

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2024

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GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:

Georgios Kallinicou - CEO executive member
Georgios Kontos - Non-executive member
Savvas Yiordamlis - Non-executive member (Appointed on 27/4/2024)
Christiana Konteati - Non-executive member (Resigned on 27/4/2024)

Company Secretary:

Omnium Services Limited
The City House
17-19 Themistokli Dervi street
1066, Nicosia
Cyprus

Independent Auditors:

Baker Tilly Klitou and Partners Limited
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
Corner C Hatzopoulou & 30 Griva Digheni Avenue
1066 , Nicosia
Cyprus

Legal Advisers:

Ioannides Demetriou LLC
The City House
17-19 Themistokli Dervi street
1066, Nicosia
Cyprus

Registered office:

33, Vasilissis Freiderikis
Palais D'Ivoire, Floor 2
1066, Nicosia
Cyprus

Bankers:

Alpha Bank Cyprus Ltd
Nicosia International Business Services
1, Stylianou Lena Square
1101, Nicosia
Cyprus

Alpha Bank S.A.
Main store (101)
10564, Athens
Greece

Registration number:

HE433604

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Board of Directors presents its management report and financial results of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Incorporation

The Company Galaxy Cosmos Mezz Plc (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 27 April 2022 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

On 8 September 2022, the Company was renamed from Galaxy Mezz Ltd to Galaxy Cosmos Mezz Plc and was transformed into a public limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law.

On 20 October 2022, the shares of the Company were approved by the Athens Stock Exchange for trading with the Alternative Market EN.A Plus, and on 31 October 2022 commenced trading.

Principal activities and nature of operations of the Company

The principal activities of the Company, is the holding and management of the following notes:

- 46.3% of the Class B2 mezzanine notes issued by Orion X Securitization DAC with ISIN XS2159930275
- 46.3% of the Class B2 mezzanine notes issued by Galaxy II Funding DAC with ISIN XS2159931083
- 46.3% of the Class B2 mezzanine notes issued by Galaxy IV Funding DAC with ISIN XS2159931919
- 46.3% of the Class B2 mezzanine notes issued by Cosmos Securitization DAC with ISIN XS2397544656
- 44% of the Class C junior notes issued by Orion X Securitization DAC with ISIN XS2159930432
- 44% of the Class C junior notes issued by Galaxy II Funding DAC with ISIN XS2159931240
- 44% of the Class C junior notes issued by Galaxy IV Funding DAC with ISIN XS2159932057
- 44% of the Class C junior notes issued by Cosmos Securitization DAC with ISIN XS2397545034

The notes have been contributed to the Company by Alpha Services & Holdings S.A. ("ASH") on 14 July 2022 at the value of €22,495,540.

In particular, in the context of the transfer due to securitization, on 30 April 2020 ASH transferred a mixed portfolio of non performing loans to the special purpose entities Orion X Securitization DAC, Galaxy II Funding DAC and Galaxy IV Funding DAC incorporated in Ireland ("issuers"). In exchange for the transfer due to the sale of the receivables from the portfolio, the users issued notes to ASH. Specifically, Orion X Securitization DAC, Galaxy II Funding DAC and Galaxy IV Funding DAC issued asset backed fixed rate and asset backed variable return notes ("Galaxy notes"). The notes were senior (Class A), mezzanine (Class B) and junior notes (Class C).

On 16 April 2021, ASH, underwent a demerger and its banking activity sector was hived down to a new company licensed as a credit institution ("Alpha Bank S.A."). Following the demerger, 44% of the Galaxy mezzanine and junior notes were retained by the demerged entity which ceased to be a credit institution.

On 8 October 2021, Alpha Bank S.A. in the context of securitization transferred a mixed portfolio of non performing loans to the special purpose entity Cosmos Securitization DAC incorporated in Ireland. In exchange for the transfer due to the sale of the receivables from the portfolio, the user issued notes to Alpha Bank S.A. Cosmos Securitization DAC issued asset backed fixed rate and asset backed variable return notes ("Cosmos notes"). The notes were senior (Class A), mezzanine (Class B) and junior notes (Class C).

On 10 December 2021, Alpha Bank S.A. reduced its share capital and in exchange it transferred to ASH 44% of the Cosmos Mezzanine and Junior notes. The share capital reduction and the notes transfer were of equivalent value.

In July 2022, ASH contributed to the Company 44% of the mezzanine and junior Galaxy notes, 44% of the mezzanine and junior Orion notes, and 44% of the mezzanine and junior Cosmos notes in exchange for newly issued shares. Specifically, 83,316,815 shares were issued by the Company at a total value of €22,495,540.

