Company registered number: 628922
Date of incorporation: 20 June 2018

SOUND POINT EURO CLO I FUNDING DESIGNATED ACTIVITY COMPANY

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

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COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	Deirdre Brennan Jerrick Sy Aaron Barnett (alternate director) (appointed 18 August 2025, resigned 18 August 2025)
COMPANY SECRETARY, REGISTERED OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATOR	TMF Administration Services Limited Ground Floor Two Dockland Central Guild Street North Dock Dublin 1 D01 K2C5 Ireland
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	KPMG Chartered Accountants, Statutory Audit Firm 1 Harbourmaster Place IFSC Dublin 1 Ireland
COLLATERAL MANAGER	Sound Point CLO C-MOA, LLC 375 Park Avenue New York NY 10152 United States
TRUSTEE	U.S. Bank Trustees Limited, London Branch 125 Old Broad Street Fifth Floor London EC2N 1AR United Kingdom
REGISTRAR, CUSTODIAN, ACCOUNT BANK, PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT AND TRANSFER AGENT	Elavon Financial Services DAC Building 8, Cherrywood Business Park Loughlinstown Dublin 18 Ireland
CALCULATION AGENT, INFORMATION AGENT, COLLATERAL ADMINISTRATON	U.S. Bank Global Corporate Trust Limited 5th Floor 125 Old Broad Street London EC2N 1AR United Kingdom
SOLICITOR	Arthur Cox LLP Ten Earlsfort Terrace George's Dock, IFSC Dublin 2 D02 T380 Ireland
ARRANGER	Citigroup Global Markets Limited Citigroup Centre Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5LB United Kingdom

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The directors submit their annual report together with the audited financial statements of Sound Point Euro CLO I Funding Designated Activity Company (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company is a designated activity company, incorporated in accordance with the laws of Ireland. Please refer to the cover page for the Company registration number and date of incorporation.

The sole purpose of the Company is to acquire a portfolio (the “Portfolio”) of primarily senior secured loans financed through the issuance of limited recourse listed debt obligations to investors (the “Noteholders”). The Portfolio of the Company is carried at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) in the Statement of Financial Position.

The Notes (the "Original Notes") were issued on 8 May 2019 (the “Issue Date”) by the Company and are listed on the Global Exchange Market of Euronext Dublin. The recourse of the Noteholders towards the Company is limited to the Company’s assets. Should the realisation of the assets prove insufficient to pay the Noteholders in full, the Noteholders will have no legal claim against the Company for the shortfall. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears, with the first payment date on 30 September 2019. Interest shall be paid on the subordinated notes on each payment date to the extent funds are available in accordance with the priority of payments.

The Company may from time-to-time issue further Notes. The specific terms and conditions of the Notes issued on any subsequent date will be set out in the respective offering circular of the Notes.

On 25 May 2021 (the "Refinance Date"), the Company refinanced in whole all Original Notes (except the Subordinated Notes) by issuing new notes (along with the Subordinated Notes, the “Notes”). Details of the refinancing are included below:

Company refinanced Notes on:	25 May 2021
Date of issue:	8 May 2019
Par value of refinanced Notes:	€467,250,000
Market of issuance:	Global Exchange Market
Final maturity date:	25 May 2034
Interest payment dates:	25 January, 25 April, 25 July and 25 October

Subordinated Notes issued are non-rated Notes, all other notes are Rated Notes and/or Senior Notes. See financial liabilities designated at FVTPL note to the financial statements for further details on the Notes such as interest rates, maturity date and par amounts.

The details of the Notes issued on the Global Exchange Market of Euronext Dublin are as follows:

Class	Initial stated interest rate	Par Value as at refinance date €	Initial Credit Rating	Par Value as at 31 December 2025 €	Initial offer price	Final maturity
Class X-R	3 month EURIBOR + 0.2%	1,000,000	Aaa	-	100.00%	25 May 2034
Class A-R	3 month EURIBOR + 0.82%	150,400,000	Aaa	150,400,000	100.00%	25 May 2034
Class A-R**	3 month EURIBOR + 0.82%	159,600,000	Aaa	159,600,000	100.00%	25 May 2034
Class B-1-R	3 month EURIBOR + 1.6%	34,750,000	Aa2	34,750,000	100.00%	25 May 2034
Class B-2-R	1.95%	12,750,000	Aa2	12,750,000	100.00%	24 May 2034
Class C-R	3 month EURIBOR + 2.05%	33,850,000	A2	33,850,000	100.00%	25 May 2034
Class D-R	3 month EURIBOR + 3.05%	33,650,000	Baa3	33,650,000	100.00%	25 May 2034
Class E-R	3 month EURIBOR + 5.62%	26,250,000	Ba3	26,250,000	99.00%	24 May 2034
Class F-R	3 month EURIBOR + 8.28%	15,000,000	B3	15,000,000	97.50%	25 May 2034
Subordinated Notes	N/A*	45,000,000	N/A*	45,000,000	100.00%	25 April 2032
Total		512,250,000		511,250,000		

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

*Coupon expenses on the Subordinated Notes is determined based on income and gains of the Company generated from the underlying assets less losses, operating expenses, coupon expense on the other Notes and any holdback amount as noted in the offering circular.

**Class A-R Loan is unlisted at 31 December 2025.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

On 4 September 2025, the Company entered into a forward sale deed between the Company and the Collateral manager where the company would sell certain collateral obligations.

The Notes are limited recourse obligations of the Company which are payable solely out of amounts received by or on behalf of the Company in respect of the Collateral Obligations, as being the assets held by the Company.

The Company’s collateral management agreement states that the Company performs a Collateral Quality Test in order to reduce the volatility of its asset Portfolio and reduce the risk associated with debt securities issued. As at 31 December 2025, the Company passed all collateral tests.

The Collateral Quality Tests consist of each of the following:

(a) For so long as any of the Rated Debt is rated by Moody’s and is Outstanding:
  (i) the Moody’s Minimum Diversity Test;
  (ii) the Moody’s Maximum Weighted Average Rating Factor Test;
  (iii) the Moody’s Minimum Weighted Average Recovery Rate Test; and
  (iv) the Moody’s Minimum Weighted Average Spread Test.
(b) For so long as any of the Rated Debt is rated by Fitch and is Outstanding:
  (i) the Fitch Maximum Weighted Average Rating Factor Test;
  (ii) the Fitch Minimum Weighted Average Recovery Rate Test;
  (iii) the Maximum Obligor Concentration Test; and
  (iv) the Fitch Minimum Weighted Average Spread Test ; and
(c) For so long as any of the Rated Debt is Outstanding, the Weighted Average Life Test.
(d) For the avoidance of doubt, each of the Collateral Quality Tests referred to above shall be applied by reference to Collateral Debt Obligations excluding any Defaulted Obligations.

The Company's key financial and other performance indicators during the financial period are discussed in the “Results and Dividends” section of the Directors’ Report.

