

Company Registration Number: 07715233

KARTA II PLC
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

KARTA II PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

CONTENTS	PAGE
Officers and professional advisers	1
Directors' report	2 - 4
Strategic report	5 - 7
Independent auditor's report to the members of Karta II Plc	8 - 13
Statement of comprehensive income	14
Statement of changes in equity	15
Statement of financial position	16
Statement of cash flows	17
Notes to the financial statements	18 - 30

KARTA II PLC

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

Directors	Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited D J Wynne
Company secretary	Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited
Company number	07715233
Registered office	Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited Third Floor 1 King's Arms Yard London EC2R 7AF
Independent auditor	KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants 1 Sovereign Square Sovereign Streed Leeds LS1 4DA

KARTA II PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Karta II PLC (the “Company” or the “Issuer”) for the year ended 31 December 2024. In accordance with IFRSs, and particularly IFRS 10 - Consolidated financial statements, the Company is considered to be controlled by Eurobank S.A. (the “Transferor” or the “Originator” or the “Servicer” or the “Parent Company”), a bank incorporated in Greece. The Company was incorporated in England and Wales together with Karta II Holdings Limited (the “Holdings”) to take part in the Karta II securitisation transaction (the “Securitisation Transaction”) as described in the Strategic report. In addition to the information in the Strategic report regarding the Securitisation Transaction, the directors manage the Company’s affairs in accordance with the Offering Circular (the “Offering Circular”) dated 15 August 2011 which was further amended by the Global Amendment Deed and Noteholder Consent on the 25 September 2013, 8 February 2016, 13 October 2017, 30 January 2019, 23 September 2020, 22 February 2022 and 25 November 2022.

On the 23 September 2020 the Company issued €303,000,000 Class A Notes and €66,600,000 Class B Notes listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange. The proceeds of these Notes, in addition to cash held at bank, was used to repay in full the previous €400,000,000 Class A Notes listed on the Irish Stock Exchange. The Class B Notes are retained by the Originator and therefore form part of the credit enhancement within the structure and are included within the Deemed Loan to the Originator.

The Notes amortisation period was due to start in March 2023 (the ‘Bullet Maturity Date’) with the ‘Final Maturity Date’ in September 2025. On the 25 November 2022, the Notes amortisation period was extended to start in May 2025 and the ‘Final Maturity Date’ was extended to November 2027 and subsequently on 27 May 2025 the Bullet Maturity Date was extended to November 2027 with the amortisation period amended to May 2030. The Bullet maturity date signifies the end of the securitisation’s revolving period. During the revolving period, receivables can be transferred out of (receivables prior to denouncement) and into (replenishments of loans with higher credit quality) the securitisation scheme. During the amortisation period, collections are used to repay the notes, while no further transfers of receivables in the perimeter (replenishments) are performed.

The principal activities of the Company, Results and Dividends, Future Developments, Key Performance Indicators, Principal Risks and Uncertainties are detailed in the Strategic report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for the Company’s internal control environment and for reviewing its effectiveness. Procedures have been designed for safeguarding assets against unauthorised use or disposition; for maintaining proper accounting records; and for the reliability and usefulness of financial information used within the business or for publication. Such procedures are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement, errors, losses or fraud. The procedures enable the Company to comply with any regulatory obligations. For further details, refer to the notes to the financial statements particularly note 13 on financial risk management.

CREDITOR PAYMENT POLICY

The Company’s policy concerning the payment of its trade creditors is to pay in accordance with its contractual and other legal obligations. All creditors are paid in accordance with the priority of payments set out in the Offering Circular.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served the Company during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited
D J Wynne

THIRD PARTY INDEMNITIES

Third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of the directors were in force during the year under review and remain in force as at the date of approval of the annual reports and financial statements.

DIVIDENDS

The directors have not recommended a dividend (2023: €nil).

KARTA II PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Information on future developments is included in the “Future Developments” section of the Strategic report.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Information on Financial Risk Management is included in the “Principal Risks and Uncertainties” section of the Strategic report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards and applicable law. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor are aware of that information.

KARTA II PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

KPMG LLP were reappointed as auditor for the current year. A resolution to appoint KPMG LLP as auditor for the ensuing year will be proposed at the annual general meeting in accordance with section 489 of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the Board

I Kyriakopoulos
for and on behalf of Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited
17th July 2025

KARTA II PLC

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The directors present their Strategic report of Karta II PLC (“the Company”) for the year ended 31 December 2024.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is set by the Offering Circular and is that of a special purpose company incorporated for the securitisation of a portfolio of receivables (the “Receivables”). The Receivables consist of credit card agreements selected from the total portfolio of agreements entered into by the Transferor with obligors in Greece and originated by Eurobank S.A.

The Offering Circular sets out the details of the Securitisation Transaction.

On 16 August 2011 the Company issued €900,000,000 Class A Asset Backed Floating Rate Notes due 2019 (the “Class A Notes” or “Notes”) and used the entire proceeds to purchase the Receivables. The Notes were listed on the Irish Stock Exchange.

A partial repayment of €200,000,000 was made on 25 September 2013 followed by €300,000,000 on 13 December 2017.

On the 23 September 2020 the Company issued €303,000,000 Class A notes and €66,600,000 Class B Notes listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange. The proceeds of these Notes, in addition to cash held at bank, was used to repay in full the previous €400,000,000 Class A Notes listed on the Irish Stock Exchange. The Class B Notes are retained by the Originator and therefore form part of the credit enhancement within the structure and are included within the Deemed Loan to the Originator.

As at 31 December 2024, the Company held €303,000,000 Class A notes and €66,600,000 Class B Notes.

Interest on the Notes is payable monthly in arrears on the 25th day of each month subject to adjustment for non-business days. The interest rate for the Class A Notes is 2.65 per cent per annum above the three month EURIBOR rate and for the Class B Notes 2.80 per cent per annum above the three month EURIBOR rate. The first interest payment date was on 25 October 2020.

The Notes amortisation period has been amended and will start in November 2027 (the ‘Bullet Maturity Date’) with the ‘Final Maturity Date’ in May 2030. The Bullet maturity date signifies the end of the securitisation’s revolving period. During the revolving period, receivables can be transferred out of (receivables prior to denouncement) and into (replenishments of loans with higher credit quality) the securitisation scheme. During the amortisation period, collections are used to repay the notes, while no further transfers of receivables in the perimeter (replenishments) are performed. The Loan Notes will fully be repaid and the transaction is due to close on the Final Maturity Date in 2027.