The issued shares of the Company were distributed to the shareholders of ASH, following a reduction in the share capital of ASH.

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Review of current position, future developments and performance of the Company's business

The Company's development to date, financial results, and position as presented in the financial statements are not considered satisfactory as the notes have not yet met the expected cash flow generation. The Company's ability to pay any amounts to its shareholders depends solely on whether the company collects interest or principal from the notes. Therefore, any reduced inflows have a material adverse effect on the company's revenues, financial position and cash flows. The responsibility for the payment of interest or principal lies solely with the issuers of the notes.

As described above, the Company holds mezzanine notes and junior notes.

On the issuance of the notes, a Priority of Payments Schedule ("Waterfall") was established, which is settled on a quarterly basis. Based on this schedule, the principal repayments regarding the mezzanine and junior notes are the last ones in the order of priority. The Waterfall is as follows:

A. Pre-acceleration order of priority:

- Issuers' and other securitization expenses - Priority 1
- Issuers' other expenses - Priority 2
- Other securitization expenses - Priority 3
- Other taxes - Priority 4
- Issuers' profit ledger - Priority 5
- Servicer's fees - Priority 6
- Interest due on the reserves loan - Priority 7
- Commissions for Hercules Asset Protection Scheme ("HAPS") - Priority 8
- Interest payments of senior notes due and interest payments of senior notes not paid by the HAPS Guarantor - Priority 9
- Interest payments of senior notes due - Priority 10
- Credit senior notes liquidity reserve fund ledger - Priority 11
- Credit the REOC Co Reserve Account - Priority 12
- Repayment of reserves loan - Priority 13
- Interest payments of mezzanine notes due - Priority 14
- Principal repayments of senior notes (up until redemption in full) - Priority 15
- Principal repayment of mezzanine notes (up until redemption in full)- Priority 16
- Principal repayment of junior notes - Priority 17
- Any excess paid to junior notes as interest - Priority 18

B. Acceleration order of priority:

- Issuers' and other securitization expenses - Priority 1
- Issuers' other expenses - Priority 2
- Other securitization expenses - Priority 3
- Other taxes - Priority 4
- Issuers' profit ledger - Priority 5
- Servicer's fees - Priority 6
- Interest due on the reserves loan - Priority 7
- Commissions for Hercules Asset Protection Scheme ("HAPS") - Priority 8
- Interest payments of senior notes due and interest payments of senior notes not paid by the HAPS Guarantor - Priority 9
- Interest payments of senior notes due - Priority 10
- Repayment of reserves loan - Priority 11
- Principal repayments of senior notes (up until redemption in full) - Priority 12
- Interest payments of mezzanine notes due - Priority 13
- Principal repayment of mezzanine notes (up until redemption in full) - Priority 14
- Principal repayment of junior notes - Priority 15
- Any excess paid to junior notes as interest - Priority 16

The acceleration order of priority applies at redemption events or on final maturity date.

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The contractual documents of the securitization stipulate that after 24 months from the entry into force of the Hercules Scheme, if at the date of payment of interest on the mezzanine notes (Class B), the total net collections from the beginning of the portfolio servicing is less than 15% or more of the budgeted net collections, as specified in the respective business plan, the payment of a total (100%) of the interest to the holders of the mezzanine notes (Class B) is postponed. Deferred interest is payable on the due date of the mezzanine notes (Class B) at which either the senior notes' (Class A) capital has been repaid in full (and provided there are sufficient available funds to pay the deferred interest, otherwise they become payable on the next specified interest payment date of the mezzanine notes (Class B)) or the relationship between realized and budgeted net collections has been fully restored.

The interest to the holders of the mezzanine notes issued by Cosmos Securitization DAC, Galaxy II Funding DAC and Orion X Securitization DAC was postponed for all quarters of 2024 and remained unpaid.

During the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, the Company has received coupon payments of €5,574,800 in relation to the notes it holds.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company are disclosed in notes 5 and 6 of the financial statements.

Use of financial instruments by the Company

The Company is exposed to market risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk from the financial instruments it holds.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices and that such changes will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's income and operating cash flows are independent of changes in market interest rates.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to meet an obligation. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), favourable derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Share capital

Upon incorporation on 27 April 2022 the Company issued to the subscribers of its Memorandum of Association 313,120 ordinary shares of €0.27 each at nominal value.

On 14 July 2022, the Company increased its issued share capital by 86,628,044 to 86,941,164 of €0.27 each at nominal value. The new shares were issued to ASH in exchange for contribution of notes/bonds at a fair value of €22,495,540 based on the valuation of independent valuers and cash amounting to €894,032.

