

galaxy

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LTD.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

March 27, 2025

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TERMS OF REFERENCE

In this annual information form (“AIF”), a reference to the “Company,” “Galaxy,” “we,” “us,” “our” and similar words refer to Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd., its subsidiaries and affiliates, or any one of them, as the context requires.

All references to trade names and trademarks of other companies, which trade names and trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

C\$ means a dollar of lawful money of Canada. US\$ or \$ means a dollar of lawful money of the United States.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

The following table sets forth for each period indicated: (i) the exchange rates in effect at the end of the period; (ii) the high and low exchange rates during such period; and (iii) the average exchange rates for such period, for the U.S. dollar, expressed in Canadian dollars, as quoted by the Bank of Canada.

	<u>Year Ended December 31</u>		
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>CAD\$</u>	<u>CAD\$</u>	<u>CAD\$</u>
Closing	1.4389	1.3226	1.3544
High	1.4416	1.3875	1.3856
Low	1.3316	1.3128	1.2451
Average	1.3698	1.3497	1.3011

On March 27, 2025 the daily exchange rate as quoted by the Bank of Canada was US\$1.00 = CAD\$1.4309

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

Certain statements and other information contained in this AIF constitute forward-looking information under Canadian Securities Laws (collectively “**forward-looking statements**”). These forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as “seek,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “continue,” “estimate,” “expect,” “may,” “will,” “project,” “predict,” “potential,” “targeting,” “intend,” “could,” “might,” “should,” “believe,” “future,” “continue” or similar expressions or the negatives thereof. Such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements related to:

- the business of Galaxy Digital Holdings LP (“**GDH LP**”) will be conducted by GDH GP (as defined below), and GDH GP will be liable for all debts and obligations of GDH LP;
- the Reorganization (as defined below);
- the Company’s strategic focus for Galaxy overall;
- the Company’s expectation that its Global Markets (“**GGM**”), Asset Management (“**GAM**”) and Digital Infrastructure Solutions (“**GDIS**”) operating businesses will become drivers of our financial results;

- the Company’s expectation of the continued adoption of digital assets, blockchain technology, and decentralized finance by individuals and institutions globally;
- development of the Company’s prime brokerage service operations;
- the Company’s continued use of our scale, expertise and balance sheet to identify and execute acquisitions across our business lines;
- the Company’s growth strategy;
- the Company’s business plans and expectations regarding the expansion into the artificial intelligence (“**AI**”)/high-performance computing (“**HPC**”) data center business, the Lease Agreement (as defined below), and the conversion of our Helios campus and project financing related thereto;
- the Company’s digital assets lent may be owned outright by Trading (as defined below), borrowed or represent counterparty collateral;
- the Company’s expectations regarding the sufficiency of its capital resources and requirements for additional capital;
- risks related to the decrease of the market price of the Ordinary Shares if the holders of Ordinary Shares of the Company (collectively, the “**Shareholders**”) sell substantial amounts of Ordinary Shares;
- expectations regarding the adoption of digital assets and use of cryptocurrencies and broader blockchain innovations by institutions and individuals, and the Company’s ability to identify gaps and opportunities in the digital asset ecosystem and other adjacent or related markets or technologies;
- future sales or issuances of equity securities diluting voting power and reducing future earnings per share;
- the potential financial opportunity of the Company’s and its subsidiaries’ addressable markets;
- the Company’s estimate of the size of the digital asset industry focused investment banking addressable market;
- expectations relating to the Company’s three complementary operating businesses: Global Markets, Asset Management and Digital Infrastructure Solutions;
- expectations relating to the Company’s collaboration with other financial service providers and asset management businesses;
- expectations relating to the Company’s development of tokenization applications;
- the Company’s future financial performance, including our expectations regarding and our ability to achieve and maintain future profitability;

- the Company’s ability to effectively manage our growth;
- anticipated trends, growth rates and challenges in our business, the cryptoeconomy and in the markets in which we operate;
- the Company’s growth and investment strategy;
- initiatives and policy related to the Company’s environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) practices;
- the Company’s failure to adhere to complex and evolving governmental laws and regulations;
- expectations regarding market demand for digital assets and related technologies, AI and HPC infrastructure, and data center capacity;
- the Company’s ability to obtain, maintain, protect and enforce our intellectual property;
- changes to governmental laws and regulations;
- the Company’s forecasted dealing in security-based swaps and the possible regularity and registration requirements of such dealing;
- the purchase of new mining equipment;
- the Company’s expectation that Galaxy Asset Management (“GAM”) areas of focus will remain primary targets;
- the Company’s expectation that competition will further intensify;
- the Company’s belief that bitcoin innovations will permeate and improve all aspects of our global economy;
- re-evaluations of our prior determinations regarding the federal securities law status of digital assets we may transact;
- the monitoring of balances maintained at each third-party custodians;
- the Company’s assessment of risk exposure;
- dividends;
- the 2026 Exchangeable Notes (as defined below) and the 2029 Exchangeable Notes (as defined below); and
- GDH LP’s approval of a Related Party’s (as defined below) transaction.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such

forward-looking statements included in this AIF should not be unduly relied upon. These statements speak only as of the date of this AIF.

The forward-looking statements in this document are based on what the Company currently believes are reasonable assumptions, including the material assumptions set out in the management discussion and analysis (“**MD&A**”) and press releases of the Company (such documents are available under the Company’s SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca). Other material factors or assumptions that were applied in formulating the forward-looking statements contained herein include or relate to the following: the business and economic conditions affecting the Company’s operations in their current state, including, general levels of economic activity, regulations, taxes and interest rates; GDH LP’s ability to profitably manage its digital assets, comprised of cryptocurrencies and blockchain-based assets, inventory as required; historical prices of digital assets; the emerging cryptocurrency and blockchain markets and sectors; the absence of adverse regulation or law; anticipated timing and completion of acquisitions and other transactions; and that there will be no material changes in the legislative, regulatory or operating framework for GDH LP’s existing and anticipated business.