The sale of the Receivables to the Company is considered to fail the derecognition criteria of IFRS 9 financial instruments and therefore they are retained on the statement of financial position of the Originator. The Company records in its statement of financial position a receivable from the Originator (the “Deemed Loan to the Originator”), rather than the Receivables it has legally purchased.

In accordance with the Offering Circular, the Company will only retain €400 in respect of any interest payment date and the resulting difference is included in arriving at the deferred consideration payable to the originator.

The Company’s only sources of funds for the payment of principal and interest due on the Notes are the principal and interest collections which the Company will be entitled to receive from the Receivables.

Credit enhancement is provided to the Notes mainly through the Class B Notes, deferred consideration and a reserve fund account funded through a subordinated loan from the Originator.

The Originator, in its capacity as an active servicer of the Company, has opted to proactively repurchase any Receivables prior to their designation as uncollectible. In addition, the credit enhancement structure of the transaction brings all relevant credit risks to the Originator, at a price equal to the outstanding balance of the relevant Receivable i.e. Principal Balance & Finance Charges (unpaid interest, fees and expenses) at the time of repurchase. Furthermore, receivables repurchased as per the aforementioned process are periodically replaced by those with higher credit quality, further strengthening the Company’s financial position.

KARTA II PLC

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the year and the Company's financial position at the end of the year are shown in the attached financial statements. The profit for the year was €3,600 (2023: €3,888). At the year end, the Company had net assets of €65,115 (2023: €61,515). The directors have not recommended a dividend (2023: €nil).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

No changes are expected to the Company's operations in the future as the Company's operations are governed by the transaction documents. The future performance of the Company depends on the performance of the Receivables.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The key financial performance indicators of the business are considered to be the credit quality of the underlying Receivables as detailed in note 7, the Company's cash position and the credit enhancements in place, namely the Class B Notes, subordinated loan and the deferred purchase consideration.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires directors to take into consideration the interests of stakeholders in their decision making. The directors continue to have regard to the interests of the Company's stakeholders, including the impact of its activities on the community, the environment and the Company's reputation, when making decisions.

As a securitisation vehicle, the governance structure of the Company is such that the key policies have been predetermined at the time of issuance. The directors consider what is most likely to promote the success of the Company in the long term. The directors have had regards to the matters set out in section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 as follows:

- with reference to subsection (a) concerning the likely consequences of any decision in the long term: transaction documentation has been set up to achieve the Company's purpose and business objectives, safeguard the assets and promote the success of the Company with a long term view and as disclosed under basis of preparation in Note 1 and in accordance with relevant securitisation legislation the Company is only permitted to retain minimal profit.
- Due to the nature of the entity it has no employees therefore subsection (b) is not relevant.
- The Company operates within the parameters laid out by the transaction documents which governs how all the parties involved in the transaction interact, therefore subsection (c) and (e) is not relevant.
- Subsection (d) is not relevant as the Company's operations have no impact on the community or environment.
- The Company ownership structure is arranged such that subsection (f) has no impact.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business and the execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

The key business risks affecting the Company and its management are set out in note 13 to the financial statements. Market liquidity constraints, limited availability of credit and difficult trading conditions continue to pose challenges to the borrowers with whom the Company has exposure through the Deemed Loan to the Originator. A detailed consideration of the risk factors relevant to the Securitisation Transaction is included in the section "Risk Factors" of the Offering Circular.

GOING CONCERN

Regarding the outlook for the next 12 months, the major macroeconomic risks and uncertainties in Greece and our region are associated with: (a) the geopolitical tensions caused primarily by the war in Ukraine and the fragile situation in the Middle East, their implications regarding regional and global stability and security, and their repercussions on the global and the European economy (b) an interruption or even a reversal of the disinflationary trend observed in the past 24 months and its impact on economic growth, employment, public finances, household budgets, firms' production costs, external trade and banks' asset quality, as well as any potential social and/or political ramifications this may entail, (c) the timeline of the potential further interest rate cuts by the ECB and the Federal Reserve Bank, as persistence on high rates for longer may keep exerting pressure on sovereign and private borrowing costs and certain financial institutions' balance sheets, but early rate cuts entail the risk of a rebound in inflation, (d) the prospect of Greece's and Bulgaria's major trade partners, primarily the euro area, remaining stagnant or even facing a temporary downturn, (e) the elevated political and economic uncertainty stemming from the international and trade policy

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

GOING CONCERN (continued)

decisions of the new administration in the United States, (f) the persistently large current account deficit that seems to become once again a structural feature of the Greek economy, (g) the absorption capacity of the NGEU and MFF funds and the attraction of new investments in the countries of presence, especially in Greece, (h) the effective and timely implementation of the reform agenda required to meet the RRF milestones and targets and to boost productivity, competitiveness, and resilience and (i) the exacerbation of natural disasters due to the climate change and their effect on GDP, employment, fiscal balance and sustainable development in the long run.

Materialization of the above risks would have potentially adverse effects on the fiscal planning of the Greek government, as it could decelerate the pace of expected growth and on the liquidity, asset quality, solvency and profitability of the Greek banking sector. In this context, the Group's Management and Board are continuously monitoring the developments on the macroeconomic, financial and geopolitical fronts as well as the evolution of the Group's asset quality and liquidity KPIs and have maintained a high level of readiness, so as to accommodate decisions, initiatives and policies to protect the Group's capital, asset quality and liquidity standing as well as the fulfilment, to the maximum possible degree, of its strategic and business goals in accordance with the Parent Company's group business plan for 2025 - 2027.

However, it is expected these risks will have no material impact on the Company, given that the Originator retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the securitised Receivables Portfolio, the credit enhancement structure of the transaction and the repurchase mechanism of all credit cards by the Bank prior to the denouncement.

The Company's cash flows are derived from the Deemed Loan to the Originator which in turn is derived from the underlying Receivables Portfolio. In the event that there are insufficient funds available as a result of defaults on the Receivables, there is a risk that the Company will not be able to meet its principal and interest obligations in terms of the Notes after meeting its obligations in terms of the priority of payments.

The Originator's own going concern assessment is important for the Company as the Originator is responsible for servicing and administering the Receivables. The factors affecting the Originator's going concern are set out in note 1 to the financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board

I Kyriakopoulos
for and on behalf of Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited
17th July 2025



Independent auditor's report

to the members of Karta II PLC

1. Our opinion is unmodified

We have audited the financial statements of Karta II PLC ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Financial Position, Cashflow Statement, and the related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.