The ongoing geopolitical events, including the conflicts between Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Hamas, have disrupted the global economy and financial market. On 26 February 2025, the United States announced plans to impose tariffs on imports from 57 countries. On 27 July 2025, the United States and the European Union agrees a trade deal where a single 15% tariff rate will be applied to most EU exports. The Directors are currently assessing the impact of these tariffs and the broader economic consequence on the financial performance of the Company and will continue to monitor the situation. As at the date of authorisation of the financial statements, there have been no failed portfolio test post year-end and no securities deemed to be in default resulting from said geopolitical events, and as such the impact to the portfolio is not deemed significant. The directors will continue to monitor any potential impact on the activities of the entities.

NON-CALL PERIOD

During the period from the Refinance Date up to, but excluding, 25 November 2022, the Notes were not subject to redemption at the option of the Noteholders (save for upon a collateral tax event, a special redemption or a note tax event) as defined in the offering circular. Post non-call period, the exercise of the optional redemption provisions outlined below could result in liquidation of the Company. As at 31 December 2025, the Company is post non-call period.

Optional Redemption after the non-call period

Optional Redemption in Whole - Subordinated Noteholders or Collateral Manager

(i) On any business day falling on or after expiry of the non-call period, there is an optional redemption in whole by way of refinancing at the option of (A) the Subordinated Noteholders acting by way of Ordinary Resolution subject to the consent of the Retention Holder (Sound Point C-MOA LLC) or (B) the Collateral Manager subject to the consent of the Retention Holder provided that the Subordinated Noteholders have not acting by way of Ordinary Resolution objected to such redemption.

(ii) On any business day falling after the occurrence of a collateral tax event at the direction of (A) the Subordinated Noteholders acting by way of Ordinary Resolution.

Optional Redemption in Part - Subordinated Noteholders or Collateral Manager

The Rated Notes of any Class may be redeemed by the Company at the applicable Redemption Prices, solely from Refinancing Proceeds on any Business Day falling on or after expiry of the Non-Call Period at the direction of (A) the Subordinated Noteholders acting by Ordinary Resolution subject to the consent of the Retention Holder or (B) the Collateral Manager subject to the consent of the Retention Holder provided that the Subordinated Noteholders have not acting by way of Ordinary Resolution objected to such redemption.

Optional Redemption in Whole - Collateral Manager clean-up call

The Rated Notes may be redeemed in whole, at the applicable Redemptions Prices from Sale Proceeds on any business day falling on or after expiry of the non-call period if, the aggregate collateral balance is less than 20 per cent of the target par amount and is directed in writing by the Collateral Manager.

PORTFOLIO MONITORING

As at 31 December 2025 all tests including Par Value tests, Reinvestment Par Value Test, Event of Default Test, Interest Coverage Test, Minimum Diversity Test, Minimum Weighted Average Spread and Recovery Rate Tests and Weighted Average Life Test were passed.

The Coverage Tests are used primarily to determine whether interest may be paid on all the classes of Notes or whether principal proceeds may be reinvested in substitute collateral debt obligations. The reinvestment overcollateralization test is used to determine if interest proceeds should be used to fund the acquisition of additional collateral debt obligations.

Due to fluctuations in the fair value of the assets in the Portfolio, there is a risk that certain Notes in issue will not be repaid in full. The Notes are limited recourse obligations of the Company which are payable solely out of the amounts received in respect of the financial assets and other secured realisable assets held by the Company.

If the net proceeds from the realisation of the financial assets and other secured realisable assets following an event of default or at the maturity date are insufficient to pay all the amounts due to Noteholders, the Noteholders will have no further claim against the Company in respect of any such unpaid amounts. The Company’s financial assets and liabilities are carried at FVTPL.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the financial year and the Company's financial position at the end of the financial year are disclosed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Financial Position, respectively. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Key performance indicators

The Company's key financial and other performance indicators during the financial year were as follows:

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Number of failed collateral quality and portfolio profile tests	-	-
Profit for the financial year after taxation	750	750
Portfolio defaults*	5,271,091	-
Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL	18,759,029	42,485,384
Net (loss) on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	(16,573,641)	(40,333,928)

Further details relating to performance of the Company are detailed in the notes to the financial statements.

*Portfolio defaults

Default is the failure to repay a debt including interest or principal on a loan or security. There were three defaulted obligations during the year with a default recovery amount of €2,348,655 (2024: €nil).

Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL

The net gain on financial assets at FVTPL earned by the Company through its financial assets in the Portfolio was primarily based on 1, 2, 3 or 6 month Euribor plus margin on interest received. Any realised gains and/or losses on disposal of the financial assets and unrealised gains and/or losses on the financial assets are also included.

Net (loss) on financial liabilities at FVTPL

The net loss on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL incurred by the Company was primarily based on 3 month Euribor on coupon interest paid and any unrealised gain and/or loss on the financial liabilities. Payment of coupon interest on the subordinated Notes is made on each payment date to the extent funds are available in accordance with the priority of payments.

INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND COMPANY SECRETARY

The directors and company secretary of the Company are listed on the company information page, and except where indicated, have served for the entire financial period.

The directors, their close family members and the company secretary who held office on 31 December 2025 did not hold any shares, share options, deferred shares, debentures or loan stock of the Company or any group company on that date or during the financial year (2024: none), requiring disclosure in the Directors' Report pursuant to Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014. They had no material interest in any contract of significance other than as detailed in the related party transactions note to the financial statements.

The directors of the Company, as employees of the Administrator, had an interest in their fees.

DIRECTORS' COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The directors, in accordance with Section 225(2)(a) of the Companies Act 2014 (the "Act"), acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the Company's compliance with its "relevant obligations." "Relevant obligations", in the context of the Company, are the Company's obligations under:

(a) the Act, where a breach of the obligations would be a category 1 or category 2 offence;

(b) the Act, where a breach of the obligation would be a serious Market Abuse or Prospectus offence; and

(c) tax law.

Pursuant to Section 225(2)(b) of the Act, the directors confirm that:

(i) a compliance policy statement has been drawn up as required by Section 225(3)(a) of the Act setting out the Company's policies (that, in the directors' opinion, are appropriate to the Company) respecting compliance by the Company with its relevant obligations;

(ii) appropriate arrangements and structures are in the process of being put in place that, in their opinion, will be designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations, and

(iii) a review will be conducted, in the forthcoming financial year, of the arrangements and structures referred to in paragraph (ii).

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR

So far as each of the directors in office at the date of approval of the financial statements are aware:

• There is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
• The directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014.

GOING CONCERN

The directors are satisfied with the performance of the Company and, despite the market challenges resulting from the wars and the United States tariffs as outlined under the business review and future developments above, they believe that the Company will continue to operate in the future on the same basis for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements.

The Collateral Manager has no intention to call the Company. The Directors and the Collateral Manager are not aware of any instances that could call the Company in the foreseeable future.

Please refer to the financial liabilities designated at FVTPL note for further details on the notes including maturity date. The financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are limited recourse obligations of the Company that are payable solely out of amounts received in respect of the financial assets.

SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Please refer to the significant subsequent events note to the financial statements for details of subsequent events.