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond the Company’s ability to predict or control. Some of the risks that could cause outcomes and results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements include:

- Galaxy is a common equity holder in GDH LP. Galaxy’s business is conducted through GDH LP and its subsidiaries. All risks of GDH LP are risks of Galaxy.
- The market price and trading volume of Galaxy’s Ordinary Shares (as defined below) may be volatile. Market volatility may affect the value of an investment in our Ordinary Shares and could subject us to litigation.
- Galaxy is a holding company and our principal asset is our direct ownership interest in GDH LP. We are accordingly dependent upon distributions from GDH LP to pay dividends, if any, and taxes, make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement (as defined below and the “**TRA**”) and pay other expenses.
- We are controlled by our Founder (as defined below), whose interests may be different from those of shareholders and may prevent new investors from influencing significant corporate decisions, including mergers, consolidations, or the sale of us or all or substantially all of our assets.
- Changes in law could cause the Ordinary Shares to be de-listed from the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “**TSX**”) or any other exchange on which we are listed or cause Galaxy to undergo costly restructuring, liquidation or sale. Further, we may need or want to raise additional capital, but we may be unable to do so due to changes in law, regulation or interpretation.
- The market price of our Ordinary Shares may be subject to downward pressure due to redemptions or exchanges of B Units (as defined below), exercises of outstanding options, exchanges of 2026 Exchangeable Notes (as defined below), exchanges of 2029 Exchangeable Notes (as defined below) or from additional issuances of Ordinary Shares.
- Substantial future sales of Ordinary Shares in the public market could cause the market price of Ordinary Shares to fall.

- Galaxy will be required to pay former partners of GDH LP for certain tax benefits that Galaxy may claim, and the amounts that Galaxy may pay could be material.
- If the Company were to lose status as a foreign private issuer, it could affect the value of the Ordinary Shares and have adverse consequences.
- If we are successful in listing on the Nasdaq Global Select Market (the “**Nasdaq**”), we expect to be a “controlled company” within the meaning of the rules of such exchange upon such listing and, as a result, would qualify for, and could elect to rely on, exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements.
- If we are deemed to be an investment company under the *Investment Company Act of 1940* (the “**Investment Company Act**”), applicable restrictions could make it impractical for us to continue our business as contemplated and could have a material adverse effect on our business.
- Our Shareholders will generally not benefit from protections of investment company statutes in various jurisdictions, and may suffer from the restrictions that such statutes place on the liquidity of Ordinary Shares and on Galaxy’s fundraising, businesses or other activities.
- We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.
- Holders of Ordinary Shares may be prevented from exercising voting power commensurate with their economic interests in Galaxy.
- Galaxy and GDH LP are required to indemnify directors and certain officers or other agents against a wide range of potential liabilities and these indemnification obligations could be material.
- The holding of, or trading in, Ordinary Shares may be, or become, illegal in certain countries or other jurisdictions.
- Ordinary Shares are generally not permitted to be acquired by U.S. Benefit Plan Investors, which could reduce Ordinary Shares’ liquidity. Conversely, if U.S. Benefit Plan Investors were to acquire sufficient numbers of Ordinary Shares notwithstanding and in contravention of this limitation, Galaxy could be materially and adversely affected.
- Dilution from exercise of outstanding options or settlement of Share Units of the Company.
- Failure to maintain adequate recordkeeping of electronic communications could expose the Company to regulatory risks, operational liabilities and reduce our ability to address legal actions.
- We have limited operating history. Our business lines are nascent, unproven and subject to material legal, regulatory, operational, reputational, tax and other risks in every jurisdiction and are not assured to be profitable.
- Our operating results have and will significantly fluctuate due to a variety of factors, including the highly volatile nature of cryptocurrency.

- Our operating results are dependent on the prices of digital assets and volume of transactions that we conduct. If such price or volume declines, our business, operating results, and financial condition would be adversely affected.
- Our operating results are dependent on the prices of digital assets and volume of transactions that we conduct, which are subject to social media and publicity risks.
- A determination that a digital asset is a “security,” or that an activity in which we engage involves a “securities transaction” for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could adversely affect the value of that digital asset and potentially digital assets generally, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares.
- A determination that a digital asset is a “security,” or a “security based swap,” or that an activity in which we engage involves a “securities transaction” for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could have adverse regulatory consequences for us, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares.
- Our process for analyzing whether or not a particular digital asset is a security for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws may not yield results that are consistent with subsequent determinations by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or U.S. federal courts, or with similar determinations made by our competitors.
- If the SEC alleges that our non-custodial staking services involve unregistered offers and sales of securities or unregistered securities broker-dealer activity in violation of the U.S. Securities Act (as defined below) or the 1934 Act (as defined below) and the courts agree with the SEC, we may be required to cease our non-custodial staking activities and may be subject to monetary and other penalties.
- We may suffer losses due to staking, delegating, and other related services.
- We are highly dependent on our key personnel, including our Founder, which exposes shareholders to material and unpredictable “key man” risk.
- Our Founder’s public profile makes it more likely that we will attract material regulatory scrutiny, which would be costly and distracting regardless of whether we have engaged in any unlawful conduct.
- If we fail to develop, maintain and enhance our brand and reputation, our business operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected.
- If we are unable to successfully identify, hire and retain qualified individuals, we will not be able to implement our growth strategy successfully.
- We operate in a highly competitive industry and we compete against unregulated or less regulated companies and companies with greater financial and other resources, and our business, operating results, and financial condition may be adversely affected if we are unable to respond to our competitors effectively.

- Due to the unregulated nature and lack of transparency surrounding the operations of many digital asset trading platforms, they may experience fraud, security failures or operational problems, which may adversely affect the value of digital assets traded on those digital asset trading platforms and, consequently, our investments and our Ordinary Shares.
- In the event that our employees, contractors or any of our affiliates engage in misconduct or commit errors, it may materially adversely impact our business, operating results and our reputation.
- We or our subsidiaries and affiliates are and may continue to be subject to substantial litigation, including individual and class action lawsuits, and regulatory risks.
- If we cannot keep pace with rapid industry changes to provide new and innovative products and services, the use of our products and services, and consequently our revenue, could decline, which could adversely impact our business, operating results, and financial condition.
- We are exposed to a concentration of assets in a particular asset class, which could increase volatility, investment and market risk.
- Our business relies on third-party service providers and subjects us to risks that we may not be able to control or remediate.
- Unexpected market disruptions may cause major losses for us.
- Operational risk may materially and adversely affect our performance and results and we may not be effective in mitigating any such risk.
- Our expansion into the AI/HPC data center business will require substantial additional capital. We may be unable to obtain additional financing for this or for other areas of business development on acceptable terms or at all.
- We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.
- Because our long-term success depends, in part, on our ability to expand our sales to customers outside the United States, our business is susceptible to risks associated with international operations.
- Fluctuations in currency exchange rates could harm our operating results and financial condition.
- Pandemics or other market events with impacts on the global economy may materially and adversely affect us.
- We may be adversely affected by natural disasters, pandemics, and other catastrophic events, and by man-made problems such as terrorism, that could disrupt our business operations, and our business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not adequately protect us from a serious disaster.