In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Overview

Materiality: financial statements as a whole	€2.74m (2023: €2.73m) 0.90% (2023: 0.9%) of Total Assets
Key audit matters	vs 2023
Recurring risks	Carrying Value of deemed loan to the Originator 

2. Key audit matters: our assessment of risks of material misstatement

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by us, including those which had the greatest effect on the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed, and our results are based on procedures undertaken, in the context of, and solely for the purpose of, our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and consequently are incidental to that opinion, 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:

	The risk	Our response
<p>Carrying Value of deemed loan to the Originator</p> <p>€ 205,281,332; (2023: € 221,080,088)</p> <p>Refer to Note 1 of the accounting policy for details.</p>	<p>Low risk, high value :</p> <p>The Company is a securitisation vehicle that is part of a group headed by Eurobank S.A (the “Originator”) .</p> <p>In the financial statements, accounting for the deemed loan to Originator involves application of net accounting under IFRS 9.</p> <p>The net accounting means the deemed loan is determined as the net of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value of the cash flows related to credit card receivables; • Class B notes; • The subordinated loan; and • Deferred consideration <p>There is substantial credit enhancement in the structure via a subordinated loan and deferred consideration arrangement. In addition, the Originator re-purchases receivables prior to their designation as uncollectible. As a result, the Company has not incurred any credit losses since inception.</p> <p>Whilst the carrying value of the deemed loan is ultimately dependent upon the cash flows generated from the credit card receivables held by Eurobank S.A, the recoverability is not at a high risk of significant misstatement or subject to significant judgement.</p> <p>However, due to its size in the context of the securitisation vehicle’s financial statements, this is considered to be the area that had the greatest effect on our overall audit.</p>	<p>Our procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained written confirmation from the Originator that it intends to continue purchasing receivables prior to their designation as uncollectible for the remaining life of the transaction. • Performed procedures to verify the existence and accuracy of the subordinated loan by obtaining written confirmation from the Originator. • Compared the credit enhancements to repurchases of receivables by the Originator in prior years, and the credit quality of the underlying credit card receivables. • Compared the ageing of the Receivables portfolio post year end to that at year end to ascertain if the quality has fallen, which in turn could impact recoverability of the deemed loan <p>Assessing transparency: Assessed the adequacy of disclosures in respect of recoverability of the amounts due from Eurobank S.A</p> <p>Our results</p> <p>We found the Company’s assessment of the carrying value of deemed loan to Eurobank S.A. (the Originator) to be acceptable.</p>



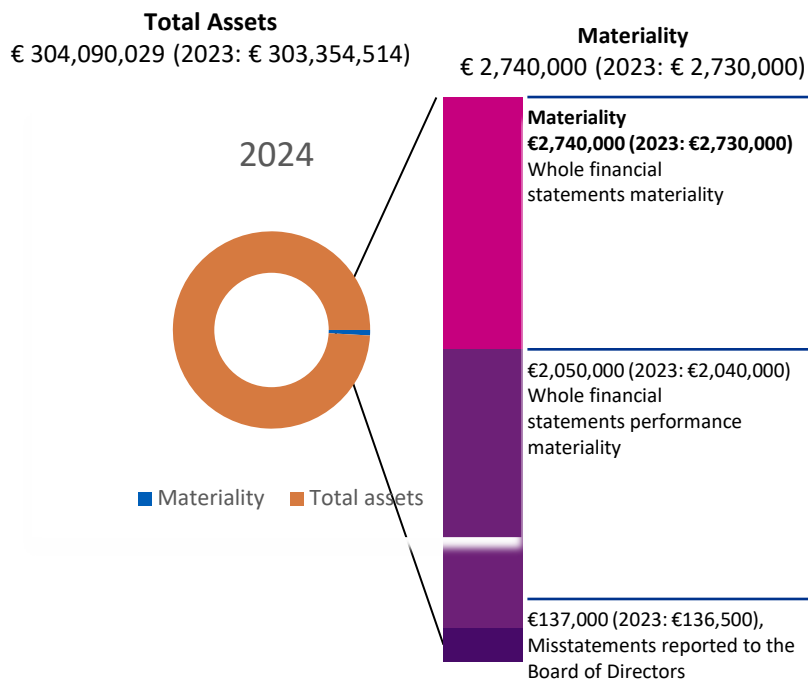
3. Our application of materiality and an overview of the scope of our audit

Materiality for the financial statements as a whole was set at €2,740,000 (2023: €2,730,000), determined with reference to a benchmark of Total Assets, of which it represents 0.90% (2023: 0.90%).

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

Performance materiality was set at 75% (2023 : 75%) of materiality for the financial statements as a whole, which equates to €2,050,000 (2023: €2,040,000). We applied this percentage in our determination of performance materiality because we did not identify any factors indicating an elevated level of risk.

We agreed to report to the Board of Directors any uncorrected identified misstatements exceeding €137,000 (2023: €136,500), in addition to other identified misstatements that warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. Our audit of the company was undertaken to the materiality and performance materiality levels specified above and was performed in London and Athens.



4. Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the Directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period; and
- we found the going concern disclosure in note 1 to be acceptable.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

5. Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud.

Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Reading Board committee minutes; and
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls as management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. Additionally, on this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition considering the revenue recognition is not complex in nature and does not involve any judgements.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably. Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: specified areas of money laundering, sanctions list and financial crime and various requirements governing securitisation transactions recognising the financial and unregulated nature of the Company's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

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 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 remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations

6. We have nothing to report on the strategic and the director's report

The directors are responsible for the strategic and the director's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports 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 those reports 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 our work on the other information:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

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

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

8. Respective responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 2, 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

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

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

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

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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.

Karl Pountney (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

1 Sovereign Square,

Sovereign Street

Leeds

LS1 4DA

17 July 2025

KARTA II PLC

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

		2024 €	2023 €
CONTINUING OPERATIONS	Note		
Interest income	3	23,907,194	19,482,320
Interest expense	4	<u>(23,635,762)</u>	<u>(19,190,974)</u>
Net interest income		271,432	291,346
Administrative expenses	5	<u>(266,632)</u>	<u>(286,546)</u>
Profit before tax		4,800	4,800
Income tax charge	6	<u>(1,200)</u>	<u>(912)</u>
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income		<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,888</u>

The results for the current year and prior year were derived from continuing operations. There have been no recognised gains or losses during the year other than those recorded in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Accordingly, no statement of other comprehensive income is presented.