ISSUE OF SHARES

The Company has issued 1 share, which is held by TMF Management (Ireland) Limited on behalf of a charitable trust.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

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

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The directors are responsible for ensuring that accounting records, as outlined in Section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, are kept by the Company. The measures taken by directors to ensure compliance with the Company's obligation to keep adequate accounting records, are the use of appropriate systems and procedures and by ensuring that a competent service provider is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the accounting records. The accounting records are kept at the registered office, as detailed on the company information page.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Please refer to the related party transactions note to the financial statements for further details on related party transactions.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The disclosures in relation to the Company's policies for financial risk management including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, price risk and concentration risk and the policies and procedures in place to manage these risks are disclosed in the financial risk management note to the financial statements.

OPERATIONAL RISK

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

Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations. All management and administration functions are outsourced to the Administrator and other parties. The directors have outsourced the management of the Portfolio to the Collateral Manager.

POLITICAL DONATIONS

There have been no political donations during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: none).

SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

KPMG, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the Board on 18 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Deirdre Brennan Director	Jerrick Sy Director

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.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) as adopted by the European Union and in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 (“relevant financial reporting framework”).

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the Company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company Financial Statements 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 which enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the provision of the Companies Act 2014. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company, and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The directors are also responsible for preparing a Directors' Report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the directors on 18 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the Company:

....	....
Deirdre Brennan	Jerrick Sy
Director	Director

KPMG

Audit
1 Harbourmaster Place
IFSC
Dublin 1
D01 F6F5
Ireland

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Sound Point Euro CLO I Funding Designated Activity Company

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sound Point Euro CLO I Funding Designated Activity Company ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2025 set out on pages 15 to 42, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and related notes, including the material accounting policies set out in note 2.

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

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

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

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

Detecting irregularities including fraud

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

- Inquiring with the directors and 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 and management 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 and management 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key audit matters: our assessment of risks of material misstatement

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

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

Valuation and ownership of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL") €514,593,337 (2024: €498,179,221)

Refer to note 2.10 page 22 to 25 (accounting policy) and note 4 pages 34 to 36 (financial disclosures)

The key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
Valuation and ownership of financial assets at FVTPL. The Company's investments include loans and bonds which makes up 94.93% (2024: 95.41%) of total assets (by value) and are classified as level 2 assets. The valuation of investments is based on vendor prices, hence no significant judgement is involved. Due to their materiality in the context of the financial statements as a whole, valuation and ownership of financial assets at FVTPL is considered to be the most significant area of the	Our audit procedures over the valuation and ownership of the Company's financial assets at FVTPL included but not limited to: -obtaining and documenting our understanding of the financial assets at FVTPL valuation process and process for recording transactions; -engaging our own internal valuation specialists to independently price 100% of the financial assets at FVTPL held by the Company at year end. This includes an assessment of the reliability of the

audit of the financial statements and hence considered as a key audit matter.	external pricing from third party vendors and their relevance through the depth of quotes available; -obtaining independent third party confirmations directly from the Custodian/Trustee in relation to the transfer certificates of all the loans and the ownership of all the bonds and reconciling the support to the investments held by the Company at year end; and -inspecting the disclosure of financial assets at FVTPL in accordance with the fair value hierarchy set out in IFRS 13 where applicable and assessing the appropriateness of the disclosure in the financial statements. No material misstatements were noted as part of our testing.

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

Materiality for the financial statements as a whole was set at €4,340,000 (2024: €5,221,979), determined with reference to a benchmark of Total Assets of which it represents 0.8% (2024: 0.88%).

We consider total assets to be one of the principal considerations for the members of the Company in assessing the financial performance of the Company. We applied materiality to assist us determine what risks were significant risks and the procedures to be performed.

We applied materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements, and in forming our audit opinion to assist in determining significant risks and the appropriate audit procedures to be performed.

In applying our judgement in determining the most appropriate benchmark, we considered a number of factors including the elements of financial statements, the items on which the attention of the users of the particular company's financial statements tends to be focused, the nature of the company and the industry and economic environment in which the company operates and the company's ownership structure and the way it is financed.

Performance materiality for the financial statements as a whole was set at €3,250,000 (2024: €3,450,000), determined with reference to a benchmark of materiality of which it represents 75% (2024: 75%).

We used performance materiality to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds overall materiality.

In applying our judgement in determining performance materiality, we considered a number of factors including the number and severity of control deficiencies, level of turnover of senior management, management's willingness to correct misstatements and the proportion of accounts not identified as significant.

We reported to the Board of Directors any corrected or uncorrected identified misstatements exceeding €217,000 (2024: €230,000), 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 performed by a single engagement team overseen by the Dublin office.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the Company information, Directors' Report and 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements 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.

Cr Reyes

18 March 2026

Cristian Reyes

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Net income			
Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL	9	18,759,029	42,485,384
Net loss on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	10	(16,573,641)	(40,333,928)
Interest (income)/expense on cash and cash equivalents		(17)	(1,011)
Net loss on foreign exchange movements		(2,618)	(255)
Other income	6	369,667	513,990
		2,552,420	2,664,180
Other operating expenses			
Administration expenses	5	(2,551,420)	(2,663,180)
Profit before taxation		1,000	1,000
Income tax expense	7	(250)	(250)
Profit after taxation		750	750
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		750	750

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	10,879,273	12,832,230
Trade and other receivables	11	19	3,471
Unsettled trades receivable		16,592,191	11,121,034
Financial assets at FVTPL	9	514,593,337	498,179,221
Total assets		542,064,820	522,135,956
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	480,319	472,353
Unsettled trades payable		48,669,476	14,689,829
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	10	492,910,524	506,970,023
Total liabilities		542,060,319	522,132,205
Equity			
Called-up share capital	13	1	1
Retained earnings		4,500	3,750
Total equity		4,501	3,751
Total equity and liabilities		542,064,820	522,135,956

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 18 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Deirdre B

Deirdre Brennan
Director

Jerrick Sy
Director

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

Financial year ended 31 December 2025	Called-up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
As at 1 January 2025	1	3,750	3,751
Total comprehensive income for financial year	-	750	750
As at 31 December 2025	1	4,500	4,501

Financial year ended 31 December 2024	Called-up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
As at 1 January 2024	1	3,000	3,001
Total comprehensive income for financial year	-	750	750
As at 31 December 2024	1	3,750	3,751

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Cash flows from operating activities			
Coupon income received	9	30,444,965	38,287,386
Coupon expense paid	10	(30,633,140)	(36,645,784)
Other income		369,667	513,990
Administration expenses paid		(2,540,002)	(2,628,046)
Purchase of financial assets at FVTPL		(242,846,488)	(171,100,814)
Proceeds from repayment of financial assets at FVTPL		243,254,926	166,289,250
Corporation tax paid	7	(250)	(250)
Interest expense paid on cash and cash equivalents		(17)	(1,011)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(1,950,339)	(5,285,279)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,950,339)	(5,285,279)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		12,832,230	18,117,764
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(2,618)	(255)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	8	10,879,273	12,832,230

Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	2,245,228	3,557,729
Money Market Funds	8,634,045	9,274,501
Total	10,879,273	12,832,230

The accompanying notes 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

The Company was incorporated on 20 June 2018 with a registration number 628922. The Company registered office is at Ground Floor, Two Dockland Central, Guild Street, North Dock, Dublin 1, Ireland.

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.