- We may be adversely affected by global conflict.
- Adverse developments affecting financial institutions could adversely affect our industry and business.
- Managing different business lines could present conflicts of interest.
- Changes in the value levels of the assets may cause our AUM (as defined below), revenue and earnings to decline.
- The asset management business is highly regulated and regulators may apply or interpret these regulations with respect to digital assets in novel and unexpected ways.
- Increased competition may cause our AUM, revenue and earnings to decline.
- Our venture investments business, including any associated lending activities, is subject to substantial risk.
- Our strategy to expand into the AI/HPC data center business may not be successful and may result in adverse consequences to our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Our AI/HPC data center business model is predicated, in part, on establishing and maintaining a customer base that will generate a recurring stream of revenues. If that recurring stream of revenues is not maintained or does not increase as expected, our operating results may be adversely affected.
- We are subject to risks in connection with our mining business and expected AI/HPC data center business, including risks associated with counterparties.
- Economic dependence on electricity rates.
- The digital asset mining industry has seen rapid growth and innovation, and is becoming increasingly competitive and Mining (as defined below) may be unable to compete effectively.
- We are not obligated to hedge our exposures, and, if we do, hedging transactions may be ineffective or reduce our overall performance.
- We may fail to develop and execute successful investment or trading strategies.
- We may make, or otherwise be subject to, trade errors.
- Our trading orders may not be timely executed.
- The success of our investment banking business will depend on our ability to generate and maintain ongoing, profitable client demand for our services and our ability to remain competitive in the digital asset investment banking space.

- Because of regulatory uncertainty regarding how transactions in digital assets or digital securities by broker-dealers are or should be regulated, Galaxy Digital Partners LLC does not currently engage in underwriting services or private placement services with respect to offerings involving digital assets, tokens, cryptocurrencies, digital securities or initial coin offerings, nor does it accept digital assets, tokens, cryptocurrencies or digital securities as payment for broker-dealer related services.
- Our trading business and the various activities we undertake expose us to counterparty credit risk.
- We provide certain technological solutions which are novel and may present risks.
- The continuing development and acceptance of digital assets and distributed ledger technology are subject to a variety of risks.
- Digital assets represent a new and rapidly evolving industry, and the market price of our Ordinary Shares has in the past and may in the future be impacted by the acceptance of bitcoin and other digital assets.
- The prices of digital assets are extraordinarily volatile.
- Due to a lack of familiarity and some negative publicity associated with digital asset trading platforms, existing and potential customers, counterparties and regulators may lose confidence in digital asset trading platforms.
- Many digital asset transactions are irrevocable and stolen or incorrectly transferred digital assets may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed digital asset transactions could adversely affect the price of our Ordinary Shares.
- Political or economic crises may motivate large-scale sales of digital assets, which would result in a reduction in values and materially and adversely affect us.
- The value of cryptocurrencies and other digital assets may be subject to momentum pricing risk.
- Short sales and borrowings of digital assets pose additional risks.
- Lending of digital assets pose additional risks.
- Blockchain networks, digital assets and the digital asset trading platforms on which these assets are traded are dependent on internet and other blockchain infrastructure and susceptible to system failures, security risks and rapid technological change.
- If the digital asset award for mining or validating blocks and transaction fees for recording transactions on a digital asset network is not sufficiently high to incentivize miners, or if certain jurisdictions continue to limit mining activities, miners may cease expanding processing power or demand high transaction fees, which could negatively impact the value of the digital asset and the market price of our Ordinary Shares.
- From time to time, we may encounter technical issues in connection with changes or upgrades to the underlying digital asset networks of supported cryptocurrencies or

protocols, and more broadly, such changes or upgrades may be delayed or unsuccessful, any of which could materially and adversely affect our investments and trading strategies, our financial condition and results of operations.

- Changes in the governance of a digital asset network may not receive sufficient support from users and miners or validators, which may negatively affect that digital asset network's ability to grow and respond to challenges.
- A temporary or permanent “fork” could adversely affect the market price of our Ordinary Shares.
- We engage in decentralized finance (“**DeFi**”) activities and may suffer losses if the DeFi protocols, or our activities thereon, do not function as expected.
- The emergence of DeFi subjects us to evolving risks and uncertainties relating to our investments and our services.
- DeFi protocols and digital assets used in DeFi protocols pose heightened regulatory concerns even beyond those that face digital asset networks and digital assets generally.
- If a malicious actor or botnet obtains control of more than 50% of the processing power on a digital asset network, or otherwise obtains control over a digital asset network through its influence over core developers or otherwise, such actor or botnet could manipulate the blockchain of such digital asset to adversely affect the market price of our Ordinary Shares or our ability to operate.
- Any inability to maintain adequate relationships with affiliates, third-party banks and trading venues with respect to, and any inability to settle customer trades related to, our cryptocurrency offerings, may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Competing industries may have more influence with policymakers than the digital asset industry, which could lead to the adoption of laws and regulations that are harmful to the digital asset industry and our business.
- We currently offer services involving, and expect to continue to support, certain smart contract-based digital assets. If the underlying smart contracts for these protocols do not operate as expected, they could lose value and our business could be adversely affected.
- We currently engage in transactions on DeFi protocols involving the provision of and access to liquidity of various types of digital assets using liquidity pools, which subjects us to a number of risks and uncertainties, each of which could adversely affect our business.
- The value of non-fungible tokens (“**NFTs**”), any investment in NFTs, and the regulation of NFTs are uncertain and may subject us to unforeseeable risks.
- Private keys are required to access or transfer cryptocurrencies held in custody for GPL (as defined below) and GPL customers and the loss or destruction of such private keys may cause complete loss of the ability to retrieve or transfer such cryptocurrencies. If our custodian is unable to access the private keys and any backups thereto or if it experiences a cybersecurity breach, hack or other data loss that would restrict its ability to access any

cryptocurrencies held in custody, we could become subject to reputational harm, legal claims, regulatory scrutiny, and other losses.