On 7 August 2023, during the Company's Annual General Meeting ("AGM"), the shareholders approved the Board of Directors' proposal to reduce the nominal value of each ordinary share by €0.1064 from €0.27 to €0.1636 each.

On 16 October 2023, the share capital reduction was approved via court order. The Company's issued share capital was reduced to €14,223,574 divided in 86,941,164 ordinary shares of €0.1636 each. The amount of the share capital reduction was distributed to the Company's shareholders in cash.

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

MANAGEMENT REPORT

On 18 June 2024, during the Company's AGM, the shareholders approved the Board of Directors' proposal to reduce the nominal value of each ordinary share by €0.09 from €0.1636 to €0.0736 each.

On 25 October 2024, the share capital reduction was approved via court order. The company's issued share capital was reduced to €6,398,870 divided in 86,941,164 ordinary shares of €0.0736 each. The amount of the share capital reduction was distributed to the Company's shareholders in cash.

Board of Directors

The members of the Company's Board of Directors as at 31 December 2024 and at the date of this report are presented on page 1.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association all Directors presently members of the Board continue in office.

There were no significant changes in the assignment of responsibilities and remuneration of the Board of Directors.

Events after the reporting period

During January 2025, the Company received coupon payments of €1,157,200 from the Galaxy IV Securitization. As regards Cosmos, Galaxy II and Orion X Securitizations, a HAPS Deferred Interest Event, as defined on the Asset Protection Schemes of Hercules ("HAPS") of L.4649/2019, has occurred for the interest payment date of 27 January 2025, resulting to the deferral of the coupons due and payable to the mezzanine noteholders. Remedial actions are already being taken by the servicer of the notes for the acceleration of the portfolios' performance.

Independent Auditors

Baker Tilly Klitou and Partners Ltd, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution giving authority to the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Omnium Services Limited
Secretary

30 April 2025



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Galaxy Cosmos Mezz Plc

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Galaxy Cosmos Mezz Plc (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 10 to 29 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes of the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Investments at fair value through profit and loss - fair value estimation

Description of key audit matter

The carrying value of the Company's investments at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") as at 31 December 2024 amounted to 6,297,715 which represents 55.08% of the total assets of the Company.

The Company's management determines the fair value of its investments at FVTPL, with the assistance of external independent valuers.

The size of the said investments, the significance of estimates and judgments as well as the subjectivity of the valuation process warrant specific audit focus and therefore represents a key audit matter.

Refer to notes 4, 5.6, 6, and 14 of the financial statements for the accounting estimates and judgments used in the determination of the fair value and further details in relation to the said investments.

How the matter was addressed in our audit.

Based on the risk assessment and following a risk-based approach, we performed, among others, the following audit procedures:

1. With the support of our internal valuation specialists we (i) assessed the relevance and appropriateness of the evaluation methodologies applied, (ii) challenged the appropriateness of the key assumptions including discount rates and expected future cash flows, (iii) evaluated the appropriateness of the other market transactions concerning the same instrument considered by the external independent valuers, and (v) checked the mathematical accuracy of the calculations made in the valuation workings.
2. We assessed the completeness and accuracy of the related disclosures in the notes to the financial statements in accordance with the relevant accounting standards (IFRSs)

Reporting on other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors of the Company and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors and those charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal Requirements

Pursuant to the additional requirements of the Auditors Law of 2017, we report the following:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap 113, and the information given is consistent with the financial statements.
- In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Management Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.



Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

Moisis Aristidou
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of

Baker Tilly Klitou and Partners Ltd
Corner C Hatzopoulou & 30 Griva Digheni Avenue
1066 Nicosia
Cyprus

Nicosia, 30 April 2025

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Interest income	7	2,210,213	2,725,565
Fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14	(6,471,482)	2,730,380
Overprovision of tax expense		-	300,484
Administration and other expenses	8	(370,341)	(371,089)
Operating (loss)/profit	9	<u>(4,631,610)</u>	<u>5,385,340</u>
Interest from deposits		251,689	111,669
Finance costs		(10,128)	(11,394)
Net finance income	10	<u>241,561</u>	<u>100,275</u>
(Loss)/profit before tax		<u>(4,390,049)</u>	<u>5,485,615</u>
Tax	11	(111,748)	(72,548)
Net (loss)/profit for the year		<u>(4,501,797)</u>	<u>5,413,067</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(4,501,797)</u>	<u>5,413,067</u>
(Loss)/profit per share attributable to equity holders (cent)	12	<u>(5.18)</u>	<u>6.23</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	14	<u>6,297,715</u>	16,133,784
		<u>6,297,715</u>	16,133,784
Current assets			
Other receivables	13	5,977	-
Refundable taxes	18	160,271	148,236
Cash and cash equivalents	15	<u>4,969,325</u>	7,460,089
		<u>5,135,573</u>	7,608,325
Total assets		<u>11,433,288</u>	<u>23,742,109</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	16	6,398,870	14,223,574
Retained earnings		<u>4,921,402</u>	9,423,199
Total equity		<u>11,320,272</u>	<u>23,646,773</u>
Current liabilities			
Other payables	17	100,402	95,336
Current tax liabilities	18	<u>12,614</u>	-
Total liabilities		<u>113,016</u>	<u>95,336</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>11,433,288</u>	<u>23,742,109</u>

