,603	-
Trade and other receivables	6	25,116,521	16,465,379
Financial assets at FVTPL	4, 19	771,663,314	636,773,251
TOTAL ASSETS		851,776,292	701,999,694
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	3,409,288	2,107,952
Payable under sale and repurchase agreements	19	152,154,101	-
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	8, 19	696,202,900	699,883,560
TOTAL LIABILITIES		851,766,289	701,991,512
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital presented as equity	9	3	3
Retained earnings		10,000	8,179
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		10,003	8,182
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		851,776,292	701,999,694

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 March 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director:  Yvonne Mary Sheahan

Director:  Izwan Marni

The accompanying notes on pages 19 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	<u>Notes</u>	Financial Year ended 31-Dec-25 USD	Financial Year ended 31-Dec-24 USD
INCOME			
Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL	12	218,943,935	49,418,320
Net loss on financial liabilities at FVTPL	15	(203,595,381)	(36,517,432)
Net gain/(loss) on foreign exchange	11	1,301,493	(1,618,295)
Net Loss on payable under sale and repurchase agreements	13	(5,916,927)	-
Other income	10	1,132	1,080
		<u>10,734,252</u>	<u>11,283,673</u>
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES			
General and administration expenses	14	(10,731,824)	(11,283,193)
		<u>(10,731,824)</u>	<u>(11,283,193)</u>
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION			
		2,428	480
Taxation	16	(607)	(120)
		<u>1,821</u>	<u>360</u>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
		<u>1,821</u>	<u>360</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
		<u><u>1,821</u></u>	<u><u>360</u></u>

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The accompanying notes on pages 19 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	Share capital USD	Retained earnings USD	Total USD
Balance as at 31 December 2023	3	7,819	7,822
Profit for the financial year	-	360	360
Balance as at 31 December 2024	<u>3</u>	<u>8,179</u>	<u>8,182</u>
Profit for the financial year	-	1,821	1,821
Balance as at 31 December 2025	<u><u>3</u></u>	<u><u>10,000</u></u>	<u><u>10,003</u></u>

The accompanying notes on pages 19 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	Notes	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025 USD	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024 USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the financial year		1,821	360
Adjustments for:			
Net realised and unrealised loss on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss during the financial year	13, 15	(51,360,902)	(8,343,683)
Realised fair value and foreign exchange loss during the financial year on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4, 13	3,421,813	4,056,809
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss during the financial year	4	(120,572,102)	31,806,379
Net principal movement		(401)	3,701
Increase in trade and other payables	7	1,301,336	579,082
Coupon income on financial assets at FVTPL	12	(93,873,169)	(81,752,488)
Coupon expense on financial liabilities at FVTPL	15	249,039,356	44,861,115
Balance due from (to) brokers		(5,884,603)	-
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements		152,154,101	-
Net cash flows used in operations		134,227,250	(8,788,725)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of financial assets *	4	(92,851,229)	(247,163,739)
Coupon income received on financial assets		85,222,428	78,614,043
Disposal of investments *	4	-	9,099,553
Principal repayments	4	81,028,382	39,969,685
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities		73,399,581	(119,480,458)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Additional proceeds under USD Note	8	7,980,000	2,200,000
Additional proceeds under EUR Note	8	91,171,506	245,185,370
Note redemptions	8, 19	(57,388,191)	(31,082,499)
Coupon paid on financial liabilities at FVTPL	15	(249,039,356)	(44,861,115)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		(207,276,041)	171,441,756
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		350,790	43,172,573
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		48,761,064	5,588,491
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year		49,111,854	48,761,064

*Non-cash purchases and disposals amounted to USD 37,785,986 for the current financial year. (2024: USD 54,000,000)

The accompanying notes on pages 19 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. BACKGROUND TO THE COMPANY

Buckthorn Financing DAC is a designated activity company, incorporated under the laws of Ireland with the registered number 560569. The address of its registered office is Block 5, Irish Life Centre, Abbey Street Lower, Dublin 1, Ireland. It was established in Ireland pursuant to the Companies Act 2014. The Company has been established for the purpose of carrying on the business of managing financial assets in Ireland including, without limitation, the management and holding of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") and also to establish, carry on, develop and extend investments and holdings and to sell, dispose of or otherwise turn the same to account. Pursuant to the preferred security agreement dated 18 December 2015, the Company issues Notes, each denominated in a different currency and the noteholder is SPF Securitised Products Master Fund Ltd. ("the Noteholder"). 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. All the Notes are listed on the Third Market of the Vienna Stock Exchange.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014, applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The significant accounting policies used are set out below.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of derivatives, financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss which have been recorded at fair value.

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

Accounting Standards, amendments to existing Accounting Standards and/or interpretations of existing Accounting Standards (separately or together, "New Standards") that are applicable or potentially applicable to the current year.

New standards, amendments or interpretations:

- i) Amendments to IFRS 16 - Leases on sale and leaseback
- ii) Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current liabilities with covenants; and
- iii) Amendments to IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - supplier Finance Arrangements
- iv) Amendments to IAS 21 - The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability

There have been no other adoptions of interpretations and standards except as per the above.

A number of new standards and amendments to existing standards, listed below, have been published which are mandatory, but are not effective for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. The Directors do not anticipate that the adoption of these revised standards and interpretations will have a significant impact on the figures included in the financial statements in the period of initial application.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

The following amendments are effective for the year beginning 1 January 2026:

- i) Amendments to IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - classification and measurement of financial instruments.