- The financial services industry is subject to government regulation in the United States, and our failure or inability to comply with these regulations or regulatory action against us could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or business.
- Our and our third-party service providers' failure to safeguard and manage our and our customers' funds and digital assets could adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.
- Our operations are reliant on technology provided by third parties which are out of our direct control.
- Legislative or regulatory changes or actions by the U.S. Congress or any U.S. federal or state agencies could restrict the use of one or more digital assets, the ability to enter into transactions referencing digital assets, validating or mining activity, the operation of digital asset networks or digital asset trading platforms in a manner that adversely affects our business.
- Legislative or regulatory changes or actions in foreign jurisdictions may affect our business or restrict the use of one or more digital assets, transactions referencing digital assets, mining activity or the operation of their networks or the digital asset trading platform market in a manner that adversely affects our business.
- If regulators or public utilities take actions that restrict or otherwise impact mining activities, there may be a significant decline in such activities, which could adversely affect digital asset networks, our business and the market price of our Ordinary Shares.
- Many of the digital assets and transactions referencing digital assets in which we facilitate trading are subject to regulatory authority by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"). Any fraudulent or manipulative trading activity in such an instrument could subject us to increased regulatory scrutiny, regulatory enforcement, and litigation.
- Certain transactions in digital assets may constitute "leveraged retail commodity transactions" subject to regulation by the CFTC as futures contracts. If digital asset transactions we facilitate are deemed to be such retail commodity transactions, we would be subject to additional regulatory requirements, licenses and approvals, and potentially face regulatory enforcement, civil liability, and significant increased compliance and operational costs.
- Particular digital assets or transactions in which we engage are or could be deemed "commodity interests" (e.g., futures, options on non-security commodities, swaps) or security-based swaps subject to regulation by the CFTC or SEC, respectively. For such transactions, we are subject to or would be subject to various regulatory regimes, which could require us to obtain additional regulatory requirements, licenses and approvals, which could impose significant increased compliance and operational costs. If we do not hold such licenses or approvals or do not otherwise meet the requirements of these regulatory regimes, we could potentially face regulatory enforcement or liability.

- Cybersecurity incidents and other issues related to our information systems, technology and data may materially and adversely affect us.
- We obtain and process sensitive customer data. Any real or perceived improper use of, disclosure of, or access to such data could harm our reputation, as well as have an adverse effect on our business.
- We are subject to stringent laws, rules, regulations, policies, industry standards and contractual obligations regarding data privacy and security and may be subject to additional related laws and regulations in jurisdictions into which we expand. Many of these laws and regulations are subject to change and reinterpretation and could result in claims, changes to our business practices, monetary penalties, increased cost of operations or other harm to our business.
- We may face particular privacy, data security, and data protection risks as our business expands into the United Kingdom (“U.K.”) and the European Union (the “EU”) in connection with the EU General Data Protection Regulation (the “GDPR”) and other data protection regulations.
- Our use of technology, proprietary and non-proprietary software, data and intellectual property may be subject to substantial risk.
- The need to adopt technology in response to changing security threats poses a challenge to the safekeeping of our digital asset holdings and our operations.
- Any failure to obtain, maintain, protect, defend or enforce our intellectual property and other proprietary rights could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Third parties may initiate legal proceedings alleging that we are infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating their intellectual property rights, the outcome of which would be uncertain and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, or adversely affect the operations of portfolio companies and digital asset networks.
- Our business depends on our ability to effectively invest in, implement improvements to, and properly maintain the uninterrupted operation, security and integrity of, our operating platform and other information technology and business systems.
- Disruptions of the information technology systems or infrastructure of certain of our third-party vendors and service providers could also disrupt our businesses, damage our reputation, increase our costs, and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Some of our products and services contain open source software, which may pose particular risks to our proprietary software, products and services in a manner that could harm our business.
- Disruptions in our, or our service providers’, disaster recovery systems or management continuity planning could limit our ability to operate our business effectively.

- If we fail to comply with our obligations under license or technology agreements with third parties or are unable to license rights to use technologies on reasonable terms, we may be required to pay damages and could potentially lose license rights that are critical to our business.
- We may be subject to claims that we have wrongfully hired an employee from a competitor, or that our employees, consultants or independent contractors have wrongfully used or disclosed confidential information of third parties or that our employees have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of their former employers.
- If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets, know-how and other proprietary and internally developed information, the value of our technology could be adversely affected.
- The nature of our business requires the application of complex financial accounting rules, and there is limited guidance from accounting standard setting bodies. If financial accounting standards undergo significant changes, our operating results could be adversely affected.
- If we fail to establish and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our business, results of operations and financial condition, which may adversely affect investor confidence in us and, as a result, the market price of our Ordinary Shares.
- We are exposed to losses due to lack of perfect information. Valuation involves significant risks and uncertainties, including the fact that methodologies involve subjective judgments.
- If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our business or if they downgrade our stock or our sector, or if there is any fluctuation in our credit rating, the price of the Ordinary Shares and trading volume could decline.
- Changes in, or the development of guidance relating to, accounting standards governing the preparation of Galaxy or GDH LP's financial statements and future events could have a material impact on our reported financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and other financial data.
- U.S. holders of Ordinary Shares of Galaxy may suffer adverse tax consequences if we are characterized as a Passive Foreign Investment Company (a "PFIC") in the future.
- Future distributions may not be sufficient to catch up to tax distributions.
- The U.S. federal income tax treatment of transactions in digital assets is unclear.
- In certain circumstances, GDH LP will be required to make distributions to the Company and the other holders of GDH LP Units, and the distributions that GDH LP will be required to make may be substantial.
- The state, local and non-U.S. tax treatment of digital assets is unclear.
- The current structure of Galaxy and GDH LP is based in part on current U.S. tax law, which is subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

Some of the risks that could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements are further described under the heading titled “*Risk Factors*” in this AIF.