On 30 April 2025 the Board of Directors of Galaxy Cosmos Mezz Plc authorised these financial statements for issue.

Georgios Kallinicou
Director

Georgios Kontos
Director

Savvas Yiordamlis
Director

The notes on pages 14 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

31 December 2024

	Note	Share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Opening balance at 1 January 2023		23,474,114	4,010,132	27,484,246
Net profit for the year		-	5,413,067	5,413,067
Reduction of share capital	16	(9,250,540)	-	(9,250,540)
Balance at 31 December 2023		14,223,574	9,423,199	23,646,773
Opening balance at 1 January 2024		14,223,574	9,423,199	23,646,773
Net loss for the year		-	(4,501,797)	(4,501,797)
Reduction of share capital	16	(7,824,704)	-	(7,824,704)
Balance at 31 December 2024		6,398,870	4,921,402	11,320,272

Companies, which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the Special Contribution for the Defence of the Republic Law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed this amount as dividend on the 31 of December of the second year. The amount of the deemed dividend distribution is reduced by any actual dividend already distributed by 31 December of the second year for the year the profits relate. The Company pays special defence contribution on behalf of the shareholders over the amount of the deemed dividend distribution at a rate of 17% (applicable since 2014) when the entitled shareholders are natural persons tax residents of Cyprus and have their domicile in Cyprus. In addition, the Company pays on behalf of the shareholders General Healthcare System (GHS) contribution at a rate of 2.65%, when the entitled shareholders are natural persons tax residents of Cyprus, regardless of their domicile.

The notes on pages 14 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss)/profit before tax		(4,390,049)	5,485,615
Adjustments for:			
Fair value (gains)/losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		6,471,482	(2,730,379)
Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	(2,210,213)	(2,725,565)
Overprovision of tax expense		-	(300,485)
Interest income from bank deposits		(251,689)	(111,669)
		(380,469)	(382,483)
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in other receivables		(5,977)	-
Increase/(decrease) in other payables		5,066	(215,424)
Cash used in operations		(381,380)	(597,907)
Coupons received		5,574,800	9,996,220
Tax paid		(86,000)	(455,000)
Net cash generated from operating activities		5,107,420	8,943,313
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest Income from bank deposits		226,520	111,669
Net cash generated from investing activities		226,520	111,669
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Return of share capital		(7,824,704)	(9,250,540)
Net cash used in financing activities		(7,824,704)	(9,250,540)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(2,490,764)	(195,558)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		7,460,089	7,655,647
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	15	4,969,325	7,460,089

The notes on pages 14 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Galaxy Cosmos Mezz Plc (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 27 April 2022 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. On 8 September 2022, the Company was renamed from Galaxy Mezz Ltd to Galaxy Cosmos Mezz Plc and was transformed to a public limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law. On 20 October 2022, the shares of the Company were approved by the Athens Stock Exchange for trading with the Alternative Market EN.A Plus, and on 31 October 2022 commenced trading.

Its registered office is at 33, Vasilissis Freiderikis street, Palais D'Ivoire, Floor 2, 1066, Nicosia, Cyprus.

Principal activity

The principal activities of the Company, is the holding and management of the following notes:

- 46.3% of the Class B2 mezzanine notes issued by Orion X Securitization DAC with ISIN XS2159930275
- 46.3% of the Class B2 mezzanine notes issued by Galaxy II Funding DAC with ISIN XS2159931083
- 46.3% of the Class B2 mezzanine notes issued by Galaxy IV Funding DAC with ISIN XS2159931919
- 46.3% of the Class B2 mezzanine notes issued by Cosmos Securitization DAC with ISIN XS2397544656
- 44% of the Class C junior notes issued by Orion X Securitization DAC with ISIN XS2159930432
- 44% of the Class C junior notes issued by Galaxy II Funding DAC with ISIN XS2159931240
- 44% of the Class C junior notes issued by Galaxy IV Funding DAC with ISIN XS2159932057
- 44% of the Class C junior notes issued by Cosmos Securitization DAC with ISIN XS2397545034

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of, and and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

3. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

As from 1 January 2024, the Company adopted all new IFRSs and International Accounting Standards (IAS), which are relevant to its operations. The adoption of these Standards did not have a material effect on the financial statements.