The notes on pages 18 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

KARTA II PLC

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Share Capital €	Retained Earnings €	Total Equity €
Balance as at 1 January 2023	14,385	43,242	57,627
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	-	3,888	3,888
Balance as at 1 January 2024	14,385	47,130	61,515
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income	-	3,600	3,600
Balance as at 31 December 2024	14,385	50,730	65,115

The notes on pages 18 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

KARTA II PLC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Assets			
Deemed Loan to the Originator	7	205,281,332	221,080,088
Cash and cash equivalents	8	<u>98,808,697</u>	<u>82,274,426</u>
Total assets		<u>304,090,029</u>	<u>303,354,514</u>
Equity			
Share capital	9	14,385	14,385
Retained earnings		<u>50,730</u>	<u>47,130</u>
Total equity		<u>65,115</u>	<u>61,515</u>
Liabilities			
Notes issued	10	303,581,982	302,799,416
Other liabilities	11	441,732	492,671
Tax payable	6	<u>1,200</u>	<u>912</u>
Total liabilities		<u>304,024,914</u>	<u>303,292,999</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>304,090,029</u>	<u>303,354,514</u>

These financial statements of Karta II PLC, company registration number 07715233, on pages 14 to 30 were approved by the Board of directors on 17th July 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

I Kyriakopoulos
for and on behalf of Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited

The notes on pages 18 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

KARTA II PLC

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024 €	2023 €
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	4,800	4,800
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Interest income	(23,907,194)	(19,482,320)
Interest expense	23,635,762	19,190,974
Increase in accruals and deferred income	9,452	21,496
Cash used in operating activities	(257,180)	(265,050)
Income tax paid	(912)	(912)
Net cash used in operating activities	(258,092)	(265,962)
Cash flows generated from investing activities	40,488,516	20,112,283
Cash flows used in financing activities		
Interest paid from notes issued	(23,696,153)	(22,912,974)
Net cash used in financing activities	(23,696,153)	(22,912,974)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	16,534,271	(3,066,653)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	82,274,426	85,341,079
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	98,808,697	82,274,426

Notes to the statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 January 2024	Cashflows	Non Cash		31 December 2024
	€	€	Note issuance costs €	Amortisation of note issuance cost in year €	€
Notes Issued	302,799,416	-	782,566	-	303,581,982
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	302,799,416	-	782,566	-	303,581,982

All withdrawals from the Company's bank accounts are restricted by the detailed priority of payments set out in the securitisation agreements.

The notes on pages 18 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

KARTA II PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General information

Karta II PLC is a public limited company, limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom with registered number 07715233. The principal activity of the Company is set by the Offering Circular and is that of a special purpose company incorporated for the securitisation of a portfolio of Receivables. The Receivables consist of credit card agreements selected from the total portfolio of agreements entered into by the Transferor with obligors in Greece and originated by Eurobank S.A.

Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as the Board of the Directors considered this to be appropriate. Please also refer to the Going Concern section below.

The Company financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with UK- adopted international accounting standards ("UK-adopted IFRS"). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2. The Company mainly transacts in Euros ("€"), therefore, Euro is its functional and presentational currency.

Going Concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as the Board of the Directors considered this is to be appropriate, taking into consideration the following:

The Company's structure

The Directors of the Company have concluded that the Originator has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the securitised Receivables Portfolio and, as a consequence, the Company does not recognise the Receivables on its Statement of Financial Position, but rather a Deemed Loan to the Originator.

The deferred purchase consideration (representing the excess of the Company's collections regarding the Receivables over the Company's payments as determined by the Offering Circular), the Class B Notes and the subordinated loan provided by the Originator to the Company, act in combination as credit enhancements to the Company's structure.

The Directors have reviewed data and information relating to the credit quality of the credit card agreements underlying the Deemed loan to the Originator and are satisfied that the level of impairment of the underlying assets does not exceed the amount of the aforementioned credit enhancements. In addition they have confirmed that the Originator, in its capacity as an active servicer of the Company, has opted to proactively repurchase certain Receivables prior to their designation as uncollectible and, furthermore, that receivables removed as per the aforementioned process are periodically replenished using new ones with higher credit quality, further strengthening the Company's financial position. The Originator has confirmed its intention to continue this practice for the remainder of the transaction, up to the full repayment of the Notes.

The Notes amortisation period will start in May 2025 (the 'Bullet Maturity Date') with the 'Final Maturity Date' in November 2027. The Bullet maturity date signifies the end of the securitisation's revolving period. During the revolving period, receivables can be transferred out (receivables prior denouncement) and in (replenishments of loans with higher credit quality) the securitisation scheme. During the amortisation period, collections are used to repay the notes, while no further transfers of receivables in the perimeter (replenishments) are performed. The Loan Notes will fully be repaid and the transaction is due to close on the Final Maturity Date in 2027.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

In addition, the terms and conditions of the Class A Notes state that the Transferor is entitled to an optional early redemption of the Notes, exercisable in full on any interest payment date on or after 25 September 2020 on the occurrence of a Regulatory Event which materially affects the amount of capital which the Originator is required to allocate in respect of the Portfolio or if it becomes unlawful for the Issuer to perform its obligations under the Notes and at any time during the amortisation period following the Bullet Maturity Date. The Board of Directors have made an assessment of the Company and are of the opinion that there is no intent / requirement to exercise the optional early redemption for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. A written confirmation is received from the transferor that confirms they do not intend to exercise the option.

Macroeconomic environment and Parent Company position

As explained in more detail in the Strategic report, the Company is continuously monitoring the developments on the macroeconomic, financial and geopolitical fronts as well as the evolution of its asset quality and liquidity KPIs. It is expected these risks will have no material impact on the Company, given that the Originator retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the securitised Receivables Portfolio, the credit enhancement structure of the transaction and the repurchase mechanism of all credit cards by the Bank prior to the denouncement.

In terms of liquidity of Eurobank S.A (the “Group”), as at 31 December 2024, the Group’s deposits increased to €78.9 billion (31 December 2023: € 57.8 billion), while the funding from the targeted long term refinancing operations of the European Central Bank – TLTRO III programme was fully repaid during the year (31 December 2023: € 3.8 billion outstanding).