The following amendments are effective for the year beginning 1 January 2027:

- i) IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements to IAS 1.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The Directors have reviewed those standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements and assessed that none of those new standards and interpretations will have an impact to the Company's financial statements. The Directors have considered the new standards, amendments and interpretations and do not plan to adopt them early.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION - (CONTINUED)

Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by EU requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense during the financial year. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Please see note 17 for details on fair value measurement which the Directors believe to be the most significant judgement and estimate.

Accounting for other investments of an investment entity

Investment entities may hold, in addition to controlling interests in other entities, investments in associates, other equity investments, debt assets and investment property. The investment entity exception does not directly affect the accounting for these other investments. However, in order to qualify as an investment entity these other investments will have to be fair valued wherever required or permitted by IFRS.

Equity and debt investments are covered by IFRS 9. When IFRS 9 is applied, the entity would measure debt investments that are managed on a fair value basis at fair value through profit or loss. It is expected that investment entities would manage their investments on such a fair value basis, although they might also have some financial assets that are not 'investments'. Other equity investments would also be measured at fair value, although the entity could elect for fair value through other comprehensive income (which would not preclude investment entity status).

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instruments

The Company has adopted IFRS 9 in respect of its financial instruments.

(i) Classification and measurement

Classification of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets based on both the Company's business model for managing those financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instruments. In making the assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Company considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed, including:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Classification of financial assets - (continued)

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

The Directors have assessed the business model of the financial assets and have concluded that the portfolio of financial assets is managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis on the basis that the economics of the Company is based on the returns to the noteholders. The Company is therefore primarily focused on fair value information and uses that information to assess the assets' performance and to make decisions. The objectives are therefore not to collect contractual cash flows. Consequently, the investment portfolio is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss category are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the financial year in which they arise.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest ("SPPI")

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension features;
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

Cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables are short term financial assets that are recognised at amortised cost. Expected credit losses are assessed on these assets based on the probability of default of the counterparties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments - (continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is designated as such on initial recognition as it would otherwise result in an accounting mismatch. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

- This includes Notes in issue designated at FVTPL, as they would otherwise result in an accounting mismatch.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

- This includes trade and other payables, and
- Payable under sale and repurchase agreements.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the financial asset. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within (loss)/gain in fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the financial year in which they arise.

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. Net realised gains and losses on the sale, transfer, discharge, cancellation or expiry of positions are determined using the first-in-first-out method and are included in profit and loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the financial year in which they arise.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when the contractual rights are discharged, cancelled or expired. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the financial year in which they arise.

(iii) Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair values of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss for which there is an active market are obtained from observable market prices. Where there is no active market in existence, the fair values are calculated by using valuation techniques.

In the case of non-exchange traded securities or assets, a reliable independent vendor pricing service will be sought to price both long and short positions. If a closing or settlement price is not available, the mark used generally will be the average of all "bid" quotations. If a market maker supplies a "mid" quote in lieu of a "bid" quote, the "mid" quotation will be used when calculating the average of the quotations. If a market maker only supplies an "offer" quote, the Portfolio Manager's valuation committee's consideration and formal approval is required before proceeding with including the "offer" quote in the calculation of the average price for an investment.

If different model assumptions are used the valuation of the Company's derivative instruments may differ significantly from the fair value presently recorded and the difference could be material. The ultimate outcome of these uncertainties cannot at present be determined. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive, and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

(iv) Expected credit losses

IFRS 9 requires the Company to record expected credit losses (ECLs) on all of its financial assets at amortised cost, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. Given the limited exposure of the Company to credit risk, this amendment does not materially impact the Company's financial statements. The Company only holds trade receivables with no financing component which have maturities of less than 12 months and are measured at amortised cost. Therefore, it has adopted the simplified approach to measuring ECLs.

Amortised cost measurement

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held on call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. All cash and cash equivalents (measured at amortised cost) are on call deposits readily convertible into cash.

Reverse repurchase agreement

Reverse repurchase agreements are transactions in which the Company sells a security and simultaneously agrees to repurchase it. The Company continues to recognise it in the statement of financial position as it retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. The reverse repurchase agreement is recognised at amortised cost in the Company's financial statements.

Coupon income

Coupon income from the financial assets is recognised on an accrual basis and is included in the net gains or losses on financial assets at FVTPL.

Coupon expense

Coupon expense from the financial liabilities is recognised on an accrual basis and is included in the net gains or losses on financial liabilities.

Trade and other receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. However, given the nature of payables and the short time length involved between their origination and settlement, the amortised cost is the same as their fair value at the date of origination.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are not redeemable and are classified as equity.

Taxation

The Company is an Irish tax resident Section 110 qualifying company and is therefore chargeable to corporation tax in Ireland at 25% on its income.

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)****FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

4. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024
	USD	USD
Opening balance	636,773,251	528,541,938
Principal repayments at cost	(81,028,382)	(39,969,685)
Acquisition of investments at cost	130,637,215	247,163,739
Disposal of investments	(37,785,986)	(63,099,553)
Realised fair value and foreign exchange gain/(loss) during the financial year	2,495,114	(4,056,809)
Unrealised fair value and foreign exchange gain/(loss) during the financial year	120,572,102	(31,806,379)
Closing balance	<u>771,663,314</u>	<u>636,773,251</u>

Acquisitions of investments and disposals of investments included non-cash transactions in the value of USD 37,785,986 (2024: USD 54,317,834)

The Company's financial assets have been classified within level 2 and level 3.

A portion of the financial assets at FVTPL valued at USD 278,678,480 is held at the brokers as collateral pledged for payable under sale and repurchase agreements.