The sole purpose of the Company is to acquire a portfolio consisting primarily of senior loans, secure senior bonds, mezzanine obligations and high yield bonds (the “Portfolio”) financed through the issuance of limited recourse listed debt obligations (the “Notes”) to investors (the “Noteholders”). The Notes are linked to a portfolio of financial assets. The Portfolio of the Company is managed by Sound Point CLO C-MOA, LLC (the “Collateral Manager”) and is carried at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) in the Statement of Financial Position. The method used to measure fair values is discussed further in Notes 2 and 4.

The Senior and Subordinate notes of €511,250,000 are held on Trust on behalf of the noteholders by US Bank. 57% of the Subordinate Notes par value of €45,000,000 are held by Sound point CLO C-MOA.

The Original Notes were issued on 8 May 2019 (the “Original Listing Date”) by the Company except for one class and are listed on the Global Exchange Market of Euronext Dublin. The recourse of the Noteholders towards the Company is limited to the Company’s secured assets. Should the realisation of the secured assets prove insufficient to pay the Noteholders in full, the Noteholders will have no legal claim against the Company for the shortfall. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears, with the first payment date on 30 September 2019. On 25 May 2021 (the “Issue Date”), the Company refinanced in whole all Original Notes (except the Subordinated notes) by issuing new notes (along with the Subordinated, Class X Notes, the “Notes”). The recourse of the Noteholders towards the Company is limited to the Company’s secured assets. Should the realisation of the secured assets prove insufficient to pay the Noteholders in full, the Noteholders will have no legal claim against the Company for the shortfall. Interest is payable quarterly in arrears. Interest shall be paid on the subordinated notes, Class X on each payment date to the extent funds are available in accordance with priority of payments. Interest shall be paid on the subordinated notes on each payment date to the extent funds are available in accordance with priority of payments.

2 Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) interpretations as adopted by the European Union and those parts of the Companies Act 2014 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS as adopted by the EU (“IFRS”). The accounting policies adopted by the Company have been applied consistently. A number of prior year financial statement captions have been amended to be consistent with the current year presentation in the financial statements.

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified or designated at FVTPL which have been measured at fair value. The method used to measure fair values is discussed further in financial instruments note and fair values note to the financial statements.

In order to avoid the accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise, the Company has designated the financial liabilities issued to be at fair value through profit or loss as the financial assets are monitored, managed and reported on, on a fair value basis based on the business model of the Company.

Going Concern

The Company financial statements for the financial period ended 31 December 2025, have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in operational existence for twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors anticipate that the Portfolio will generate enough cash flows on an ongoing basis to meet the Company liabilities as they fall due. The Notes that are issued will mature in 2034. For further information on the Note issuance refer to Note 10.

The financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are limited recourse obligations of the Company that are payable solely out of amounts received in respect of the financial assets.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2.2 New and amended standards and interpretations

In preparing the financial statements, the Company has adopted all relevant accounting standards applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The Company has applied the accounting policies as set out in Note 2 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2025 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025

A number of new standards and amendments are effective for annual period beginning after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early applied these new or amended standards in preparing the financial statements. Of those standards that are not yet effective, the Directors do not expect these to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

	Effect date (financial year beginning)*
Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	1 January 2025
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	1 January 2026
Power Purchase Agreements - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries with Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

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

For IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements and Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, the Company is currently identifying the impact of the amendments on the primary financial statements.

The Company's IBOR exposure on floating rate assets and liabilities include Euribor.

The Company expects that Euribor will continue to exist as a benchmark rate for the foreseeable future.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

The following are the critical judgements, and estimates, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

Judgements

Investments purchased and Notes issued at fair value through profit or loss

For certain Level 2 and Level 3 financial assets, the fair values may have been determined by the directors based on values obtained from the Collateral Manager as outlined in the fair values note to the financial statements.

The determination of what inputs are "observable" requires judgement by the directors. Information about assumptions is included in the fair value note to the financial statements.

Estimates

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following is the key assumption concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The key estimate is fair value of financial instruments, the methodology of which is disclosed in Note 4, Fair Values.

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

2.4 Functional and presentation currency and foreign currency transactions

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

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

2.5 Other income/expense

Other income/ expense consists of portfolio fee income. All other income/expense is recognised on an earned basis in accordance with the amount stated in the contracts.

2.6 Taxation

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

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

The Company’s liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting year date.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Taxation (continued)

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

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

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

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash held on deposit with banks which are not subject to a significant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are measured and carried at amortised cost. The Company includes Money Market Funds within this category as they are used in the management of the Company's short term commitments and have no restriction on withdrawal of funds and the underlying instruments held by the money market funds have a weighted average maturity of 60 days or less.

2.8 Trade and other receivables and payables

Trade and other receivables do not carry any interest, are short-term in nature and measured at amortised cost.

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

2.9 Unsettled trades

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

2.10 Financial instruments

The financial instruments held by the Company include the following:

- Financial assets;
- Financial liabilities.

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Initial measurement

Financial assets at FVTPL and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are initially recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. All transaction costs for such instruments are recognised directly in profit or loss. In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition into the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities discussed below.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets

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

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

Financial assets measured at FVTPL

Business model assessment

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

- the documented investment strategy and the execution of this strategy in practice. This includes whether the investment strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's directors;
- 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 Collateral Manager is compensated: e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

The Company includes in this category debt instruments that are held under a business model to manage them on a fair value basis for investment income and fair value gains. The Collateral Manager reviews the performance of the underlying loans in the portfolio regularly on a fair value basis and uses market values to assess if selling any underlying loans would maximise the return to the noteholders. The business model assessment has also taken into consideration the optional redemption held by the subordinated noteholders/collateral manager after the expiry of the non-call period.

The Company has another business model, being the held-to-collect business model: this includes cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and unsettled trades receivables. These financial assets are held-to-collect contractual cash flows.

The Company's primary business model is an other business model, therefore these financial assets are held at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL

The Company includes in this category the notes issued which are irrevocably designated at FVTPL at initial recognition to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases, which were held for trading.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

Limited recourse payable to Noteholders

If the net proceeds of realisation of the financial assets secured as collateral against the Notes are less than the aggregate amount payable by the Company to the Noteholders, the obligations of the Company will be limited to such net proceeds, which shall be applied in accordance with the offering circular. In such circumstances, the other assets (if any) of the Company will not be available for payment of such shortfall which shall be borne by the senior Noteholders, the subordinated Noteholders and the other secured parties in accordance with the offering circular applied at the time of final settlement. Coupon expense payable to the Noteholders is calculated by the calculation agent based on the applicable rate as defined in the offering circular.

As the obligations of the Company are limited recourse in nature, the return of coupon expenses and principal to the Noteholders is contingent on the realisable value of the assets. The returns made to the Noteholders over the life of the Company would include the effect of capital gain/loss as well as coupon expenses. At each reporting date, when the results of operations are computed, this gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and added to or set off against the principal amounts.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

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

Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement, the Company measures financial instruments which are designated as at fair value through profit or loss at their fair value.