The forward-looking statements contained in this AIF are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Except as required by law, the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The Company, formerly Bradmer Pharmaceuticals Inc. (“**Bradmer**”), was originally formed under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on February 10, 2006 by the amalgamation of a private company, Blue Devil Pharmaceuticals Inc., and a predecessor company also named Bradmer Pharmaceuticals Inc. By the end of 2009 and up to the date of the closing of the plan of arrangement on July 31, 2018 (the “**Arrangement**”), all significant business activities and operations of Bradmer had been terminated.

Upon completion of the Arrangement (i) the Company changed its name from “Bradmer Pharmaceuticals Inc.” to “Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.,” (ii) the Company continued out of the Province of Ontario to become a company existing under the laws of the Cayman Islands and (iii) the Company’s constating documents were amended and restated by the articles of association (the “**Articles of Association**”).

The Company’s head office address is 300 Vesey Street, New York City, New York, 10282. The Company’s registered office is PO Box 309, Uglund House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104 Cayman Islands. Beyond the New York City headquarters, the Company has global offices across North America, Europe and Asia.

The Company’s ordinary shares (the “**Ordinary Shares**”) are publicly listed on the TSX under the symbol “GLXY.”

Intercorporate Relationships

The activities of the Company are conducted through its subsidiaries and affiliates. The following diagram illustrates the structure of the Company and its interest in GDH LP. As described below, GDH LP holds all of the issued and outstanding limited partnership interests of Galaxy Digital LP, an exempted limited partnership formed under the laws of the Cayman Island (“**Galaxy LP**”) and the Company’s three complementary operating businesses: Global Markets, Asset Management and Digital Infrastructure Solutions are conducted through subsidiaries of Galaxy LP.

GDH LP, has two classes of units representing limited partner interests:

1. Class A units (the “**A Units**”), having such terms, rights and restrictions as set out in the fifth amended and restated limited partnership agreement of Galaxy Digital Holdings LP dated November 24, 2022 (“**GDH LPA**”), which are subdivided into Class “A-1” limited partnership units (“**A-1 Units**”), all of which are held by the Company and Class “A-2” limited partnership units (“**A-2 Units**”), all of which are held by GDH Intermediate LLC (“**GDHI LLC**”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company established as a tax-efficient blocker corporation or similar entity for U.S. tax purposes (the “**U.S. Blocker Subsidiary**”); and
2. Class B units (the “**B Units**”), having such terms, rights and restrictions as set out in the GDH LPA, which are held by Galaxy Group Investments LLC, a limited liability company existing under the laws of Delaware (“**Galaxy Group**”), employee founders of GDH LP as part of the B Units issuable pursuant to the equity-based compensation arrangements of GDH LP and certain former shareholders (“**First Coin Shareholders**”) of First Coin Capital Corp. B Units of GDH LP do not entitle the holder the right to vote in meetings of the securityholders of the Company, but are, pursuant to the GDH LPA and subject to certain limitations, exchangeable for Ordinary Shares on a one-for-one basis subject to customary adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications and other similar transactions. For more information regarding the classes of GDH LP Units, see “*Capital Structure – B Units.*”

GDH GP

GDH GP, a limited liability company formed under the laws of the Cayman Islands and wholly owned by Galaxy Group, is the general partner of GDH LP.

Galaxy Digital LP

GDH LP holds all of the issued and outstanding limited partnership interests of Galaxy LP, with Galaxy Digital GP LLC (“**Galaxy GP**”) as its sole general partner. Galaxy GP, a limited liability company formed and existing under laws of the Cayman Islands, is a wholly owned subsidiary of GDH LP.

The table below lists the principal subsidiaries of Galaxy LP as December 31, 2024.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Primary Business Line</u>
Galaxy Digital Ventures LLC	United States	Asset Management
Galaxy Digital LP	Cayman Islands	Global Markets
Galaxy Digital LLC	United States	Global Markets
Galaxy Digital Qualified Opportunity Zone Business, LLC	United States	Digital Infrastructure Solutions
Galaxy Digital Services LLC	United States	Administrative
Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP	Cayman Islands	Asset Management
Galaxy Trading Asia Limited	Hong Kong	Trading
Galaxy Digital Trading Cayman LLC	Cayman Islands	Trading

The Company and GDH LP have other subsidiaries, but the assets and revenues of such subsidiaries individually did not exceed 10%, and in the aggregate did not exceed 20%, of the Company’s or GDH LP’s consolidated assets or consolidated revenues as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024. The table above also includes subsidiaries and affiliates that represent the Company’s business lines.

Proposed Reorganization

On May 5, 2021, the Company announced that the Board had approved the reorganization and domestication (the “**Reorganization**”) of the Company and GDH LP. Under the current proposed terms of the Reorganization, subject to ongoing SEC review, stock exchange approval and approval of Shareholders:

- The Company and GDH LP will redomicile from the Cayman Islands to Delaware.
- The corporate and capital structure of the Company and GDH LP will be reorganized so as to normalize it on the basis of frequently used Up-C structure in the United States.
- The Reorganization will include the following steps:
 - Galaxy Digital Inc. (formerly known as Galaxy Digital Pubco Inc.), a Delaware holding company, will become the successor public company of the Company (“**PubCo**”), with all outstanding Ordinary Shares becoming Class A shares of PubCo (the “**Class A Shares**”).
 - Michael Novogratz, the CEO and Founder of the Company (our “**Founder**”), who currently controls the general partner of GDH LP, will transfer control of GDH LP’s general partner to PubCo.
 - PubCo will issue new voting securities to entities controlled by our Founder and to other holders of B Units that will entitle them to vote (but not hold any economic rights) at the PubCo level, as though they had converted their existing B Units of GDH LP for shares of PubCo.
 - The “variable voting rights” attached to the Ordinary Shares that currently restricts the aggregate votes that may be cast by U.S. shareholders will be eliminated.
 - PubCo has applied to list the Class A Shares on the Nasdaq.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Three Year History

2025

On January 15, 2025, GAM announced the launch of the Galaxy Absolute Return Fund, a fundamentals driven, multi-asset hedge fund capitalizing on opportunities identified within the digital asset ecosystem and adjacent disruptive technologies. The fund invests across publicly traded equities, exchange traded products (“**ETPs**”), derivatives, and credit instruments to generate alpha with no direct crypto token exposure.