Please refer to Note 19 for further details on the financial assets of the Company.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024
	USD	USD
USD account	11,787,650	7,909,912
EUR account	37,028,031	40,573,119
GBP account	296,173	278,033
	<u>49,111,854</u>	<u>48,761,064</u>

No indications of impairment were noted for these financial assets at 31 December 2025 (2024: nil).

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024
	USD	USD
Coupon interest receivable	25,114,044	16,463,303
Corporate benefit fee	2,474	2,073
Share capital receivable	3	3
	<u>25,116,521</u>	<u>16,465,379</u>

No indications of impairment were noted for the trade and other receivables at 31 December 2025 (2024: nil).

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024
	USD	USD
Administration fees	72,129	49,118
Audit fees	128,137	103,277
Tax compliance fees	95,234	49,090
Management fees	1,651,758	1,574,149
Legal fees	104,221	139,661
Payable - Others	98,784	192,657
Coupon interest payable	1,259,025	-
	<u>3,409,288</u>	<u>2,107,952</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

8. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FVTPL	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024
	USD	USD
<i>Notes issued</i>		
Opening balance	710,309,641	549,925,684
<i>Movements at cost</i>		
Redemptions at cost	(57,548,748)	(87,001,413)
USD Note issued	7,980,000	2,200,000
EUR Note issued	91,171,506	245,185,370
	<u>751,912,399</u>	<u>710,309,641</u>
Cumulative fair value movement	(55,709,499)	(10,426,081)
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	<u><u>696,202,900</u></u>	<u><u>699,883,560</u></u>

	2025 Opening balance	Issuances	Redemptions at cost	Closing balance	Closing Fair Value
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
USD Note issued	49,133,879	7,980,000	-	57,113,879	65,487,752
EUR Note issued	661,174,684	91,171,506	(57,548,748)	694,797,442	630,713,990
GBP Note issued	1,078	-	-	1,078	1,158
	<u>710,309,641</u>	<u>99,151,506</u>	<u>(57,548,748)</u>	<u>751,912,399</u>	<u>696,202,900</u>

	2024 Opening balance	Issuances	Redemptions at cost	Closing balance	Closing Fair Value
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
USD Note issued	46,933,879	2,200,000	-	49,133,879	56,207,686
EUR Note issued	502,990,727	245,185,370	(87,001,413)	661,174,684	643,674,691
GBP Note issued	1,078	-	-	1,078	1,183
	<u>549,925,684</u>	<u>247,385,370</u>	<u>(87,001,413)</u>	<u>710,309,640</u>	<u>699,883,560</u>

The Company's financial liabilities have been classified within Level 3.

Redemptions at cost included non-cash redemptions of USD Nil (2024: USD 55,060,000).

The USD note has a maturity date of 22 December 2065, the EUR note has a maturity date of 19 October 2067 and the GBP note has a maturity date of 15 March 2068. The valuation of the Notes as at 31 December 2025 is USD 696,202,900 (2024: USD 699,883,560). The Notes are limited recourse instruments and are listed on the Vienna MTF and are currently held by the Noteholder.

Coupon interest is based on the net income of the Company that is available for distribution to the Noteholder.

9. SHARE CAPITAL PRESENTED AS EQUITY	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024
	USD	USD
AUTHORISED:		
100,000,000 Ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>100,000,000</u>	<u>100,000,000</u>
Allotted, called up and unpaid:		
3 Ordinary shares of €1	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

The principal shareholders of the Company are Registered Shareholder Services No 1, Registered Shareholder Services No 2 and Registered Shareholder Services No 3 who each hold 1 share each of the Company.

BUCKTHORN FINANCING DAC**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)****FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

10. OTHER INCOME	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025 USD	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024 USD
Corporate benefit	1,132	1,080
	<u>1,132</u>	<u>1,080</u>

The Company is entitled to receive €1,000 per annum from SPF Investment Management, L.P. for each calendar year during which any Note is outstanding, to be retained by the Company as profit.

11. NET LOSS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025 USD	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024 USD
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on foreign exchange on other financial instruments at amortised cost	1,301,493	(1,618,295)
	<u>1,301,493</u>	<u>(1,618,295)</u>

12. NET GAIN ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTPL	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025 USD	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024 USD
Dividend income	2,003,552	3,529,020
Coupon income	93,873,169	81,752,488
Unrealised fair value and foreign exchange gain/ (loss) during the financial year	120,572,101	(31,806,379)
Realised fair value gain/(loss) during the financial year	2,495,113	(4,056,809)
	<u>218,943,935</u>	<u>49,418,320</u>

Coupon income includes interest earned relating to credit facilities/loans issued of USD 2,887,901 (2024: USD 7,312,302) and coupon income on asset backed securities of USD 90,985,268 (2024: USD 74,440,186).

13. NET LOSS ON PAYABLE UNDER SALE AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025 USD	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024 USD
Net Loss on payable under sale and repurchase agreements	(5,916,927)	-
	<u>(5,916,927)</u>	<u>-</u>

14. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025 USD	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024 USD
Management fees	7,026,438	5,319,471
Legal and professional fees	638,333	958,833
Administration fees	740,416	567,108
Bank charges	278,067	194,488
Audit fees	146,749	96,600
Tax advisory fees	56,998	69,623
VAT expenses	312,275	497,722
Other expenses	36,700	1,580,372
Consultant fees	1,495,848	1,998,976
	<u>10,731,824</u>	<u>11,283,193</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

15. NET LOSS ON FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FVTPL

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025 USD	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024 USD
Coupon expense on financial liabilities at FVTPL	(249,039,356)	(44,861,115)
Net realised and unrealised fair value and foreign exchange gain/(loss) during the financial year	45,443,975	8,343,683
Net loss on financial liabilities FVTPL	<u>(203,595,381)</u>	<u>(36,517,432)</u>

The financial liabilities are limited recourse notes and any loss on the financial assets will ultimately be borne by the Noteholder.