Subsequent changes in the fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income. For financial assets at amortised cost, these assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any coupon expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Therefore, all fair value changes will be presented through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Fair value measurement principles

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

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

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Fair value measurement principles (continued)

Financial assets are classified under Level 1 and Level 2 as described above unless the depth indicated by the pricing vendors is insufficient, in which case the assets are classified as Level 3. As at 31 December 2025, all financial assets were valued using pricing vendors. If there are no recent transactions, then fair value may be determined from the last market price adjusted for all changes in risks and information since that date. Where a close proxy instrument is quoted in an active market, then fair value is determined by adjusting the proxy value for differences in the risk profile of the instruments.

In less active markets, data is obtained from less frequent market transactions and broker quotes. If observable prices or inputs were not available, directors' judgement would be required to determine fair values by assessing other relevant sources of information such as historical data, fundamental analysis of the economics of the transaction and proxy information from similar transactions. As per above, all financial assets were valued using observable pricing vendor quotes, hence further evaluation was not required.

Because of their limited recourse nature, the fair value of the Notes issued by the Company (financial liabilities designated at FVTPL) is determined by reference to the fair value of associated financial assets less all other liabilities of the Company. Any future change in the fair value of financial assets will have an equal but opposite impact on the fair value of financial liabilities.

Impairment

The Company recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Loss ("ECLs") on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

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

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

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

Based on the Company's assessment of the impairment model on the financial assets of the Company:

- the majority of the financial assets are measured at FVTPL and the impairment requirements do not apply to such instruments; and
- the financial assets at amortised cost are short-term (i.e. no longer than 12 months) and of high credit quality.

Accordingly, the ECLs on such assets are not expected to be material.

Derecognition

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

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

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liability and equity

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

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

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

Finance payments associated with financial liabilities are dealt with as part of the ongoing remeasurement of debt securities to fair value. Finance payments associated with financial instruments that are classified in equity are distributions from the net income attributable to equity holders and are recorded directly in equity. The Company's debt securities issued are classified as financial liabilities.

2.11 Net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL includes realised and unrealised fair value changes, foreign exchange difference (if applicable) and coupon income on the Portfolio.

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

Coupon expenses are payable quarterly in arrears. Coupon expenses shall be paid on the subordinated Notes on each payment date to the extent funds are available in accordance with the priority of payments.

2.12 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025, there were no financial assets or liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements which would require disclosure (2024: None).

2.13 Called-up share capital

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

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Segmental reporting

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

The financial risk management note provides further details of the geographical and industry concentration.

3 Financial Risk Management

Capital risk management

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

Risk management framework

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

The risk profile of the Company is such that market, credit, liquidity and other risks of the investment securities are borne fully by the Noteholders. The coupon payments to the Noteholders are determined with reference to priorities of payment schedule as contained within the terms and conditions of the Notes issued. Principal repayments are also determined with reference to conditions of the offering circular.

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

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

3.1 Market risk

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

3.1.1 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

As the Company has limited recourse Notes issued, all gains and losses on foreign exchange fluctuations are passed on to the Noteholders with no residual risk remaining. The sensitivity analysis refers to a percentage amount multiplied by the carrying amount of those financial instruments denominated in foreign currency. There will be no impact on equity on account of sensitivity analysis.

All of the Company’s financial instruments are denominated in Euro and as such the Company has no material exposure to foreign exchange risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

3 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

3.1.2 Interest rate risk

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

There may be timing mismatches between payments of the interest on the debt securities issued and payment of interest on the loans, and the rates at which they bear interest may adjust more or less frequently and on different dates and based on different indices than the interest rates of the debt securities issued.

The interest rates applicable to financial liabilities and assets are based on a minimum floor all-in rate of the EURIBOR and the initial interest rate risk.

31 December 2025	Interest bearing Variable €	Interest bearing Fixed €	Non-interest bearing €	Total €
Financial assets at FVTPL	491,171,013	23,422,324	-	514,593,337
Cash and cash equivalents	10,879,273	-	-	10,879,273
Other receivables	-	-	19	19
Unsettled trades receivable	16,592,191	-	-	16,592,191
	518,642,477	23,422,324	19	542,064,820
Other payables	-	-	(480,319)	(480,319)
Unsettled trades payable	(48,669,476)	-	-	(48,669,476)
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	(480,116,026)	(12,794,498)	-	(492,910,524)
	(528,785,502)	(12,794,498)	(480,319)	(542,060,319)

31 December 2024	Interest bearing Variable €	Interest bearing Fixed €	Non-interest bearing €	Total €
Financial assets at FVTPL	478,070,266	20,108,955	-	498,179,221
Cash and cash equivalents	12,832,230	-	-	12,832,230
Other receivables	-	-	3,471	3,471
Unsettled trades receivable	11,121,034	-	-	11,121,034
	502,023,530	20,108,955	3,471	522,135,956
Other payables	-	-	(472,353)	(472,353)
Unsettled trades payable	(14,689,829)	-	-	(14,689,829)
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	(494,173,751)	(12,796,272)	-	(506,970,023)
	(508,863,580)	(12,796,272)	(472,353)	(522,132,205)

3 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

The table below shows the impact of a 100 basis point movement in the coupon income and coupon expense on the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The directors consider this to be a reasonable reflection of possible market movements.

Sensitivity to a 100bps movement	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Impact on coupon interest on financial assets	5,186,425	5,020,235
Impact on rated financial liabilities	(5,287,855)	(5,088,636)
Impact on non-rated financial liabilities	101,430	68,401
Net exposure	-	-

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

3.1.3 Other price risk

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

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

The impact of a 5% movement in the market prices of the financial assets with all other variables held constant at the reporting date on the Statement of Comprehensive Income is shown as follows:

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
5% net movement in fair value of financial assets	25,729,667	24,908,961
Portion of movement absorbed first by the subordinated financial liabilities	(25,729,667)	(24,908,961)
Net exposure	-	-

The directors believe that a 5% movement on the market prices is a reasonable assumption to support the sensitivity analysis. As the Company has limited recourse Notes issued, all profits and losses are passed on to the Noteholders, there is no residual risk remaining.

3 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

3.2 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility of counterparties failing to meet their obligations to the Company and represents the most significant category of risk.

The exposure of the Company's investments is continuously monitored and the directors receive investor reports. There are a number of portfolio tests that assist in the credit risk management of the Portfolio e.g. rating tests and collateral quality tests.

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

Based on the nature of the underlying Portfolio, the quality of the security can vary, resulting in recoveries in the case of default being less than their carrying values.

The table below represents the maximum exposure to credit risk:

Credit risk exposures relating to financial instruments	**As at 31 December 2025 €**	**As at 31 December 2024 €**
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	10,879,273	12,832,230
(ii) Other receivables	19	3,471
(iii) Unsettled trades receivable	16,592,191	11,121,034
(iv) Financial assets at FVTPL	514,593,337	498,179,221
	542,064,820	522,135,956

	As at 31 December 2025 €	**As at 31 December 2024 €**
Financial assets measured at FVTPL split by class		
Loans	460,945,000	440,153,993
Bonds	53,648,337	58,025,228
	514,593,337	498,179,221

3 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

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

Credit rating	As at 31 December 2025 %	As at 31 December 2024 %
B1	16%	10%
B2	43%	49%
B3	27%	26%
Ba1	2%	2%
Ba2	-	2%
Ba3	3%	7%
Caa1	3%	2%
Caa2	1%	-
Caa3	-	1%
Shadow ratings*	5%	1%
	100%	100%

*Privately-issued credit rating provided by Moody's.