4. Significant accounting policies

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

Going concern basis

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue

- **Interest income**

Interest income from notes measured at FVTPL is recognised on a time proportion by using the effective interest method. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipt through the expected life of the financial asset to gross carrying amount of a financial asset. Interest income is classified under interest income line in the statement of profit or loss. For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset.

Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax payable and deferred tax.

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

Financial assets - Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Company's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a debt financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets - Recognition and derecognition

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date when the Company commits to deliver a financial instrument. All other purchases and sales are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets - Recognition and derecognition (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets - Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest income". Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC) comprise: cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits with original maturity over 3 months, trade receivables and financial assets at amortised cost.

FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest income". Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in "other gains/(losses)" and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

FVTPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within "other gains/(losses)" in the period in which it arises.

Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL. The Company measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL (continued)

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets. Subsequent recoveries of amounts for which loss allowance was previously recognised are credited against the same line item.

The impairment methodology applied by the Company for calculating expected credit losses depends on the type of financial asset assessed for impairment. Specifically:

For trade receivables and contract assets, including trade receivables and contract assets with a significant financing component, and lease receivables the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the financial assets.

For all other financial instruments that are subject to impairment under IFRS 9, the Company applies general approach - three stage model for impairment. The Company applies a three stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1.

Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to note 5, Credit risk section, for a description of how the Company determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. The Company's definition of credit impaired assets and definition of default is explained in note 5, Credit risk section.

Additionally the Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Refer to note 5, Credit risk section for a description of how the Company determines low credit risk financial assets.

Financial assets -Reclassification

Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

Financial assets - write-off

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Company exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Financial assets - modification

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Company assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset (e.g. profit share or equity-based return), significant change in interest rate, change in the currency denomination, new collateral or credit enhancement that significantly affects the credit risk associated with the asset or a significant extension of a loan when the borrower is not in financial difficulties.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets - modification (continued)

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Company derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Company also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Company compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assets whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Company recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate, and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the interim cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost because they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI.

Trade payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities - Modifications

An exchange between the Company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. (In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in loan covenants are also considered).

If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch-up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying values is attributed to a capital transaction with owners and is recognised directly to equity.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

5. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to market price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk management arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

5.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices and that such changes will affect The Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

5.2 Interest rate risk

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

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Class B2 mezzanine asset backed notes	6,297,715	16,133,784
Cash at bank	4,969,325	7,460,089
	<u>11,267,040</u>	<u>23,593,873</u>

5.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to meet an obligation. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), deposits with banks and financial institutions.

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on an individual basis. For banks and financial institutions, the Company has established policies whereby the majority of bank balances are held with independently rated parties with a minimum rating of ['C'].

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has the following types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- cash and cash equivalents

Low credit risk

The Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Management consider 'low credit risk' for listed bonds to be an investment grade credit rating with at least one major rating agency. Other instruments are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

5. Financial risk management (continued)

5.3 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company assesses, on a group basis, its exposure to credit risk arising from cash at bank. This assessment takes into account, ratings from external credit rating institutions and internal ratings, if external are not available.

Bank deposits held with banks with investment grade rating are considered as low credit risk.

The gross carrying amounts below represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023:

Company internal credit rating	External credit rating	2024 €	2023 €
Performing	BB+ (long term)	<u>4,969,325</u>	<u>7,460,089</u>
Total		<u>4,969,325</u>	<u>7,460,089</u>

The Company does not hold any collateral as security for any cash at bank balances.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Company is also exposed to credit risk in relation to debt investments that are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The maximum exposure at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount of these investments €6,297,715 (2023: €16,133,764).

5.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

31 December 2024	Carrying amounts €	Contractual cash flows €	3 months or less €	3-12 months €	1-2 years €	2-5 years €	More than 5 years €
Other payables	39,164	39,164	-	39,164	-	-	-
Payables to related parties	9,143	9,143	-	9,143	-	-	-
Accruals	<u>47,500</u>	<u>47,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>95,807</u>	<u>95,807</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>95,807</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

5. Financial risk management (continued)

5.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2023	Carrying amounts €	Contractual cash flows €	3 months or less €	3-12 months €	1-2 years €	2-5 years €	More than 5 years €
Other payables	38,610	38,610	-	38,610	-	-	-
Payables to related parties	4,625	4,625	-	4,625	-	-	-
Accruals	49,820	49,820	-	49,820	-	-	-
	93,055	93,055	-	93,055	-	-	-

5.5 Capital risk management

Capital includes equity shares only.