Going concern assessment

Considering the above, the Board of Directors have made an assessment of the Company’s ability to cover its liabilities for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements and up to the Final Maturity Date, having taken into consideration the factors relating to (a) the Company’s financial position. This is because the Company is forecasted to be able to meet all of its liabilities as they fall due for no less than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Financial assets

Financial assets are measured on initial recognition at fair value. Under IFRS 9, the classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets is principally determined by the entity’s business model and their contractual cash flow characteristics (whether the cash flows represent ‘solely payments of principal and interest’).

The Company has assessed its business models in order to determine the appropriate IFRS 9 classification for its financial assets. Financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flows and therefore meet the criteria to remain at amortised cost. In order to be accounted for at amortised cost, it is necessary for individual instruments to have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. These financial assets meet this criteria and are therefore subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are accounted for under the effective interest rate (‘EIR’) method. This method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability involves allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The EIR rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset or liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Deemed Loan to the Originator

Under IFRS 9 Financial instruments, if a transferor retains substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a financing transaction, notwithstanding that it is sale transaction from a legal perspective. The directors of the Company have concluded that the Originator has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the securitised Receivables Portfolio as the Originator has a continuing practice of repurchasing receivables prior to their designation as uncollectible and, furthermore, has provided appropriate credit mechanisms (Class B Notes, subordinated loan and deferred purchase price) to the Company. As a consequence, the Company does not recognise the Receivables on its Statement of Financial Position, but rather a Deemed Loan to the Originator.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deemed Loan to the Originator (continued)

The Deemed Loan to the Originator initially represented the consideration paid by the Company in respect of the acquisition of an interest in the securitised Receivables Portfolio and is subsequently adjusted due to repayments made by the Originator to the Company, as well as with replenishments with new receivables. The Deemed Loan is carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Since the component of gross Deemed loan includes deferred consideration, Class B notes & subordinated loan which forms part of credit enhancement provided to the external noteholders, the Company has opted to present only the element of Deemed loan acquired by means of cash paid to the Originator. This involves not recognising deferred consideration, Class B notes and subordinated loan as a liability but reducing the Deemed loan to the Originator. The Class B Notes shall only be repaid once the Class A Note principal is fully repaid, according to the relevant priority of payments schedule.

In addition to the Class B Notes, subordinated loan and deferred consideration payable to the Originator, representing the excess of the Company's collections regarding the Receivables over the Company's payments as determined by the Offering Circular, is presented under deemed loan since they have the same counterparty, they were entered into at the same time and in contemplation of one another, they relate to the same risk and there is no apparent economic need or substantive business purpose for structuring the transactions separately that could not also have been accomplished in a single transaction.

In the Statement of Comprehensive Income the deferred consideration charge is netted off against interest income as it represents income that the Company is not entitled to retain.

The Company regularly reviews the underlying collateral in relation to the Deemed Loan to the Originator as part of its assessment for impairment. The methodology applied is further discussed below.

Impairment losses on Deemed Loan to the Originator

The Company's Deemed Loan to the Originator as defined above, was subject to IFRS 9's expected credit loss model.

The Company recognises expected credit loss impairment on the Deemed Loan to the Originator at amortised cost when it is estimated that it will not be in a position to receive all payments due. The amount of the expected credit losses ("ECL") allowance for impairment at amortised cost is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive discounted at the original effective interest rate of the deemed loan.

At each reporting date, an impairment loss equal to 12-month expected credit losses (allocated to stage 1) is recognised for all financial assets for which there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. For financial assets for which there is a significant increase in credit risk since their initial recognition (allocated to stage 2), and that are credit impaired (allocated to stage 3) an impairment loss equal to lifetime expected credit losses will be recognised.

The Deemed Loan to the Originator is considered impaired when it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the relevant contractual terms.

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition of the Deemed Loan to the Originator is performed at each reporting period by considering primarily the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the Deemed Loan to the Originator. The Company assess whether a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") has occurred since the initial recognition based on qualitative and quantitative, reasonable and supportable forward-looking information that includes a degree of management judgment.

The default of the Deemed Loan is 90 days in arrears or any qualitative factors that the Originator is unlikely to pay. For the Company, the directors will review the availability of credit enhancement and assess whether the deemed loan is in default (90 days in arrears) or any qualitative factors that the Originator is unlikely to pay.

The ECL calculation on the Deemed Loan to the Originator takes into account the repurchases of receivables by the Originator, the Class B Notes, the subordinated loan and deferred consideration.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****Impairment losses on Deemed Loan to the Originator (continued)**

The impairment of the underlying portfolio of receivables is also considered. The Originator's key assumptions for the recoverability of the underlying receivables portfolio relate to the estimates of the probability of any account going into default, cash flows from borrowers' accounts, their timing and expected proceeds from the sale of repossessed collateral. These Originator's key assumptions are based on observed data from historical patterns and are updated regularly as new data becomes available. The ECL of the underlying credit cards portfolio has been calculated by the Originator, under the requirements of IFRS9, at €22.4m as of 31 December 2024 (€22.1m as of 31 December 2023) and is significantly lower than the respective level of available credit enhancements. The accuracy of impairment calculations would be affected by the probability of default, significant increase in credit risk, loss given default and the macroeconomic factors. The macroeconomic factors that are incorporated into the risk parameter models are used to calculate the ECL of the underlying portfolio of receivables which is assessed against the credit enhancements. As a result of these available credit enhancements, the macroeconomic conditions do not currently have any material effect on the Deemed Loan to the Originator.

Liabilities evidenced by paper held at amortised cost

In accordance with IFRS 9 financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires. A financial liability (or part of it) is extinguished when the Company either:

- discharges the liability (or part of it) by paying the creditor; or
- is legally released from primary responsibility for the liability either by process of law or the creditor.

The Company considers that it has been fully discharged from its obligations to the original Loan Notes upon the cancellation and redemption in full and de-recognised accordingly.

Liabilities evidenced by paper comprise the Notes issued by the Company through the Master Amendment, Restatement, Termination and Netting Deed 25 November 2022.

The terms and conditions of the Class A Notes state that the Transferor is entitled to an optional early redemption of the Notes, exercisable in full on any interest payment date on or after 25 September 2020 on the occurrence of a Regulatory Event which materially affects the amount of capital which the Originator is required to allocate in respect of the Portfolio or if it becomes unlawful for the Issuer to perform its obligations under the Notes and at any time during the amortisation period following the Bullet Maturity Date. The directors of the Company have concluded that the economic characteristics and risks of this prepayment option are closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the Notes. As such, the option is not separately accounted for as an embedded derivative.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than 3 months maturity from the date of acquisition. All withdrawals from the Company's bank accounts are restricted by the detailed priority of payments set out in the Offering Circular.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

Dividend distribution on shares is recognised as a deduction in the Company's equity when approved by the General Meeting of the Company's shareholders. Interim dividends are recognised as a deduction in the Company's equity when approved by the Directors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****Interest income and interest expense**

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised on accruals basis within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest rate method.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at the rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Effective interest rates

The effective interest rate method calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability (or a group of financial assets or liabilities) and allocates the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the asset or liability. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Calculation of the effective interest rate takes into account early redemption fees and transaction costs. All contractual terms of a financial instrument are considered when estimating future cash flows.