Credit risk for other receivables is minimal as the balance is settled following the financial year end.

Credit risk for unsettled trades is minimal as the balance is settled following the financial year end in line with the market conventions, and unsettled trades are collateralised by the underlying assets.

The Moody's credit rating profile of the account bank holding the cash and cash equivalents balance of €10,879,273 is A1 as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: €12,832,230 is A1). The Moody's credit rating of Morgan Stanley Euro Liquidity Fund at 31 December 2025 was Aaa (2024: Aaa).

3.3 Concentration risk

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

The Collateral Manager monitors the exposure of the Company to various risks including country/geographical, single obligor/counterparty, industry categories/segments and asset type while some of the issuers of the financial assets are located in countries with a currency other than euro, all financial assets held within the portfolio are issued and denominated in euro and as such all income generated by the company is in euro, such that the foreign exchange risk is borne by the investees rather than the Company. The geographical locations for the financial assets are shown in the table below.

3 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

3.3 Concentration risk (continued)

Geographical concentration	As at 31 December 2025 % Exposure	As at 31 December 2024 % Exposure
France	19%	23%
United Kingdom	14%	15%
United States	13%	14%
Germany	11%	13%
Netherlands	11%	8%
Luxembourg	8%	4%
Italy	6%	7%
Spain	5%	6%
Sweden	3%	4%
Belgium	3%	2%
Finland	2%	-
Ireland	1%	2%
Other	4%	2%
Total	100%	100%

The industry concentration for the financial assets are shown in the table below.

Industry concentration	As at 31 December 2025 % Exposure	As at 31 December 2024 % Exposure
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	21%	23%
High Tech Industries	12%	13%
Services: Business	12%	13%
Services: Consumer	7%	8%
Capital Equipment	7%	2%
Hotel, Gaming & Leisure	4%	6%
Banking, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4%	4%
Telecommunications	4%	4%
Automotive	3%	3%
Construction & Building	3%	3%
Containers, Packaging & Glass	3%	3%
Beverage, Food & Tobacco	3%	2%
Chemicals, Plastics, & Rubber	2%	3%
Environmental Industries	2%	3%
Consumer goods: Durable	2%	2%
Media: Advertising, Printing & Publishing	1%	2%
Retail	1%	2%
Transportation: Cargo	1%	1%
Other	8%	3%
	100%	100%

3 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

3.4 Liquidity risk

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

The table below represents the cash flows payable by the Company under financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the end of reporting period. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows whereas the Company manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected undiscounted cash flows. Contractual cash flows are comprised of future principal repayments and projected future interest payments on the financial liabilities issued, unsettled trades and other payables. Contractual cash flows owed to the Noteholders are only contractually due if monies are received from the financial assets.

The scheduled contractual maturity of the Notes is presented in the financial liabilities designated at FVTPL note to the financial statements, however taking into the account the lapse of the non-call period, the Company's Notes issued have been presented at the earliest repayment date in the table below:

31 December 2025	**Carrying Amount €**	**Gross Contractual Cashflows €**	**Up to 1 year €**	**1-2 years €**	**2-5 years €**	**Over 5-years €**
Other payables	(480,319)	(480,319)	(480,319)	-	-	-
Unsettled trades payable	(48,669,476)	(48,669,476)	(48,669,476)	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	(492,910,524)	(515,609,127)	(515,609,127)	-	-	-
	(542,060,319)	(564,758,922)	(564,758,922)	-	-	-

31 December 2024	**Carrying Amount €**	**Gross Contractual Cashflows €**	**Up to 1 year €**	**1-2 years €**	**2-5 years €**	**Over 5-years €**
Other payables	(472,353)	(472,353)	(472,353)	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	(506,970,023)	(517,243,868)	(517,243,868)	-	-	-
Unsettled trades payable	(14,689,829)	(14,689,829)	(14,689,829)	-	-	-
	(522,132,205)	(532,406,050)	(532,406,050)	-	-	-

In the event that the Notes are called they would become repayable in line with the Priority of Payments as outlined in the offering circular and be categorised as within one year.

3 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Risk management framework (continued)

3.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

The breakdown of the financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are shown in the table below.

Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Subordinate Note designated at FVTPL	24,249,032	37,304,184
Rated financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	468,661,492	469,665,839
	492,910,524	506,970,023

Prepayments risk

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

4 Fair values

IFRS 13 establishes a three-tier hierarchy as a framework for disclosing fair value based on inputs to the valuation of the Company's financial instruments.

- Level 1 - Quoted market price in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques based on observable inputs. This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The carrying amounts of financial instruments held at fair value were determined by reference to Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 hierarchy categories as defined above. The valuations are determined through the use of valuation techniques as outlined in financial instruments note to the financial statements. The significant observable and unobservable inputs section below outlines a summary of the inputs used as at financial period end in valuing the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value. At the reporting date, the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities issued by the Company, for which fair values were determined directly, in full or in part, by reference to Level 2 or Level 3 as mentioned above are as follows:

4 Fair values (continued)

31 December 2025	Level 1 €	Level 2 €	Level 3 €	Total €
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	514,593,337	-	514,593,337
	-	514,593,337	-	514,593,337
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL				
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	-	492,910,524	-	492,910,524
	-	492,910,524	-	492,910,524

31 December 2024	Level 1 €	Level 2 €	Level 3 €	Total €
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	498,179,221	-	498,179,221
	-	498,179,221	-	498,179,221
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL				
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	-	506,970,023	-	506,970,023
	-	506,970,023	-	506,970,023

The fair value of a financial asset is based on quotations from specialists pricing vendors with a minimum depth of one or less quotes. If pricing vendors quotes had not been available, the fair value would be determined by applying the following price source hierarchy (market approach, matrix pricing or evaluated pricing provided by the Collateral Manager). The financial assets were priced using observable quotes from pricing vendors utilising Market Approach. When there is only a single broker quote available, the Company considers that the security is trading in an illiquid or inactive market. During the year assets are transferred to Level 3 if there is less liquidity in the market for those assets. Similarly, assets of are transferred out of Level 3 if there is improved liquidity in the market for those assets.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting year during which the change has occurred. No transfer have occurred during the year ended 31 December 2025.

Sensitivity analysis

There is no fair value sensitivity analysis prepared on 31 December 2025 or 31 December 2024 as the Company held no material amounts of Level 3 financial assets.

Because of its limited recourse nature, the fair value of the Notes issued by the Company (financial liabilities designated at FVTPL) is determined by reference to the fair value of associated financial assets less all other liabilities of the Company. Any future change in the fair value of financial assets will have an equal but opposite impact on the fair value of financial liabilities.

Significant observable and unobservable inputs, if applicable, used in measuring fair value

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

Financial assets at FVTPL: Fair values, on any date of determination and as provided by the Collateral Manager to the Collateral Administrator, are determined by the Market approach which is to provide prices based on executed or executable trades obtained from various exchanges, electronic trading platforms, public reporting systems, vendor pricing services or directly from dealers and buy-side and sell-side firms.