The Company's objectives in managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings. Total capital is calculated as "equity" as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

The Company did not have any borrowings as at 31 December 2024.

5.6 Fair value estimation

The carrying amounts and fair values of certain financial assets are as follows:

	Carrying amounts		Fair values	
	2024 €	2023 €	2024 €	2023 €
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,969,325	7,460,089	4,969,325	7,460,089
Fair value through profit or loss	6,297,715	16,133,784	6,297,715	16,133,784
	11,267,040	23,593,873	11,267,040	23,593,873

The fair value of the Notes as at 31 December 2024 was estimated at €6,297,715 (31 December 2023: €16,133,784) by an independent valuer, in accordance with generally accepted principles and appropriate valuation methodologies followed internationally. A Discounted Cash Flows (DCF) methodology was used incorporating an estimated 15.67% (2023:19.8%) cost of equity, assuming that the cash flows will be distributed according to the business plan and taking into consideration the expected coupons from the Cosmos and Galaxy IV securitizations until October 2025. On the other hand, the fair value of the notes excludes any expected coupon from the Galaxy II and Orion securitizations as they have not met yet the expected cash flow generation. Also, it should be noted, that the valuation assumes that B1 mezzanine noteholders may exercise under the relevant transaction documentation their call option to acquire the notes in those securitization transactions where the cashflows from performance of the underlying portfolios exceed the strike price of such call option. Hence no Principal repayments on the mezzanine Notes have been considered in their fair value methodology.

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

5. Financial risk management (continued)

Fair value measurements recognised in statement of financial position

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

31 December 2024	Level 1 €	Level 2 €	Level 3 €	Total €
Financial assets				
Mezzanine notes (Class B2)	-	-	6,297,715	6,297,715
Total	-	-	6,297,715	6,297,715

31 December 2023	Level 1 €	Level 2 €	Level 3 €	Total €
Financial assets				
Mezzanine notes (Class B2)	-	-	16,133,784	16,133,784
Total	-	-	16,133,784	16,133,784

6. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

- **Income taxes**

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

- **Fair value of financial assets**

The Company uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each reporting date (Note 5.6 Financial risk management).

7. Interest income

Interest income is analysed as follows:

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

7. Interest income (continued)

	2024 €	2023 €
Interest Income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (Note 14)	<u>2,210,213</u>	<u>2,725,565</u>
Total Interest Income	<u>2,210,213</u>	<u>2,725,565</u>

8. Administration and other expenses

	2024 €	2023 €
Annual levy	-	350
Insurance	23,002	24,000
Auditors' remuneration	27,000	28,000
Accounting fees	20,500	20,862
Legal fees	11,259	11,973
Directors' fees	24,000	24,000
Other professional fees	210,298	193,432
Unrecoverable VAT	54,282	68,472
	<u>370,341</u>	<u>371,089</u>

9. Operating (loss)/profit

	2024 €	2023 €
Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging the following items:		
Directors' fees	24,000	24,000
Auditors' remuneration	<u>27,000</u>	<u>28,000</u>

10. Finance income

	2024 €	2023 €
Interest from deposits	<u>251,689</u>	<u>111,669</u>
Finance income	<u>251,689</u>	<u>111,669</u>
Bank charges	<u>(10,128)</u>	<u>(11,394)</u>
Finance costs	<u>(10,128)</u>	<u>(11,394)</u>
Net finance income	<u>241,561</u>	<u>100,275</u>

Interest income is generated by Company's deposit accounts.

11. Tax

	2024 €	2023 €
Corporation tax	<u>111,748</u>	<u>72,548</u>
Charge for the year	<u>111,748</u>	<u>72,548</u>

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

11. Tax (continued)

The tax on the Company's profit before differs from theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

	2024 €	2023 €
(Loss)/profit before tax	<u>(4,390,049)</u>	<u>5,485,615</u>
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	(548,756)	685,702
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	60
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	<u>660,504</u>	<u>(613,214)</u>
Tax charge	<u>111,748</u>	<u>72,548</u>

The corporation tax rate is 12.5%.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%.