16. TAXATION

The Company is a qualifying company within the meaning of Section 110 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997. As such the profits are chargeable to corporation tax under Case III of Schedule D at a rate of 25% but are computed in accordance with the provisions applicable to Case I of Schedule D.

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025 USD	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024 USD
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>2,428</u>	<u>480</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the rate of Irish corporation tax for the year of 25% (2024: 25%)	607	120
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>607</u>	<u>120</u>

17. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Each of Izwan Marni, Syed Haque, Yvonne Sheahan and Mark Kinsella is/was an employee of the Apex IFS (formerly "Apex Group Capital Markets Ireland Limited") and therefore considered key personnel of the Company but none of the aforementioned receives any remuneration from the Company. On 28 February 2025, Mark Kinsella resigned as Director of the Company, and on the same day Yvonne Sheahan was appointed as the replacing Director. On 15 July 2025, Syed Haque resigned as Director of the Company. On the same day Izwan Marni was appointed as Director of the Company.

Transactions with Corporate Service Provider and Secretary

Apex IFS (formerly "Apex Group Capital Markets Ireland Limited") provides corporate services to the Company at commercial rates. The cost of these services for the financial year were USD 55,015 (2024: USD 42,123) out of which USD 7,800 was prepaid (2024: USD 7,800 payable) which is deductible after the financial year.

Pursuant to Section 305A(1)(a) of the Companies Act 2014 (as amended), Apex IFS (formerly "Apex Group Capital Markets Ireland Limited") received USD 7,000 (2024: USD 7,000) per Director as consideration for the making available of individuals to act as Directors of the Company.

The terms of the corporate services agreement in place between the Company and Apex IFS (formerly "Apex Group Capital Markets Ireland Limited") provide 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 that the Directors of the Company are employees of Apex IFS (formerly "Apex Group Capital Markets Ireland Limited"), they each do not receive any remuneration for acting as Directors of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

17. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES - (CONTINUED)

Transactions with Portfolio Manager

SPF Investment Management, L.P. (the "Portfolio Manager") serves as the Portfolio Manager and Mirabella Financial Services LLP (a company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales) serves as the sub-Portfolio Manager to the Company. The Company paid the Portfolio Manager a fixed fee for management services (the "Management Fee"), accruing monthly and payable quarterly in U.S. Dollar, equal to 1% per annum based on the value of the portfolio of Portfolios managed by the Portfolio Manager. In addition to the Management Fee, the Company would pay to the Portfolio Manager an amount equal to those reasonable and properly incurred out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by the Portfolio Manager pursuant to the Portfolio Management Agreement. The Management Fee incurred during the financial year amounted to USD 7,026,437 (2024: USD 5,319,471) out of which USD 1,651,758 (2024: USD 1,574,149) is payable at the end of the financial year. The Company incurred expenses of USD 894,757 (2024: USD 1,579,756) on behalf of Seraph Aviation Leasing Limited SAL USD Nil (2024: USD 735,502), SAL Aviation Number 1 Limited USD 282,078 (2024: USD 257,565) and SAL Aviation Number 2 Limited USD 612,679 (2024: USD 586,689) during the year.

Profit Participating Notes

The notes are held by the Noteholder. The Portfolio Manager of the Company is SPF Portfolio Management, L.P. and the Noteholder is SPF Securitised Products Master Fund Ltd. Refer to Note 8 detailing the note issuances and redemptions of the Company.

Investment in Associate

Due to the Company's shareholding in certain private equity investments, the following is considered a related party: Phoenix Asset Management SpA.

Investment in Subsidiaries

Due to the Company's shareholding in its subsidiaries, the following is considered a related party: Aerlytix Limited, SAL Aviation Number 1 Limited and SAL Aviation Number 2 Limited.

GARC 6 transaction with Snowberry Financing DAC

The Noteholder requested to partially redeem from the EUR notes in specie with a principal amount equal to the fair value totaling USD 54,000,000 of a credit facility held by the Company as of March 31, 2024. The Noteholder subsequently subscribed the credit facility in specie to Series 2024-1 EUR notes issued by Snowberry Financing DAC, which is a related party to the Noteholder.

18. CONTROLLING PARTY

The principal shareholders of the Company are Registered Shareholder Services No 1, Registered Shareholder Services No 2 and Registered Shareholder Services No 3 who each hold 1 share each of the Company. All shares are held in a trust for charity under the terms of declarations of trust.

The Board operates with significant advice from SPF Investment Management, L.P.

The Board of Directors have considered the issue as to who is the controlling party. It has been determined that control of the day to day activities of the Company rests with the Board.

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

Strategy in using financial instruments

The principal activity of the Company is the issuance of notes, the proceeds from which are used to advance loans, purchase interests in collateralized debt facilities, acquire assets in global mortgage backed securities and other asset-backed securities and invest in private equity of issuers and originators of these financial instruments. The objective of investing in these instruments and exposures is capital appreciation. Any income generated is incidental to holding these investments.

Risk management framework

The strategies used by the Company in achieving its objectives regarding the use of its financial assets and liabilities were set when the Company entered into the transactions. The Company has attempted to match the properties of its financial liabilities to its assets to avoid significant elements of risk generated by mismatches of investment performance against its obligations, together with any maturity, currency or interest rate risk.

The risk profile of the Company is such that market, liquidity, credit and other risks of the investment securities held for risk management are borne fully by the Noteholders. The Noteholders are identified as the key users of these financial statements and the principal bearers of risk in the Company due to the limited recourse structure of their Notes.