If observable prices or inputs as per above had not been available, the following techniques would have been used in establishing the fair value of the financial instruments of the Company:

4 Fair values (continued)

(a) Matrix Pricing - securities are grouped by various common characteristics and prices are calculated/adjusted based on changes to similar benchmark quoted securities. Most frequently, prices are calculated based on a spread, such as option adjusted spread or z-spread, to swaps or to treasuries (treasury curve);

(b) Evaluated Pricing - provide prices calculated using models or evaluations prepared by product specialists. Such prices incorporate market data including benchmark curves, benchmark yields, issuer spreads, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, two-sided markets, comparable security information, market colour, price challenge information, or market research publications, and may also incorporate other assumptions such as expected cashflows, prepayments, default assumptions, forward rates, redemption probability or issuer specific information.

All financial assets were priced under the Market Approach and were obtained from vendor pricing services based on executable trades. They are classified as Level 2 instruments provided that more than one price is obtained independently. If the depth of prices is insufficient the assets are classified as Level 3 instruments.

Financial assets are classified as Level 3 using depths of one or less prices provided by pricing vendors and adjusted for liquidity risk (if needed). As at 31 December 2025, at least 2 or more prices were provided by pricing vendors for each security and as such all Assets were classified as Level 2.

Due to limited recourse nature of the Notes, the fair value is based on the relevant financial assets. As a result, the levelling of the Notes is dependent of the levelling of the financial assets. The Subordinated Notes are classified at the lowest level observed in the assets. As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025, the lowest level observed in the assets was Level 2 and as such the Subordinated Notes were classified as Level 2.

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.

5 Administrative expenses

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Auditor's fees	25,200	24,000
Taxation services	5,996	7,380
Legal and professional fees	168,488	149,227
Trustee and collateral administration fees	104,243	92,223
Senior and subordinated collateral management fees	2,037,616	2,033,388
Other fees	209,877	356,962
	2,551,420	2,663,180

The Company has no employees (2024: none).

The table below details fees payable to the auditor (excluding VAT):

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Auditor's fees	25,200	24,000

6 Other income

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Other income	369,667	513,990
	369,667	513,990

Other income and delayed compensation fees consists of portfolio fees income/expense.

7 Taxation

Current taxation	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Corporation tax for the year	250	250

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Profit before taxation	1,000	1,000
Corporation tax at standard rate of 12.5%	125	125
Higher rate of tax applicable under Section 110 TCA, 1997 of 12.5%	125	125
Total tax charge	250	250

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

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Cash at bank	2,245,228	3,557,729
Money Market Funds	8,634,045	9,274,501
	10,879,273	12,832,230

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. There are no restrictions on the cash as at 31 December 2025 (2024: none). Money Market Funds are deemed to be cash equivalents as they are used in the management of the Company's short-term commitments and have no restriction on withdrawal of funds and the underlying instruments held by the money market funds have a weighted average maturity of 60 days or less. These balances are not restricted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

9 Financial assets at FVTPL

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	498,179,221	495,424,163
Purchases of financial assets at FVTPL	276,826,135	171,312,300
Disposal of financial assets at FVTPL	(248,726,083)	(172,755,240)
Net gain on financial assets at FVTPL	18,759,029	42,485,384
Interest received	(30,444,965)	(38,287,386)
Balance at the end of the financial year	514,593,337	498,179,221

The carrying value of the assets of the Company represents their maximum exposure to credit risk.

The Portfolio primarily consists of senior secured loans and bonds in Euro. The assets held by the Company are pledged as security for the Notes issued. The contractual maturity of the financial assets at FVTPL detailed above is shown below.

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Amounts due within 1 year	1,440,132	5,763,453
Amounts due after more than 1 year	14,054,274	22,182,063
Amounts due within 2-5 years	331,999,267	302,023,929
Greater than 5 years	167,099,664	168,209,776
	514,593,337	498,179,221

10 Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL

	Financial year ended 31 December 2025 €	Financial year ended 31 December 2024 €
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(506,970,023)	(503,281,879)
Net (loss) on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	(16,573,641)	(40,333,928)
Coupon expense paid	30,633,140	36,645,784
Balance at the end of the period	(492,910,524)	(506,970,023)

The below table is in line with final maturities:

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Due within 1 year	-	-
Due within 1-2 years	-	-
Due within 2-5 years	-	-
Greater than 5 years	(511,250,000)	(511,250,000)
	(511,250,000)	(511,250,000)

10 Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL (continued)

The Company expects to settle €nil (2024: €nil) of financial liabilities at FVTPL within 12 months of the reporting date.

Please refer to the final maturity date in the table above. The Notes may be redeemed before their final legal maturity in certain circumstances, in whole or in part, on any payment date if the relevant coverage tests are not satisfied. The Company may redeem the Notes sequentially in order of seniority according to payment priority, using available principal, coupon expenses and sale proceeds. The Notes issued are limited recourse debt obligations which are payable solely out of amounts received by or on behalf of the Company in respect of the Portfolio and other collateral securing the Notes.

Coupon expenses on the senior Notes is payable quarterly in arrears on each payment date in accordance with the priority of payments. Pursuant to the priority of payments, if coupon expense is not paid on the Rated Notes on any payment date, such amounts will be deferred and will bear coupon expense at the interest rate applicable to such Notes. The failure to pay such amounts will not be an event of default under the offering circular. The following events would constitute an event of default: non-payment of principal when principal amounts become due and payable on all classes of Notes, default under the priorities of payment, breach of conditions of the trust deed, insolvency proceedings and illegality.

Please refer to the re-investment period of the Company in the table below. The Notes will be subject to redemption in part by the Issuer on any payment date during the reinvestment period if the Collateral Manager certifies to the Trustee that it has been unable, for a period of at least 20 consecutive business days, to identify additional assets that meet the eligibility criteria necessary to permit the investment of all or a portion of funds held in the principal account. Should these circumstances arise and the Notes are underfunded by the portfolio, leading to a special redemption, the redemption amount will be applied in accordance with priorities of payments.

Coupon expense on the Notes is payable quarterly in arrears as listed in the table below.

Company refinanced Notes on:	25 May 2021
Date of issue:	8 May 2019
Par value of refinanced Notes:	€467,250,000
Market of issuance:	Global Exchange Market, Euronext Dublin
Final maturity date:	25 May 2034
Interest payment dates:	25 January, 25 April, 25 July and 25 October

The details of the Notes issued on the Global Exchange Market of Euronext Dublin are as follows:

Class	**Par Value as at Listing Date**	**Initial stated interest rate**	**Initial Credit Rating**	**Par Value As at 31 December 2025 €**	**Initial offer price**	**Final maturity**
Class X-R	1,000,000	3 month EURIBOR + 0.2%	Aaa	-	100.00%	25 May 2034
Class A-R	150,400,000	3 month EURIBOR + 0.82%	Aaa	150,400,000	100.00%	25 May 2034
Class A-R**	159,600,000	3 month EURIBOR + 0.82%	Aaa	159,600,000	100.00%	25 May 2034
Class B-1-R	34,750,000	3 month EURIBOR + 1.6%	Aa2	34,750,000	100.00%	25 May 2034
Class B-2-R	12,750,000	1.95%	Aa2	12,750,000	100.00%	24 May 2034
Class C-R	33,850,000	3 month EURIBOR + 2.05%	A2	33,850,000	100.00%	25 May 2034
Class D-R	33,650,000	3 month EURIBOR + 3.05%	Baa3	33,650,000	100.00%	25 May 2034
Class E-R	26,250,000	3 month EURIBOR + 5.62%	Ba3	26,250,000	99.00%	24 May 2034
Class F-R	15,000,000	3 month EURIBOR + 8.28%	B3	15,000,000	97.50%	25 May 2034
Subordinated Notes	45,000,000	N/A*	N/A*	45,000,000	100.00%	25 April 2032
Total	512,250,000			511,250,000		

10 Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL (continued)

*Coupon expenses on the Subordinated Notes is determined based on income and gains of the Company generated from the underlying assets less losses, operating expenses, coupon expense on the other Notes and any holdback amount as noted in the offering circular.