12. (Loss)/profit per share attributable to equity holders

	2024	2023
(Loss)/profit attributable to shareholders (€)	<u>(4,501,797)</u>	<u>5,413,067</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year	<u>86,941,164</u>	<u>86,941,164</u>
(Loss)/profit per share attributable to equity holders (cent)	<u>(5.18)</u>	<u>6.23</u>

13. Other receivables

	2024 €	2023 €
Interest receivable from fixed deposits	<u>5,977</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>5,977</u>	<u>-</u>

14. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2024 €	2023 €
Balance at 1 January	16,133,784	20,674,059
Interest income	2,210,213	2,725,565
Fair value change of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(6,471,482)	2,730,380
Coupons received	<u>(5,574,800)</u>	<u>(9,996,219)</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>6,297,715</u>	<u>16,133,784</u>

The fair value of the junior notes (Class C) is estimated to be nil.

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

14. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss are analysed as follows:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Mezzanine notes (Class B2)	<u>6,297,715</u>	<u>16,133,784</u>
	<u>6,297,715</u>	<u>16,133,784</u>

The financial assets of the Company consist of bonds which were issued by the special purpose companies established in Ireland, Orion X Securitization DAC, Galaxy II Funding DAC, Galaxy IV Funding DAC and Cosmos Securitization DAC.

The bonds are backed by mortgaged and non mortgage loans. The bonds are under the subordination levels of mezzanine (Class B2) and junior (Class C).

On the issuance of the notes, a Priority of Payments Schedule ("Waterfall") was established, which is settled on a quarterly basis. Based on this schedule, the repayments regarding the mezzanine and junior notes are the last ones in the order of priority. The Waterfall is as follows:

A. Pre-acceleration order of priority:

- Issuers' and other securitization expenses - Priority 1
- Issuers' other expenses - Priority 2
- Other securitization expenses - Priority 3
- Other taxes - Priority 4
- Issuers' profit ledger - Priority 5
- Servicer's fees - Priority 6
- Interest due on the reserves loan - Priority 7
- Commissions for Hercules Asset Protection Scheme ("HAPS") - Priority 8
- Interest payments of senior notes due and interest payments of senior notes not paid by the HAPS Guarantor - Priority 9
- Interest payments of senior notes due - Priority 10
- Credit senior notes liquidity reserve fund ledger - Priority 11
- Credit the REOC Reserve Account - Priority 12
- Repayment of reserves loan - Priority 13
- Interest payments of mezzanine notes due - Priority 14
- Principal repayments of senior notes (up until redemption in full) - Priority 15
- Principal repayment of mezzanine notes (up until redemption in full) - Priority 16
- Principal repayment of junior notes - Priority 17
- Any excess paid to junior notes as interest - Priority 18

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

14. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

B. Acceleration order of priority:

- Issuers' and other securitization expenses - Priority 1
- Issuers' other expenses - Priority 2
- Other securitization expenses - Priority 3
- Other taxes - Priority 4
- Issuers' profit ledger - Priority 5
- Servicer's fees - Priority 6
- Interest due on the reserves loan - Priority 7
- Commissions for Hercules Asset Protection Scheme ("HAPS") - Priority 8
- Interest payments of senior notes due and interest payments of senior notes not paid by the HAPS Guarantor - Priority 9
- Interest payments of senior notes due - Priority 10
- Repayment of reserves loan - Priority 11
- Principal repayments of senior notes (up until redemption in full) - Priority 12
- Interest payments of mezzanine notes due - Priority 13
- Principal repayment of mezzanine notes (up until redemption in full) - Priority 14
- Principal repayment of junior notes - Priority 15
- Any excess paid to junior notes as interest - Priority 16

The acceleration order of priority applies at redemption events or on final maturity date.

The contractual documents of the securitization stipulate that after 24 months from the entry into force of the Hercules Scheme, if at the date of payment of interest on the mezzanine notes (Class B), the total net collections from the beginning of the portfolio servicing is less than 15% or more of the budgeted net collections, as specified in the respective business plan, the payment of a total (100%) of the interest to the holders of the mezzanine notes (Class B) is postponed. Deferred interest is payable on the due date of the mezzanine notes (Class B) at which either the senior notes' (Class A) capital has been repaid in full (and provided there are sufficient available funds to pay the of deferred interest, otherwise they become payable on the next specified interest payment date of the mezzanine notes (Class B)) or the relationship between realized and budgeted net collections has been fully restored.

The interest to the holders of the mezzanine notes issued by Cosmos Securitization DAC, Galaxy II Funding DAC and Orion X Securitization DAC was postponed for all quarters of 2024 and remained unpaid.

During the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, the Company has received coupon payments of €5,574,800 in relation to the notes it holds.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash balances are analysed as follows:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Cash at bank	<u>4,969,325</u>	<u>7,460,089</u>
	<u>4,969,325</u>	<u>7,460,089</u>

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is reported in note 5 of the financial statements.