In order to determine the effective interest rate applicable to loans an estimate must be made of the expected life of the loans and hence the cash flows relating to them. These estimates are based on historical data from historical patterns and are updated regularly.

Taxation

Current tax is recognised at amounts expected to be paid using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end date. The Company is taxed under The Taxation of Securitisation Companies Regulations 2006 (the "Permanent Tax Regime") under which the Company is taxed by reference to its retained profit as defined by the "Taxation of Securitisation Companies Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/3296)".

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most important area where the directors use judgement in applying its accounting policies is in relation to ECL. The directors have assessed the ECL to be zero. This conclusion has been reached as:

- 1) The Originator, in its capacity as an active servicer of the Company, has opted to proactively repurchase any Receivables prior to their designation as uncollectible repurchases however it is not required to so in accordance with the offering circular. As a result the Company has not incurred a loss since inception. The magnitude of the aforementioned repurchases has been historically low compared to the underlying loan portfolio as a whole, as well as compared to the credit protection mechanisms in place (€8.6m for 2024, €1.2m post balance sheet date and up to 31 March 2025).
- 2) Credit enhancement provided through the Class B Notes (€66.6m) and reserve fund account (2024: €6m, 2023: €6m) funded through a loan from the Originator; and
- 3) The income from the Receivables is expected to exceed the interest payable on the Notes issued by the Company. This excess spread is available to make good any reductions in the principal balance of the Receivables as a result of defaults by borrowers. The deferred purchase consideration as of 31.12.2024 amounted to €93.9m (2023: €63.6m).

KARTA II PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

Therefore, total credit enhancement (ignoring future excess spread) is €168.7m (2023: €136.2m). If the Originator was to have ceased repurchases of receivables, this credit enhancement would absorb 20 times (2023: 6) the “losses” implied by the level of repurchases in 2024.

For the Deemed Loan to the Originator, the estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

3. INTEREST INCOME

Interest income represents the net interest income on the Deemed Loan to the Originator. It comprises interest income received and charges on the underlying receivables offset by deferred consideration expense due to the Originator and interest payable on the Class B Notes and subordinated loan to the Originator.

	2024	2023
	€	€
Net interest income on Deemed Loan to the Originator	<u>23,907,194</u>	<u>19,482,320</u>

4. INTEREST EXPENSE

	2024	2023
	€	€
Interest on Class A Notes	<u>23,635,762</u>	<u>19,190,974</u>

5. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024	2023
	€	€
Profit before tax is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Auditor's remuneration – audit of the statutory financial statements of the Company	105,060	99,000
Irrecoverable VAT on statutory audit fees	21,012	19,800
Auditor's remuneration – amounts relating to prior year	-	(300)
Irrecoverable VAT on statutory audit fee relating to prior year	-	(60)
Tax and other compliance services of the Company	10,716	9,854
Accountancy fees	6,584	6,584
Servicing fees	92,238	93,022
Other expenses	31,665	58,934
Exchange gains recognised	<u>(643)</u>	<u>(288)</u>
	<u>266,632</u>	<u>286,546</u>

Apart from the directors, the Company has no employees (2023: no employees) and, other than the fees paid to Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited as set out in note 12, the directors received no remuneration during the year (2023: €nil). Non-audit services were not provided by the Company's appointed auditor during the year. Fees payable for tax services for the year are €10,716 (2023: €9,854). The tax services are not provided by the statutory auditor. Other expenses are comprised of corporate services fees, trustee fees, legal fees in relation to the refinancing and Stock Exchange listing fees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

6. INCOME TAX CHARGE

(a) Analysis of tax charge in the year

	2024	2023
	€	€
Current tax:		
Corporation tax charge for the year	<u>1,200</u>	<u>912</u>
Total income tax charge in the statement of comprehensive income	<u><u>1,200</u></u>	<u><u>912</u></u>

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the period is equal to the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023: 19%):

	2024	2023
	€	€
Profit before tax	<u>4,800</u>	<u>4,800</u>
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023: 19%)	<u>1,200</u>	<u>912</u>
Total income tax charge	<u><u>1,200</u></u>	<u><u>912</u></u>

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted as part of the Finance Bill on 03 March 2021. These include an increase of the main rate to 25% from 01 April 2023.

Under the powers conferred by Finance Act 2005, secondary legislation was enacted in 2006 which ensures that, subject to certain conditions being met, for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2007, corporation tax for a 'securitisation company' will be calculated by reference to the profit of the Securitisation company required to be retained in accordance with the relevant capital market arrangement. For UK corporation tax purposes, the Company has been considered as a Securitisation Company under the "Taxation of Securitisation Companies Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/3296)". Therefore, the Company is not required to pay corporation tax on its accounting profit or loss. Instead, the Company is required to pay tax on its retained profits as specified in the documentation governing the Transaction and as defined by the "Taxation of Securitisation Companies Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/3296)".

The directors are satisfied that the Company meets the definition of a 'Securitisation Company' as defined by both The Finance Act 2005 and the subsequent secondary legislation and that no incremental unfunded tax liabilities will arise.

7. DEEMED LOAN TO THE ORIGINATOR

	2024	2023
	€	€
Gross Deemed Loan to the Originator	373,592,369	357,510,017
Class B Notes	(66,600,000)	(66,600,000)
Subordinated Loan	(6,060,000)	(6,060,000)
Amounts payable to Bank of Greece under Law 128/75	(187,522)	(181,213)
Deferred purchase consideration	<u>(95,463,515)</u>	<u>(63,588,716)</u>
Net Deemed Loan to the Originator	<u><u>205,281,332</u></u>	<u><u>221,080,088</u></u>

Under Law 128/75 of the Hellenic Republic, consumer loans bear a 0.60% p.a. levy charge. The levy charge is payable to the Bank of Greece.