On February 2, 2025, the Company announced it is now included in the set of staking providers integrated with BitGo Trust Company, Inc.

In March 2025, further to the non-binding term sheet announced on November 7, 2024, the Company entered a 15-year lease agreement (the “**Lease Agreement**”) with CoreWeave. As part of the agreement, Galaxy will deliver 133 MW of Critical IT Load, utilizing 200 MW of gross power capacity, to host CoreWeave’s AI and HPC infrastructure at our Helios data center campus in the panhandle region of West

Texas. Over the 15-year term, Galaxy is contractually entitled to generate an estimated \$4.5 billion of total revenue pursuant to the Lease Agreement.

2024

On January 11, 2024, GAM in partnership with Invesco Ltd. (NYSE: IVZ) (“**Invesco**”), a leading global provider of exchange-traded funds (“**ETFs**”), announced the launch of the Invesco Galaxy Bitcoin ETF (“**BTCO**”). BTCO invests directly in physical bitcoin to allow investors to access the performance of the market price of bitcoin through an ETF structure. Galaxy is the execution agent. BTCO began trading on the Cboe BZX Exchange on January 11, 2024, removing many of the barriers to bitcoin investing.

On April 3, 2024, the Company announced that GK8 LLC (“**GK8**”) launched its Tokenization Wizard, an end-to-end application that paves the way for the future of digital ownership by enabling institutions to seamlessly and securely tokenize assets.

On April 9, 2024, Galaxy entered into an agreement with Canaccord Genuity Corp., as lead underwriter, on behalf of a syndicate of underwriters pursuant to which the underwriters agreed to purchase, on a “bought deal” basis, 12,100,000 Ordinary Shares at a price of C\$14.00 per Ordinary Share for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately C\$169,400,000. On April 12, 2024, the Company announced the closing of the offering and the issuance of 12,100,000 Ordinary Shares for gross proceeds of C\$169,400,000.

On June 4, 2024, the Company announced the tokenization of “Empress Caterina,” the 1708 Stradivarius violin owned by Yat Siu, the Co-Founder and Executive Chairman of Animoca Brands. Galaxy, through GK8, tokenized the 1708 Stradivarius on the Ethereum blockchain, minting a NFT publicly recorded on OpenSea.

At the annual general meeting of the Shareholders on June 18, 2024 all seven individuals named as nominees in its information circular dated May 10, 2024 (the “**2024 Circular**”) were elected as directors: Michael Novogratz, Bill Koutsouras, Richard Tavoso, Damien Vanderwilt, Dominic Docherty, Michael Daffey and Jane Dietze. Shareholders also approved the appointment of KPMG LLP (“**KPMG**”) as the Company’s auditor and disinterested Shareholders approved certain amendments to the Company’s long-term incentive plan (the “**LTI Plan**”) and all unallocated entitlements thereunder.

On June 26, 2024, Galaxy announced that GAM and State Street Global Advisors, the asset management business of State Street Corporation, had begun a collaboration to offer investors greater opportunities to get exposure to companies in the digital asset space, through the development of new digital asset ETFs.

On July 19, 2024, the Company announced that it had acquired substantially all of the assets of CryptoManufaktur LLC (“**CMF**”), a blockchain node operator that provides trusted, secure services to decentralized protocols across the digital asset ecosystem.

On July 23, 2024, Galaxy announced that GAM in partnership with Invesco launched the Invesco Galaxy Ethereum ETF (“**QETH**”). QETH is a spot ETP that invests directly in physical ether to offer investors access to the performance of the market price of ether, as measured by the Lukka Prime Ethereum Reference Rate, which represents a fair market value for ether that is aligned to GAAP and IFRS guidelines.

On July 25, 2024, the Company and GAM announced an initial close of \$113 million for Galaxy Ventures Fund I LP, a venture capital fund focused on investing in early-stage companies across crypto protocols, software infrastructure, and financialized applications.

On September 10, 2024, the Company announced that GAM and State Street Global Advisors, the asset management business of State Street Corporation (NYSE: STT), had introduced three actively managed digital asset and disruptive technology focused ETFs sub-advised by GAM: SPDR® Galaxy Digital Asset Ecosystem ETF (DECO), SPDR® Galaxy Hedged Digital Asset, Ecosystem ETF (HECO) and SPDR® Galaxy Transformative Tech Accelerators ETF (TEKX).

On November 25, 2024, the Company announced that GDH LP closed an offering of US\$402.5 million aggregate principal amount of 2.50% exchangeable senior notes due in 2029. For further description of the terms of the exchangeable notes, see “*Capital Structure – Debt – 2029 Exchangeable Notes.*”

On November 27, 2024, Galaxy publicly filed an amended version of the registration statement on Form S-4 regarding the proposed Reorganization, originally filed on January 28, 2022 (amendments subsequently filed on February 9, 2023, August 11, 2023, December 22, 2023, May 13, 2024 and July 26, 2024), in response to comments from the SEC. Further information relating to the Reorganization can be found in this AIF and on the Company’s SEDAR+ profile.

On December 13, 2024, the Company announced that Anthony Paquette would be joining the Company as Chief Financial Officer. Anthony Paquette succeeded Alex Ioffe, who transitioned into a senior advisor role on January 1, 2025.

2023

On February 7, 2023, Damien Vanderwilt transitioned from his role as Co-President and Head of Global Markets at Galaxy to become a Senior Advisor and, on February 14, 2023, a member of Galaxy’s board of directors (the “**Board**”).

On February 21, 2023, the Company legally acquired the assets of GK8 through a sale process executed in connection with Celsius Network LLC’s Chapter 11 bankruptcy for approximately \$44 million. GK8 is a developer of secure technology solutions for self-custody of digital assets by institutions providing customers with software that allows them to generate and store the private keys to their digital assets, as well as to generate multi-signature backup keys, in a secure cold storage vault.

On April 26, 2023, Galaxy announced its entry into a strategic alliance with DWS, one of the world’s leading asset managers, with the aim of initially developing a comprehensive suite of exchange-traded products on certain digital assets in Europe.