Market risk

Market risk is the potential change in value caused by movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or market prices of financial instruments. The Noteholders are ultimately exposed to the market risk of the asset portfolio.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS - (CONTINUED)

Interest rate risk - (continued)

The return under the Notes is not a specified interest rate, but rather is limited to the available amount i.e. income less general expenses of the Company. Any excess cash and cash equivalents will be used to pay future short term expenses of the Company and there is therefore no long term interest rate exposure in the Company. Accordingly, the Directors believe that there is no significant interest rate risk retained in the Company and no active management of this risk is required. Assets are based on diverse pool and interest rates have marginal impact on the value of the financial instruments.

	2025		Non-interest bearing		Total USD
	Fixed rate USD	Floating rate USD			
Asset Backed Securities	254,928,444	437,021,846	-	-	691,950,290
Credit Facilities	49,132,519	-	-	-	49,132,519
Preferred/Common Stock	-	-	30,210,163	-	30,210,163
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts	-	-	370,342	-	370,342
Trade and other receivables	4,035,986	21,078,058	2,477	-	25,116,521
Due from Brokers	-	5,884,603	-	-	5,884,603
Cash and cash equivalents	-	49,111,854	-	-	49,111,854
Trade and other payables due within one year	-	-	(3,409,288)	-	(3,409,288)
Payable under sale and repurchase agreements	-	(152,154,101)	-	-	(152,154,101)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	(696,202,900)	-	-	(696,202,900)
Net exposure	<u>308,096,949</u>	<u>(335,260,640)</u>	<u>27,173,694</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,003</u>

	2024		Non-interest bearing		Total USD
	Fixed rate USD	Floating rate USD			
Asset Backed Securities	199,935,397	367,275,590	-	-	567,210,987
Credit Facilities	46,744,137	-	-	-	46,744,137
Preferred/Common Stock	-	-	22,818,127	-	22,818,127
Trade and other receivables	3,651,887	13,302,311	(488,818)	-	16,465,379
Cash and cash equivalents	-	48,761,064	-	-	48,761,064
Trade and other payables due within one year	-	-	(2,107,952)	-	(2,107,952)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	(699,883,560)	-	-	(699,883,560)
Net exposure	<u>250,331,421</u>	<u>(270,544,595)</u>	<u>20,221,357</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,183</u>

A 2% (2024:2%) movement in interest rates on market price on financial assets at FVTPL and interest receivable would result in an impact to the Noteholder of USD 67,317,028 (2024: USD 57,913,593). A reduction in interest rates of the same amount would have resulted in an equal but opposite effect to the amount disclosed and absorbed by Noteholder.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in United States dollar, Euro and Pound Sterling. The Company is exposed to movements in exchange rates between its functional currency and foreign currency denominated fees and expenses.

The Company's material exposure to foreign currency risk as at 31 December 2025 was as follows:

	GBP	EUR	USD	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Asset Backed Securities	-	691,950,290	-	691,950,290
Credit Facilities	-	-	49,132,519	49,132,519
Preferred/Common Stock	-	30,210,161	2	30,210,163
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts	-	370,342	-	370,342
Due from Brokers	-	-	5,884,603	5,884,603
Trade and other receivables	-	25,114,044	2,477	25,116,521
Cash and cash equivalents	296,173	37,028,031	11,787,650	49,111,854
Trade and other payables	-	(1,702,528.00)	(1,706,761)	(3,409,288)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(1,158)	(630,713,990)	(65,487,752)	(696,202,900)
Payable under sale and repurchase agreements	-	(152,154,101)	-	(152,154,101)
	<u>295,015</u>	<u>102,249</u>	<u>(387,262)</u>	<u>10,003</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS - (CONTINUED)

Market risk - (continued)

The Company's material exposure to foreign currency risk as at 31 December 2024 was as follows:

	GBP	EUR	USD	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Asset Backed Securities	-	567,210,987	-	567,210,987
Credit Facilities	-	-	46,744,137	46,744,137
Preferred/Common Stock	-	22,189,091	629,036	22,818,127
Trade and other receivables	2,076	16,463,303	-	16,465,379
Cash and cash equivalents	278,033	40,573,119	7,909,912	48,761,064
Trade and other payables	-	-	(2,107,952)	(2,107,952)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(1,183)	(643,674,691)	(56,207,686)	(699,883,561)
	<u>278,926</u>	<u>2,761,809</u>	<u>(3,032,553)</u>	<u>8,182</u>

A 1% movement in exchange rates would result in an impact to the Noteholder of USD 5,583,327 (2024: USD 5,835,644).

The Company has issued notes to the Noteholder, the interest terms of the note include a profit sweep element, therefore any residual foreign exchange risk is passed to the Noteholder via this mechanism. The Company does not retain any foreign exchange exposure. The notes accrue and bear interest which is linked to the profits of Buckthorn whereas the Noteholder is entitled to receive a matching interest in respect of each note equal to Buckthorn's net profit after expenses.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting similar financial instruments traded in the market. Any fluctuation in price reflected in the fair value adjustments will ultimately be borne by the Noteholder.

The sensitivity analysis is based on the assumptions that the price movement of the broker quotes and independent pricing sources increased by 5% (2024: 5%), with all other variables held constant, and that the fair value of the Company's portfolio of financial assets at FVTPL moved according to the price increase.

The impact below arises from the reasonable possible change in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL. Refer to Note 19, fair value estimation for the impact on the fair value of the financial assets measured at FVTPL.