The Deemed Loan to the Originator is classified as a stage 1 asset given that the credit risk has not increased significantly from initial recognition. The Directors have reviewed data and information relating to the credit quality of the credit card agreements underlying the Deemed loan to the Originator and are satisfied that the level of impairment of the underlying assets does not exceed the amount of the credit enhancements, namely the Class B Notes, the subordinated loan and the deferred purchase consideration.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

7. DEEMED LOAN TO THE ORIGINATOR (continued)

In addition they have confirmed that the Originator, in its capacity as an active servicer of the Company, has opted to proactively repurchase certain Receivables prior to their designation as uncollectible and, furthermore, that receivables removed as per the aforementioned process are periodically replenished using new ones with higher credit quality, further strengthening the Company's financial position. Having considered the above, it has been concluded that an ECL provision is not required for the portfolio of receivables and as such the Deemed Loan to the Originator is not considered to be impaired at 31 December 2024.

Ageing analysis of the underlying Portfolio of Receivables is disclosed below:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Current	345,211,098	331,619,312
Past due 1 – 29 days	14,694,902	14,697,133
Past due 30 – 59 days	4,108,095	3,370,675
Past due 60 – 89 days	2,101,166	1,816,494
Past due 90 – 179 days	3,982,334	3,170,345
Past due 180 – 359 days	3,080,731	2,433,838
Past due > 360 days	414,043	402,220
Total	373,592,369	357,510,017

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

All withdrawals from the Company's bank accounts are restricted by the detailed priority of payments set out in the securitisation agreements.

	2024	2023
	€	€
Cash and bank current accounts	92,733,611	76,200,007
Bank deposit accounts including collateral	6,075,086	6,074,419
	98,808,697	82,274,426

All cash is held with the Originator.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

	2024	2023
	€	€
Issued, called up and allotted:		
(2023: 2) fully paid ordinary shares at £1 each	2	2
(2023: 49,998) partly paid ordinary shares at £1 each	14,383	14,383
	14,385	14,385

There are 50,000 authorised ordinary shares of £1 each. The issued share capital consists of 2 fully paid ordinary shares and 49,998 quarter paid ordinary shares. The issued share capital is reflected in the financial statements as €14,385 based on the prevailing exchange rate at 5 August 2011 (€/£ 0.869) on the date the Company changed its functional and presentational currency from sterling to Euros. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

10. NOTES ISSUED

	2024	2023
	€	€
Non-current liabilities		
Class A floating rate notes	303,000,000	303,000,000
Class B floating rate notes	66,600,000	66,600,000
	369,600,000	369,600,000
Less: Class B notes held by the Originator	(66,600,000)	(66,600,000)
Unamortised issuance income/(expense)	581,982	(200,584)
	303,581,982	302,799,416

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

10. NOTES ISSUED (continued)

On the 23 September 2020 the Company issued €303,000,000 Class A notes and €66,600,000 Class B Notes listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange. The proceeds of these Notes, in addition to cash held at bank, was used to repay in full the previous €400,000,000 Class A Notes listed on the Irish Stock Exchange. The Class B Notes are retained by the Originator and therefore form part of the credit enhancement within the structure and are included within the Deemed Loan to the Originator. The Notes are secured over a portfolio of credit card agreements originated in Greece.

The exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes and contractual re-pricing dates at the reporting date are as follows:

	2024 €	2023 €
3 months or less	<u>303,581,982</u>	<u>302,799,416</u>

Interest on the Class A and Class B Notes is payable on a monthly basis at the three month EURIBOR plus 2.65% and 2.80% respectively.

The Notes amortisation period will start in November 2027 (the 'Bullet Maturity Date') with the 'Final Maturity Date' in May 2030. The Bullet maturity date signifies the end of the securitisation's revolving period. During the revolving period, receivables can be transferred out (receivables prior denouncement) and in (replenishments of loans with higher credit quality) the securitisation scheme. During the amortisation period, collections are used to repay the notes, while no further transfers of receivables in the perimeter (replenishments) are performed. The Loan Notes will fully be repaid and the transaction is due to close on the Final Maturity Date in 2030.

The Company has not had any defaults on principal, interest or any other breaches with respect to their liabilities during the year.

11. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2024 €	2023 €
Interest payable on Class A and subordinated loan notes	283,884	344,275
Accruals and deferred income	<u>157,848</u>	<u>148,396</u>
	<u>441,732</u>	<u>492,671</u>

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has identified the following transactions which are required to be disclosed under the terms of IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures".

During the year, administration and accounting services were provided by Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited for which Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited earned €23,549 (2023: €24,839) including irrecoverable value added tax. D J Wynne, a director of the Company, is also a director of Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited.

During the year, there were net movements of principal on the Deemed Loan to the Originator of 16,082,352 (2023: (€6,604,040) between Eurobank S.A and the Company. Refer to note 7 for further details. The interest income earned on the underlying Receivables for the year was €58,073,569 (2023: €56,605,026).

Eurobank S.A. administers the Receivables on behalf of the Company and earned €92,238 (2023: €93,022) during the year.

Eurobank S.A. earned €30,934,447 (2023: €30,715,569) with respect to deferred consideration during the year and was owed €93,212,942 (2023: €63,588,716) at the end of the year, which is included within the Deemed Loan to the Originator at amortised cost above.

Eurobank S.A. hold the entire amount of Class B notes outstanding, €66,600,000, as at 31 December 2024 (2023: €66,600,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Eurobank S.A. hold the cash and cash equivalents balances at 31 December 2024 of €98,808,697 (2023:€82,274,426).

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Originator considers the Company to be its subsidiary. The Originator manages the Receivables under the servicer agreement with the Company according to the Offering Circular. In managing the Receivables, the Originator applies its own formal risk management structure for managing risk, including established risk limits, reporting lines, mandates and other control procedures. This structure is reviewed regularly by the Originator's Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO), which is charged with the responsibility for managing and controlling the statement of financial position exposures of the Originator.

Interest rate risk

After taking into consideration the administered interest rate nature of the Company's Deemed Loan to the Originator, the regular re-pricing of the Company's floating rate notes, together with the nature of the Company's other assets and liabilities, the directors do not believe that the Company has any significant interest rate re-pricing exposure.

Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk is considered by the directors to be the carrying value of the Deemed Loan to the Originator (see note 7) and bank deposits. The Receivables consist of credit card agreements selected from the total portfolio of agreements entered into by the Transferor with obligors in Greece and originated by Eurobank S.A.