On May 26, 2023, the Company announced that the TSX has approved the Company’s plan to renew its normal course issuer bid (the “**NCIB**”) to purchase up to 10,056,193 Ordinary Shares.

At the annual general meeting of the Shareholders on June 28, 2023 all seven individuals named as nominees in its information circular dated May 26, 2023 were elected as directors: Michael Novogratz, Bill Koutsouras, Richard Tavoso, Damien Vanderwilt, Dominic Docherty, Michael Daffey and Jane Dietze. Theagenis Iliadis and Nereida Flannery did not stand for re-election. Shareholders also approved the appointment of KPMG as the Company’s auditor.

On September 29, 2023, the Company announced that it entered into an Automatic Share Repurchase Plan with a broker in order to facilitate repurchases of Galaxy’s Ordinary Shares under its NCIB.

On December 13, 2023, Galaxy announced the intended formation of AllUnity, as part of a new partnership between DWS, Flow Traders and Galaxy, whose mission is to revolutionize the on-chain economy by issuing a fully collateralized EUR-denominated stablecoin. Galaxy’s wholly-owned subsidiary GK8 will

license its tokenization and secure technology solutions for self-custody to support AllUnity in developing its stablecoin.

2022

On January 28, 2022, the Company announced that it had publicly filed a registration statement on Form S-4 with the SEC relating to the proposed Reorganization. The Company has applied to list on the Nasdaq, upon completion of the ongoing SEC review and subject to stock exchange approval of such listing.

On March 2, 2022, the Company announced the appointment of Jane Dietze to the Board.

On May 16, 2022, the Company announced that the TSX has approved the Company's plan to commence a NCIB to purchase up to 10,596,720 Ordinary Shares.

At the annual general meeting of the Shareholders on June 29, 2022 all seven members of the Board named as nominees in its information circular dated May 26, 2022 were elected as directors: Michael Novogratz, Bill Koutsouras, Nereida Flannery, Theagenis Iliadis, Dominic Docherty, Michael Daffey and Jane Dietze. Shareholders also approved the appointment of KPMG as the Company's auditor.

On August 15, 2022, the Board voted to exercise the right to terminate the previously announced BitGo New York Trust Company, LLC ("**BitGo**") merger agreement in accordance with the terms of the agreement. The Company has not accrued any costs in relation to the termination. Notwithstanding the termination, the Company intends to complete the Reorganization and subsequently list on the Nasdaq upon completion of the review, receipt of shareholder approval and subject to stock exchange approval of such listing.

On October 24, 2022, the Company completed its repurchase pursuant to the NCIB of a total of 10,596,720 shares, the maximum number of shares under the NCIB, for a total cost of \$53.3 million.

On November 24, 2022, the GDH LPA was amended (the "**GDH LPA Amendments**") to (i) introduce a direct exchange mechanism whereby the Company or the U.S. Blocker Subsidiary may elect to effect the exchange of all or any portion of B Units subject to an exchange for cash, and (ii) allow for the consolidation of A Units in certain circumstances. For further information regarding the GDH LPA Amendments, see "*Capital Structure – GDH A Units*" and "*Capital Structure – GDH B Units*."

On December 28, 2022, the Company announced, that it has agreed to acquire the Helios bitcoin mining facility and its related operations from Argo Blockchain plc for approximately \$65 million.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Our Company

Galaxy is a digital asset and blockchain leader providing a diversified client base, including institutions and qualified individuals (being Eligible Contract Participants ("**ECPs**"), as defined by the U.S. *Commodities Exchange Act of 1936* (the "**CEA**"), knowledgeable employees of Galaxy and accredited investors, who are usually high net worth individuals ("**Qualified Individuals**")), access to the growing digital economy. Our full suite of services spans three complementary operating businesses: Global Markets, Asset Management, and Digital Infrastructure Solutions, each as described herein.

Our mission is to engineer a new economic paradigm. At Galaxy, we are connecting financial expertise with technological sophistication, institutions with Web3 innovations, and Silicon Valley agility with Wall Street savvy.

We are capitalizing on market opportunities made possible by the rapid evolution of the digital assets ecosystem. We have assembled a diverse, multi-disciplinary team that balances extensive experience throughout the legacy financial services industry with a deep appreciation for the most important aspects of the emerging digital asset and blockchain industry, namely technological innovation, purpose, and community.

Our business generates revenue primarily from the buying and selling of digital assets, as well as from net gains on digital assets and related investments, derivatives trading, blockchain rewards, bitcoin mining and hosting, fund management fees and bespoke lending. In addition to engaging in proprietary quantitative, arbitrage and macro trading strategies, our trading business, within GAM, provides spot and derivative executions, as well as liquidity to institutional clients, counterparties and venues that transact in cryptocurrencies and other digital assets. None of our 1,328 trading counterparties¹ represents a significant concentration risk to the firm. Our counterparty-facing trading activities are a profitable and growing part of the Galaxy business. Advisory, management and performance-based fees are generated by our GGM and GAM segments. Our venture portfolio, in our GAM segment, generates revenue through gains attributable to investments in early stage companies working on projects in the blockchain technology sector. Within our Digital Infrastructure Solutions business, following the acquisition of the Helios facility in December 2022, revenues generated from proprietary mining and fees from hosting of other miners have been growing. Additionally, blockchain rewards derived from our validation services business have grown with the acquisition of CMF in July 2024. As we continue to invest in our blockchain infrastructure business, we expect it to become a more meaningful driver of our financial results.

Galaxy is at the center of a rapidly developing digital assets industry through its three operating businesses described above, as well as its fourth “corporate and other” segment. The activities of our three operating business lines are described in detail under the heading “*Description of the Business—Our Products and Services*” below. For a discussion of our competitive positioning and the evolution of the digital assets industry, see “*Competition*.” Our business lines are subject to various regulations and government oversight, which is discussed in detail under the heading “*Market Controls and Regulation*.”

Our Products and Services

We operate three complementary operating businesses: Global Markets, Asset Management and Digital Infrastructure Solutions.

Global Markets

Galaxy Global Markets (“**GGM**”) provides comprehensive financial products and services to a diversified client base, including institutions and Qualified Individuals, within the digital asset ecosystem. GGM offers institutional-grade expertise and access to a broad range of digital asset products, including digital asset spot and derivatives trading, financing, capital markets and M&A advisory services.