2025

Class	Book Market	Market Value	Market Value
	Value	(Possible shift	(Possible shift
		+5%)	-5%)
Asset Backed Securities	691,950,290	726,547,805	657,352,776
Credit Facilities	49,132,519	51,589,145	46,675,893
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts	370,342	388,859	351,825
Preferred/Common Stock	30,210,163	31,720,671	28,699,655
Total	<u>771,663,314</u>	<u>810,246,480</u>	<u>733,080,149</u>

2024

Class	Book Market	Market Value	Market Value
	Value	(Possible shift	(Possible shift
		+5%)	-5%)
Asset Backed Securities	567,210,987	595,571,537	538,850,438
Credit Facilities	46,744,137	49,081,344	44,406,931
Preferred/Common Stock	22,818,127	23,959,033	21,677,221
Total	<u>636,773,251</u>	<u>668,611,914</u>	<u>604,934,589</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS - (CONTINUED)

Price risk - (continued)

The effect on the market value of the investments if prices increased by 5% (2024: 5%) is USD 38,583,166 (2024: USD 31,838,664) as detailed above.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

IFRS 7 requires the maturity profile to disclose the contractual gross undiscounted cash flows payable on the Company's financial liabilities. However, where the amount payable on maturity is dependent upon the performance of the relevant reference asset portfolio of the Company, it is not possible to accurately estimate such cash flows. The contractual cash flows of the financial liabilities have been estimated by reference to the undiscounted contractual cash flows of the related assets.

2025	Gross contractual			
	Carrying amount	cash flows	Due within one year	Due in more than one year
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Asset Backed Securities	691,950,290	1,803,506,360	91,889,177	1,711,617,183
Credit Facilities	49,132,519	51,107,080	-	51,107,080
Preferred/Common Stock	30,210,163	908,512	-	908,512
Forward Contracts	370,342	370,342	370,342	-
Trade and other receivables	25,116,521	25,116,521	25,116,521	-
Cash and cash equivalents	49,111,854	49,111,854	49,111,854	-
Balance due from brokers	5,884,603	5,884,603	5,884,603	-
	<u>851,776,292</u>	<u>1,936,005,272</u>	<u>172,372,497</u>	<u>1,763,632,775</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	696,202,900	696,202,900	34,477,367	661,725,533
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	152,154,101	154,495,800	154,495,800	-
Trade and other payables	3,409,288	3,409,288	3,409,288	-
	<u>851,766,289</u>	<u>854,107,988</u>	<u>192,382,455</u>	<u>661,725,533</u>

The table above shows the undiscounted cash flows of the Company's financial liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible expected contractual maturity. Whilst there is an option to early redeem the liabilities this is not expected to be exercised and the liabilities will be in existence for the foreseeable future.

2024	Gross contractual			
	Carrying amount	cash flows	Due within one year	Due in more than one year
	USD	USD	USD	USD
Asset Backed Securities	567,210,987	567,210,987	911,201	566,299,786
Credit Facilities	46,744,137	46,744,137	52,078	46,692,059
Preferred/Common Stock	22,818,127	22,818,127	-	22,818,127
Trade and other receivables	16,465,379	16,465,379	16,465,379	-
Cash and cash equivalents	48,761,064	48,761,064	48,761,064	-
	<u>701,999,694</u>	<u>701,999,694</u>	<u>66,189,722</u>	<u>635,809,972</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	699,883,560	699,883,560	1,131,118	698,752,442
Trade and other payables	2,107,952	2,107,952	2,107,952	-
	<u>701,991,512</u>	<u>701,991,512</u>	<u>3,239,070</u>	<u>698,752,442</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS - (CONTINUED)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company.

The Company relies upon the performance of the investments to enable the Company to meet its obligations under the Notes. Upon non-performance of the investments, the recourse of the Noteholder is limited to amounts receivable from the portfolio of investments. The Company also invests in credit facilities, bank loans, preferred/common stock and asset backed securities. Details of the asset backed securities are outlined in Note 21 to the financial statements. Until such instruments are sold or mature, the Company is exposed to credit risk relating to whether the applicable issuer will meet its obligation when it comes due. The Company is not exposed to credit risk over the reverse repurchase agreement due to it being pledged to the repurchase counterparty. Details of the reverse repurchase agreement are outlined in Note 9 to the financial statements.

The Portfolio Manager attempts to construct trades where the likelihood of being correct is expected to be high and the expected payoff when correct greatly exceeds the expected loss if wrong. Strategies are sized such that if the thesis is proven wrong, the Portfolio Manager expects the positions are liquid enough to keep any losses within a limited, expected range. The Portfolio Manager performs initial due diligence on potential investments which includes, but is not limited to, the review of the underlying collateral pool, the design and structure of the security or investment, the creditworthiness of the borrower and/or on-site due diligence. Ongoing credit risk monitoring on each position in the portfolio is performed by the Portfolio Manager no less than monthly and formalised through a risk committee that discusses salient risk management issues at a strategy level by reviewing the portfolio using a top-down, bottom-up approach. Focus areas include performance and attribution, exposure and risk analysis including scenario testing.

Changes in credit quality may affect the Company's net equity or net income directly through impacting on unrealised gains or losses on the investment.

The Company is also exposed to credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. The credit risk on cash transactions is mitigated by transacting with counterparties that are regulated entities subject to prudential supervision, or with high credit ratings. Trade receivables are short term in nature and relates primarily to coupon income with a credit rating similar to the credit rating table shown below.