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

16. Share capital

	2024 Number of shares	2024 €	2023 Number of shares	2023 €
Authorised				
Ordinary shares	86,941,164	14,223,574	86,941,164	23,474,114
Reduction of nominal value of share capital	-	(7,824,704)	-	(9,250,540)
	86,941,164	6,398,870	86,941,164	14,223,574
Issued and fully paid				
Balance at 1 January	86,941,164	14,223,574	86,941,164	23,474,114
Reduction of nominal value of share capital	-	(7,824,704)	-	(9,250,540)
Balance at 31 December	86,941,164	6,398,870	86,941,164	14,223,574

Authorised capital

Upon incorporation on 27 April 2022 the Company issued to the subscribers of its Memorandum of Association 313,120 ordinary shares of €0.27 each at nominal value.

On 14 July 2022, the Company increased its issued share capital by 86,628,044 to 86,941,164 of €0.27 each at nominal value. The new shares were issued to ASH in exchange for contribution of notes/bonds at a fair value of €22,495,540 based on the valuation of independent valuers and cash amounting to €894,032.

On 7 August 2023, during the Company's AGM, the shareholders approved the Board of Directors' proposal to reduce the nominal value of each ordinary share by €0.1064 from €0.27 to €0.1636 each.

On 16 October 2023, the share capital reduction was approved via court order. The Company's issued share capital was reduced to €14,223,574 divided in 86,941,164 ordinary shares of €0.1636 each. The amount of the share capital reduction was distributed to the Company's shareholders in cash.

On 18 June 2024, during the Company's AGM, the shareholders approved the Board of Directors' proposal to reduce the nominal value of each ordinary share by €0.09 from €0.1636 to €0.0736 each.

On 25 October 2024, the share capital reduction was approved via court order. The company's issued share capital was reduced to €6,398,870 divided in 86,941,164 ordinary shares of €0.0736 each. The amount of the share capital reduction was distributed to the Company's shareholders in cash.

Issued capital

Upon incorporation on 27 April 2022 the Company issued to the subscribers of its Memorandum of Association 313,120 ordinary shares of nominal value €0.27 each.

On 14 July 2022, the Company increased its issued share capital by 86,628,044 to 86,941,164 of €0.27 each at nominal value. The new shares were issued to ASH in exchange for contribution of notes/bonds at a fair value of €22,495,540 based on the valuation of independent valuers and cash amounting to €894,032.

On 7 August 2023, during the Company's AGM, the shareholders approved the Board of Directors' proposal to reduce the nominal value of each ordinary share by €0.1064 from €0.27 to €0.1636 each.

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On 18 June 2024, during the Company's AGM, the shareholders approved the Board of Directors' proposal to reduce the nominal value of each ordinary share by €0.09 from €0.1636 to €0.0736 each.

GALAXY COSMOS MEZZ PLC

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

16. Share capital (continued)

On 25 October 2024, the share capital reduction was approved via court order. The company's issued share capital was reduced to €6,398,870 divided in 86,941,164 ordinary shares of €0.0736 each. The amount of the share capital reduction was distributed to the Company's shareholders in cash.

17. Other payables

	2024	2023
	€	€
Other creditors	39,164	38,610
VAT	4,595	2,280
Accruals	47,500	49,821
Shareholders' current accounts - Credit balance (Note 19.2)	9,143	4,625
	<u>100,402</u>	<u>95,336</u>

18. Current tax

	2024	2023
	€	€
Corporation tax refund	<u>160,271</u>	<u>148,236</u>
	<u>160,271</u>	<u>148,236</u>

	€	€
Corporation tax liability	<u>12,614</u>	-
	<u>12,614</u>	-

19. Related party transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

19.1 Directors' fees

The Directors' fees were as follows:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Directors' fees	<u>24,000</u>	<u>24,000</u>

19.2 Balances payable to related parties (Note 17)

	2024	2023
	€	€
Shareholders' current accounts - credit balance	<u>9,143</u>	<u>4,625</u>

The shareholders' current accounts are interest free, and have no specified repayment date.

20. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2024.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

21. Events after the reporting period

During January 2025, the Company received coupon payments of €1,157,200 from the Galaxy IV Securitization. As regards Cosmos, Galaxy II and Orion X Securitizations, a HAPS Deferred Interest Event, as defined on the Asset Protection Schemes of Hercules ("HAPS") of L.4649/2019, has occurred for the interest payment date of 27 January 2025, resulting to the deferral of the coupons due and payable to the mezzanine noteholders. Remedial actions are already being taken by the servicer of the notes for the acceleration of the portfolios' performance.

There were no other material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report on pages 6 to 9