**Class A-R Loan is unlisted at 31 December 2025.

Non-call period

During the period from the Issue Date up to, but excluding, 25 November 2022, the Notes were not subject to redemption at the option of the Noteholders (save for upon a collateral tax event, a ordinary redemption or a note tax event). The Collateral Manager could not exercise the right to a ordinary redemption during this period.

Limited recourse payable to Noteholders

If the net proceeds of realisation of the financial assets secured as collateral against the Notes are less than the aggregate amount payable by the Company to the Noteholders, the obligations of the Company will be limited to such net proceeds, which shall be applied in accordance with the offering circular. In such circumstances, the other assets (if any) of the Company will not be available for payment of such shortfall which shall be borne by the senior Noteholders, the subordinated Noteholders and the other secured parties in accordance with the offering circular applied at the time of final settlement. Coupon expense payable to the Noteholders is calculated by the calculation agent based on the applicable rate as defined in the offering circular.

As the obligations of the Company are limited recourse in nature, the return of coupon expenses and principal to the Noteholders is contingent on the realisable value of the assets. The returns made to the Noteholders over the life of the Company would include the effect of capital gain/loss as well as coupon expenses. At each reporting date, when the results of operations are computed, this gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and added to or set off against the principal amounts.

11 Trade and other receivables

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Other receivables	19	3,471
	19	3,471

The Company's exposure to credit and market risks, including maturity analysis, relating to other receivables is disclosed in the financial risk review note. Other receivables relates to share capital which is unpaid.

All accrued receivables are due within one year.

12 Trade and other payables

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Accrued expenses	480,319	472,353

All accrued expenses are due within one year.

13 Called up share capital

Authorised

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	No.	**€**	**No.**	**€**
Ordinary shares of €1 each	100	100	100	100

Allotted, called up and unpaid

	As at 31 December 2025		As at 31 December 2024	
	No.	**€**	**No.**	**€**
Ordinary shares of €1 each	1	1	1	1

The Company has issued 1 share, which is held by TMF Management (Ireland) Limited on behalf of a charitable trust.

14 Segment risk and reporting

The Company is structured in a way that the assets and liabilities are managed as a whole and there are no distinct identifiable segments. The reporting, risk management and administration are performed on a collective basis rather than based on segments. The Company's revenue is generated from the Portfolio held during the financial period. The Company has no other product or revenue generating source. Please see geographical concentration table in financial management risk note to the financial statements for further information. The Company has no major customer generating significant revenue.

As required by IFRS 8 Operating Segments ("IFRS 8"), the information provided to the Board and the Collateral Manager, who are the Chief Operating Decision Makers, can be classified into one segment as at 31 December 2025.

15 Transactions with related and certain other parties

The Administrator provides accounting, management and corporate secretarial services to the Company. The Administrator's fees for the financial year are stated in the table below. Accounting and corporate secretarial services have been outsourced to the Administrator. There were no contracts of any significance in relation to the business of the Company in which the directors had any interest, as defined in the Companies Act 2014, at any time during the year or at the end of the financial year. The directors, as employees of the Corporate Administrator, had an interest in these fees in their capacity as directors. The scope of corporate services agreement with the Administrator includes Directorship service and hence administration fees paid to Administrator includes fees paid for directorship service. Pursuant to the disclosure requirements of Section 305A(1)(a) of the Companies Act 2014 (as amended), it is noted that TMF Administration Services Limited received €3,500 (2024: €3,500) as consideration for the making available of individuals to act as directors of the Company. There was €nil outstanding at year end. The terms of the corporate services agreement provide for a single fee for the provision of corporate services (including the making available of individuals to act as directors of the Company). As a result, the allocation of fees for directorship is a subjective 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, the directors of the Company do not receive any remuneration for acting as directors of the Company.

The Collateral Manager earned senior and subordinated collateral management fees as stated in the table below. This fee is senior to the payments on the subordinated Notes per annum but subordinated to the payments on the Rated Notes.

15 Transactions with related and certain other parties (continued)

	As at 31 December 2025 €	As at 31 December 2024 €
Administrator's fees	31,124	41,705
Administrator's fees - payable at the financial year end	-	404
Senior management fee rate	0.20%	0.20%
Senior collateral management fees	1,018,808	1,016,694
Senior collateral management fees - payable at the financial year end	184,224	185,174
Subordinated management fee rate	0.20%	0.20%
Subordinated collateral management fees	1,018,808	1,016,694
Subordinated collateral management fees - payable at the financial year end	184,224	185,174

*The Collateral Manager may provide the Collateral Administrator with a standing instruction to waive 0.10% of the Subordinated Collateral Management Fee payable to the Collateral Manager.

Transactions with the Collateral Manager

The Collateral Manager and entities related to the Collateral Manager hold Notes issued by the Company. The Notes held by the Collateral Manager at year and details of the interest paid during the year can be seen in the table below:

As at 31 December 2025: Entity	**Class of Notes**	**% of Holdings**	**Holdings (par)** €
Sound Point CLO C-MOA, LLC,	Subordinated	57%	25,500,000

As at 31 December 2024: Entity	**Class of Notes**	**% of Holdings**	**Holdings (par)** €
Sound Point CLO C-MOA, LLC,	Subordinated	57%	25,500,000

At the year end, the Collateral Manager held a portion of the Notes as per the table above which had a total fair value of €13,741,119 (2024: €21,139,037) and earned coupon of €6,029,025 (2024: €6,325,989) during the year.

As Sound Point CLO C-MOA, LLC holds greater than 50% of the subordinated notes and has the ability to call the notes. Sound Point CLO C-MOA, LLC has been identified as the immediate controlling party, with Sound Point Capital Management LP being the ultimate controlling party.

16 Contingent liabilities and commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or commitments as of 31 December 2025 (2024: none). Contingent liabilities are assessed continually to determine whether transfers of economic benefits have become probable. Where future transfers of economic benefits change from previously disclosed contingent liabilities, provisions are recognised in the financial year in which the changes in probability occur.

The Company has one unfunded assets as at 31 December 2025 (2024: four).

17 Subsequent events

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

18 Charges

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

19 Approval of financial statements

The Board approved and authorised for issue these financial statements on the date included in the Statement of Financial Position.