The below table shows the credit ratings of the investments:

Credit Rating	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Ca / CCC	0.52%	0.00%
Ca / CC	0.00%	1.14%
CCC *- / CCC / Caa1	0.32%	0.72%
C	0.45%	0.00%
C/CCC	0.00%	0.00%
B3 / B-	0.00%	0.00%
B / CCC	0.71%	0.00%
Non-Rated	98.01%	98.14%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

The table below shows the related credit rating as rated by Standard & Poor's:

		31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Citibank, N.A.	Short term	A-1	A-1

Accordingly, the Directors accept that the Company is exposed to credit risk but manages the credit risk through regular board reviews to monitor the performance of the Company and its investments on an ongoing basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2025 is USD 741,483,151 (2024: USD 679,181,567). As the obligations under the Notes are limited to amounts received from the investment portfolio linked to the note, the Directors believe that the Company has no net exposure to credit risk on the investment activities of the Company. The fair value of the Company's financial assets as at 31 December 2025 is USD 771,663,314 (2024: 679,181,567). The undrawn amount relating to the credit facilities at 31 December 2025 is USD Nil (2024: USD 800,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS - (CONTINUED)

Credit Rating - (continued)

The table below shows the Company's credit risk concentration as at 31 December 2025. The Company's exposures to credit risk on its financial assets at FVTPL were concentrated in the following industries:

Sector / Industry Exposure	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Corporates	8.33%	20.62%
Non-Performing Loans	71.05%	71.12%
Corporates and SME	12.52%	0.00%
Real Estate	0.55%	0.00%
Aviation	7.55%	8.26%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Fair value estimation

IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" ("IFRS 13") outlines a fair value hierarchy that prioritises the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under IFRS 13 are as follows:

Level 1-Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access measurement at the measurement date;

Level 2-Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3-Inputs that are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and broadly refer to the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may include exit price information, volatility statistics, specific and broad credit data, liquidity statistics, and other factors. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. However, the determination of what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgement by the Company. The Company considers observable data to be that market data which is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, provided by multiple, independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market. The categorisation of a financial instrument within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the financial instrument and does not necessarily correspond to the Company's perceived risk inherent in such financial instrument.

Refer to Note 3(iii) for further details on how the Company determines the fair value of its financial assets and financial liabilities.

The new investments, credit facilities, bank loans, preferred/common stock and asset backed securities are valued on the basis of recent transaction prices in the market, independent pricing source, and broker quotes.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss.

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	582,802,028	188,861,286	771,663,314
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	(152,154,101)	(696,202,900)	(848,357,001)
2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	496,471,463	140,301,788	636,773,251
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	-	-	(699,883,560)	(699,883,560)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS - (CONTINUED)

Fair value estimation - (continued)	2025 USD	2024 USD
Opening balance	140,301,788	269,872,728
Acquisitions	63,017,118	66,452,754
Unrealised fair value gain	26,347,759	(5,977,139)
Realised fair value loss	(2,092,563)	(2,685,165)
Transfers out of level 3 to level 2	-	(114,120,748)
Transfers in from level 2 to level 3	12,510,169	31,118,736
Principal repayments	(51,222,985)	(104,359,378)
Closing	<u>188,861,286</u>	<u>140,301,788</u>

The following table outlines the analysis of financial liabilities at FVTPL during the financial year.

	2025 USD	2024 USD
Opening balance	699,883,561	545,924,372
Subscriptions	99,151,506	247,385,370
Redemptions	(57,388,193)	(85,082,498)
Coupon expense paid	(249,039,356)	(44,861,115)
Net realised and unrealised gains/losses on FL at FVTPL	(45,443,975)	(8,343,683)
Coupon expense incurred	249,039,356	44,861,115
Closing balance	<u>696,202,900</u>	<u>699,883,561</u>

During the year, the Company recognised unrealised gain/(loss) on financial liabilities at FVTPL amounting to USD 45,283,417 (2024: USD 6,424,769) and is included under net loss on financial liabilities at FVTPL in the statement of comprehensive income.

Although the Directors believe that their estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value as fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on market conditions and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgement and therefore cannot be determined with precision.

The following table analyses the impact on the fair value of the financial assets measured at FVTPL, of a reasonable possible alternative assumption of the inputs used in preparing the valuation.

	Fair value at 31 December 2025 USD	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Reasonable possible shift	Sensitivity to changes in significant unobservable input
Investment 13	1 (2024: 1)	Worthless	N/A	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 33	21,450,973 (2024: 21,300,809)	Consensus Pricing	Dealer Quotes	[91.25 - 100.17]	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 36	Nil (2024: 629,034)	Worthless	N/A	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 45	9,070,060 (2024: 5,206,890)	Recent Transaction Price	N/A	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 46	3,996,396 (2024: 3,474,887)	Dealer Quotation	Bid	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 47	27,544,768 (2024: Nil)	Dealer Quotation	Bid	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 51	11,745 (2024: 10,355)	Cashflow	No unobservable inputs all payments flows known	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 52	5,080,000 (2024: 3,000,000)	Recent Transaction Price	N/A	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS - (CONTINUED)

Fair value estimation - (continued)

Investment 55	21,140,100 (2024: 16,982,199)	Market Comparable Companies	Adjusted valuation multiple on EBITDA	45m-55m	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 56	8,200,693 (2024: 3,556,166)	Dealer quotation	Bid	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 57	26,432,065 (2024: 7,643,858)	Dealer quotation	Bid	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 58	17,503,559 (2024: 22,501,631)	Dealer quotation	Bid	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 59	Nil (2024: 26,177,440)	Recent Transaction Price	N/A	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 60	1 (2024: 1)	Worthless	N/A	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 61	1 (2024: 1)	Worthless	N/A	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 62	4,295,659 (2024: 7,375,187)	Dealer quotation	Bid	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 63	22,601,546 (2024: 22,443,328)	Dealer quotation	Bid	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 64	2,957,443	Recent Transaction Price	N/A	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 65	11,744,500	Dealer quotation	Bid	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 66	427,500	Recent Transaction Price	N/A	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 67	1,174	Recent Transaction Price	N/A	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 68	2,135,150	Recent Transaction Price	N/A	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19
Investment 69	4,267,951	Recent Transaction Price	N/A	N/A	Refer to the analysis of price risk in note 19

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS - (CONTINUED)

WACC

The weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is the rate that the Company is expected to pay on average to all its Noteholders to finance its assets.