Liquidity risk

The Company's policy is to manage liquidity risk through its excess spread, a reserve fund and an over-collateralisation of Receivables underlying the loan to the Originator. As the length of the Notes is designed to match the length of the Receivables underlying the loan to the Originator, there are deemed to be limited liquidity risks facing the Company.

The following table has been drawn up based on the expected undiscounted contractual cash flows on financial liabilities at 31 December 2024. Actual cash flows will vary from these estimates due to the inherent uncertainties in predicting future cash flows and interest rates. The interest payable on the loan notes is estimated based on the outstanding principal and 3 month EURIBOR as at the balance sheet date and calculated up to the final maturity date.

At 31 December 2024	Carrying Amount	Gross outflow	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	More than 1 year
Liabilities	€	€	€	€	€	€
Liabilities evidenced by paper (Note 10)	303,581,982	303,000,000	-	-	-	303,000,000
Interest payable (Note 11)	283,884	49,384,817	1,447,003	2,753,974	12,836,318	32,347,522
Accruals (Note 11)	<u>157,848</u>	<u>157,848</u>	-	<u>157,848</u>	-	-
Total liabilities	304.023.714	352.542.665	1.447.003	2.911.822	12.836.318	335.347.522
At 31 December 2023	Carrying Amount	Gross outflow	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	More than 1 year
Liabilities	€	€	€	€	€	€
Liabilities evidenced by paper (Note 10)	302,799,416	303,000,000	-	-	-	303,000,000
Interest payable (Note 11)	344,275	78,911,679	1,716,675	3,322,597	15,228,570	58,643,837
Accruals (Note 11)	<u>148,396</u>	<u>148,396</u>	-	<u>148,396</u>	-	-
Total liabilities	303.292.087	382.060.075	1.716.675	3.470.993	15.228.570	361.643.837

Currency risk

All of the Company's assets and liabilities are denominated in Euros ("€"), and therefore currently there is no foreign currency risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Capital management

The Company considers its capital to comprise its ordinary share capital and its accumulated retained earnings. There have been no changes in what the Company considers to be its capital since the previous year. The Company is not subject to any external capital requirements, except for the minimum requirement under the Companies Act 2006. The Company has not breached this minimum requirement.

Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments comprise of a Deemed Loan to the Originator, cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing borrowings and various receivables and payables that arise directly from its operations.

It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the Company's policy that no trading in financial instruments is undertaken.

Fair values

The fair values together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	Note	Carrying amount 2024 €	Approximate fair value 2024 €	Carrying amount 2023 €	Approximate fair value 2023 €
Deemed Loan to the originator	7	205,281,332	206,565,797	221,080,088	227,752,892
Cash and cash equivalents	8	<u>98,808,697</u>	<u>98,808,697</u>	<u>82,274,426</u>	<u>82,274,426</u>
		<u>304,090,029</u>	<u>305,374,494</u>	<u>303,354,514</u>	<u>310,027,318</u>
Liabilities evidenced by paper	10	303,581,982	305,374,494	302,799,416	310,027,318
Other liabilities	11	<u>441,732</u>	<u>441,732</u>	<u>492,671</u>	<u>492,671</u>
		<u>304,023,714</u>	<u>305,816,226</u>	<u>303,292,087</u>	<u>310,519,989</u>

Deemed loan to originator

The fair value of the Notes has been estimated based on valuation models, calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. The fair value of the Deemed loan to the Originator has been determined based on the estimated fair value of the Notes and cash.

Liabilities evidenced as paper

The fair value of the Loan Notes is calculated using the relevant Bloomberg Swap curve, plus the appropriate CDS spread for discounting the note's projected cash flows.

Fair value hierarchy

Categorisation within the hierarchy has been determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the relevant asset or liability as follows:

Level 1 - valued using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - valued by reference to valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1

Level 3 - valued by reference to valuation techniques using inputs that are not based on observable market data. The valuation techniques used by the Company are explained in the accounting policies note.

The Company has no financial instruments included in its balance sheet that are measured at fair value. The fair value of the Loans and Notes are categorised as level 3.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments held at Amortised Cost

As at 31 December 2024	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets	€	€	€	€
Deemed Loan to the Originator	206,565,797	-	-	206,565,797
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>98,808,697</u>	<u>98,808,697</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities evidenced by paper	305,374,494	-	-	305,374,494
Other liabilities	<u>441,732</u>	<u>441,732</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
As at 31 December 2023	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets	€	€	€	€
Deemed Loan to the Originator	227,752,892	-	-	227,752,892
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>82,274,426</u>	<u>82,274,426</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities evidenced by paper	310,027,318	-	-	310,027,318
Other liabilities	<u>492,671</u>	<u>492,671</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

14. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

Having considered the Company's activities the directors have not identified any reportable segments.

15. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

The shares in the Company are held by Wilmington Trust SP Services (London) Limited under Declarations of Trust for charitable purposes. Eurobank S.A. has no direct ownership interest in the Company. However, in accordance with IFRS, and particularly IFRS 10, the Originator considers itself to be the controlling party of the Company and the results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of Eurobank S.A., which are available online at www.eurobank.gr.

As of November 2015, the percentage of the Eurobank S.A. (the Bank) ordinary shares with voting rights held by the Hellenic Financial Stability Fund (HFSF) stands at 2.38%. In May 2019, following the increase of the share capital of the Bank in the context of the merger with absorption of Grivalia Properties REIC, the percentage of the Bank's ordinary shares with voting rights held by the HFSF decreased from 2.38% to 1.40%. The HFSF is considered to have significant influence over the Bank pursuant to the provisions of the Law 3864/2010, as in force, and the Relationship Framework Agreement (RFA) the Bank has entered into with the HFSF.

In the context of the above Law, HFSF exercises its voting rights in the Bank's General Meetings only for decisions concerning the amendment of the Bank's Articles of Association, including the increase or decrease of the Bank's capital or the granting of a corresponding authorization to the Bank's Board, decisions concerning the mergers, divisions, conversions, revivals, extension of duration or dissolution of the Bank, the transfer of assets (including the sale of subsidiaries), or any other issue requiring approval by an increased majority as provided for in Greek Company Law 4548/2019.

The financial statements of Eurobank S.A. are available from its head office: 8 Othonos Street, 105 57, Athens, Greece, and from its website at www.eurobank.gr.

KARTA II PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

16. OTHER SIGNIFICANT AND POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

In May 2025 an amendment was made to change the Bullet Maturity Date to November 2027 and the Final Maturity Date of the Loan Notes to 25 May 2030.