Discount for lack of marketability

A Discount for Lack of Marketability (DLOM) is an amount or percentage deducted from the value of an ownership interest to reflect the relative absence of marketability.

The following tables analyse within the fair value hierarchy the Company's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which a fair value is disclosed.

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	USD	USD	USD	USD
Trade and other receivables	-	25,116,521	-	25,116,521
Balances due from brokers	-	5,884,603	-	5,884,603
Cash and cash equivalents	49,111,854	-	-	49,111,854
	<u>49,111,854</u>	<u>31,001,124</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>80,112,978</u>
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	3,409,288	-	3,409,288
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,409,288</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,409,288</u>
2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	USD	USD	USD	USD
Trade and other receivables	-	16,465,379	-	16,465,379
Cash and cash equivalents	48,761,064	-	-	48,761,064
	<u>48,761,064</u>	<u>16,465,379</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,226,443</u>
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	2,107,952	-	2,107,952
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,107,952</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,107,952</u>

The assets and liabilities included in the above tables are carried at amortised cost, their carrying values are a reasonable approximation of fair value. Trade and other receivables include the contractual amounts for settlement of trades and other obligations due to the Company. Trade and other payables represent the contractual amounts due by the Company for settlement of outstanding obligations. These are short term financial assets and liabilities whose carrying amounts approximate their fair value because of their short term nature and the high credit quality of the counterparties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company holds capital in the form of ordinary shares of EUR 3 as per Note 10. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. There is no capital management required for this capital type.

21. INVOLVEMENT WITH STRUCTURED ENTITIES

The table below describes the type of structured entities and sets out the interest held by the Company in unconsolidated structured entities. The maximum exposure to loss is the carrying value of the financial assets held.

2025

Type of structured entity	Nature and purpose	No of structured entities	Total assets of the structured entities	Carrying value
Asset-backed Security	The Company subscribed into credit-linked notes.	33	2,337,004,886	691,950,290

2024

Type of structured entity	Nature and purpose	No of structured entities	Total assets of the structured entities	Carrying value
Asset-backed Security	The Company subscribed into credit-linked notes.	27	1,548,187,423	567,210,987

The above table indicates the outstanding issued amount of the investee, nominal and carrying value of the financial asset at FVTPL which represents the best publicly available information.

22. UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARY

Name of the Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Proportion of ownership interests held by the Group at year end
Aerlytix Limited The Company holds more than 50% of the ordinary shares and voting rights in Aerlytix Ireland Limited. SAL Aviation Number 1 Limited	IE	Aviation	>50%
SAL Aviation Number 2 Limited	IE	Aviation	100%
SAL Aviation Number 2 Limited The Company holds 100% ordinary shares and voting rights in SAL Aviation Number 1 Limited and SAL Aviation Number 2 Limited.	IE	Aviation	100%

23. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION AND EMPLOYEES

Remuneration for all work carried out for the Company by the statutory audit firm has been specified in the table below:

	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2025	Financial Year ended 31 Dec 2024
	USD	USD
Audit of individual company accounts - ex VAT	128,137	100,525
Tax advisory services - ex VAT	-	-
Other assurance services - ex VAT	-	-
Other non-audit services - ex VAT	-	-
	<u>128,137</u>	<u>100,525</u>

The Company had no employees during the financial year (2024: Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

24. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Company has applied IFRS 8 Operating Segments which puts emphasis on the 'management approach' to reporting on operating segments.

The Company is engaged in one segment. It is involved in the issuance of debt securities and subsequently its investments are concentrated in various sectors as disclosed in Note 19. The board is deemed to be the chief operating decision maker, and through the advice of the Portfolio Manager, the board decides on how the resources of the Company are to be allocated and assesses the performance of the investments held. The Portfolio Manager has been appointed by the Company and, under the terms of the agreement, advises the board and performs transactions.

Geographical information

The Company's country of domicile is Ireland. All of the Company's revenues are generated from the country of domicile and outside the Company's country of domicile. The geographical concentration of the Company's investment value in Italy amounts to USD 552,295,029 (2024: USD 452,873,913), Luxembourg amounts to USD 1 (2024: USD 1), Ireland amounts to USD 58,202,580 (2024: USD 52,580,064), Spain amounts to USD 61,863,639 (2024: USD 41,937,750), Belgium amounts to USD 98,931,723 (2024: USD 89,381,523) and United Kingdom amounts to USD 370,342.

Non-current assets

The Company has no non-current assets other than the financial instruments.

Sources of income

The Company is in receipt of revenues from credit facilities, bank loans, asset backed securities and preferred/common stocks. The revenues are generated from the one reportable operating segment. The Company's primary source of net income is income arising from the financial assets in the portfolio of the Company.

A portion of the financial assets at FVTPL valued at USD 284,663,822 is held at the brokers as collateral pledged for payable under sale and repurchase agreements.

25. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no subsequent events that are significant that would require disclosure in these financial statements.

26. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

Following the restructuring of Apex Group, AGCASIL, which had been contracted as the company secretary, was merged into Apex IFS Limited ('Apex IFS') on 31 December 2025. The final contracting party for the corporate services is therefore Apex IFS.

There were no other material events during the year that require disclosure in these financial documents.

27. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors approved the financial statements on 27 March 2026.