GGM currently operates as two discrete businesses – Trading and Investment Banking.

¹ This trading counterparty count does not include counterparties that we face on digital asset trading platforms that match buyers and sellers, nor does it include those platforms themselves.

Trading

Galaxy's trading business ("**Trading**"), which we currently operate primarily through Galaxy Digital LLC, its subsidiaries and certain other affiliates including Galaxy Derivatives LLC ("**GDL**") (which has submitted to the NFA (as defined below) the forms necessary to register as a CFTC-regulated swap dealer), serviced 315 global active counterparties as of December 31, 2024 and provides liquidity on a principal basis across a variety of trading platforms and over-the-counter ("**OTC**") markets globally. Trading engages in a number of activities, on behalf of our customers and for its own account, around the buying, selling, lending and borrowing of cryptocurrencies and other digital assets, as well as derivatives referencing such digital assets. Our Trading business provides a full suite of service offerings, including: OTC spot liquidity provision on a principal basis, and on-exchange liquidity provision, OTC derivatives options and swaps trading, and bespoke lending and structured product offerings and lending. Trading also engages in proprietary quantitative, arbitrage and macro trading strategies. Galaxy's Trading business is a diversified revenue stream that can have varied and/or little correlation with cryptocurrency and digital asset market prices both individually and in the aggregate. The correlation of Trading's results to the values of cryptocurrencies and digital assets both individually and in the aggregate can vary significantly, including due to its implementation of derivatives and hedging strategies, market-neutral trading activities, and other quantitative strategies. Moreover, our trading business' counterparty-facing trading activities, while impacted at times by the underlying values of cryptocurrencies and digital assets, can also result in profitmaking during periods of elevated volatility that would drive prices higher or lower both individually and in the aggregate, or conversely, could result in losses.

Our trading strategies include principal trading and liquidity provision across the full spectrum of trading platform and OTC products. Trading provides liquidity for trading in coins/tokens, options/volatility, and structured products including bitcoin and other digital asset futures and derivatives. In this capacity, our trading business provides liquidity on a principal basis on a variety of centralized trading platforms and OTC markets. Trading maintains a list of centralized trading platforms that are approved as trading counterparties and platforms, and with whom our team spends extensive time working to electronically integrate for access and information flow. The approval of such trading platforms is based on due diligence of such platforms that considers whether the platform conducts anti-money laundering ("**AML**") and know-your-client due diligence, its regulatory jurisdiction and its cybersecurity measures. Additionally, Galaxy engages a service that continuously monitors the public website of the trading platforms and other public sources for observable data on compromised systems, security diligence, user behavior, and data breaches, and computes a security rating on each platform. Trading's in-house engineering team has built and continues to enhance a sophisticated and proprietary trading platform that hosts and facilitates these activities, which we believe differentiates us from the rest of the market, including traditional financial institutions that operate in significantly larger scale with expensive, legacy technology stacks. Trading's proprietary trading platform is custom-built to allow institutional clients to access liquidity in the cryptocurrency markets, sourced from Trading's numerous onboarded trading venues. All onboarded trading counterparties that access our electronic platform, in addition to first going through our comprehensive screening, anti-money laundering, and onboarding process, sign an additional electronic trading agreement. Our trading platform offers trading clients the ability to view spot prices, trade in firm-approved tokens, and view trade and settlement history.

Trading maintains strong relationships with a large number of spot and futures trading platforms and custodians, and fiat banking partners, which enables it to move capital and assets around efficiently in order to provide competitively priced liquidity, achieve cross-market opportunities, and avoid single points of failure or risk.

Galaxy's trading business is firmly committed to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations currently in existence. Trading also strives to be a thought leader in providing information and assistance

to global regulators, and to establish industry-wide best practices as the industry matures. Trading has adopted policies, procedures and controls that are designed to prevent and detect money laundering and any activity that facilitates money laundering, the funding of terrorist activities, or violations of regulations promulgated by applicable government agencies.

As it pertains to Galaxy's trading counterparties, we require that any counterparty undergo screening under our anti-money laundering program, which includes:

- conducting due diligence to verify each potential counterparty identity to the extent reasonable and practicable;
- obtaining representations and warranties from such counterparty relating to the source of funds being transacted, compliance with all applicable legal requirements, and any other representations and warranties as Trading's anti-money laundering Compliance Officer may deem appropriate;
- conducting due diligence efforts to screen the names and addresses of counterparties and, where relevant, the beneficial owners of such counterparties against the List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") by the U.S. Department of the Treasury or pursuant to EU and/or U.K. regulations (as the latter are extended to the Cayman Islands by Statutory Instrument) and/or Cayman Islands legislation and refusing to transact with such counterparties or accept investments from any such listed persons;
- screening payments and transactions for those prohibited by U.S. law, EU law or U.K. law because they involve a person or entity that (i) is a citizen or resident of, (ii) has a place of business in, or is organized under the laws of, or (iii) is the government of, a country or territory subject to a U.S. trade embargo administered by OFAC or subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations, the EU, the U.K. and/or the Cayman Islands;
- obtaining representations to confirm that a counterparty or an investor in a fund is not a "foreign shell bank," which is generally defined as a foreign bank without a physical presence in any country; and
- carrying out such other procedures as may be necessary to assure Trading's compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

We also have internal procedures to address buying and selling of digital assets that raise, or might potentially raise, significant governmental, policy or regulatory concerns or are subject or likely subject to a specialized regulatory regime, such as the U.S. federal securities or commodities laws or similar laws in other significant jurisdictions, in order to ensure such trading complies with applicable laws.

We borrow and originate unsecured and secured fiat and cryptocurrency-denominated loans. Galaxy's trading business borrows fiat and digital assets from ECPs and from digital asset trading platforms including DeFi protocols for general liquidity purposes, including but not limited to inventory for its trading businesses, counterparty trade settlement, collateral management and lending. Borrowings from ECPs and digital asset trading platforms typically occur on a short-term basis (i.e., less than one year) and the majority are callable/overnight.

Trading lends fiat and digital assets to ECPs who use the assets for growth capital, market making, general liquidity, hedging purposes or inventory for trade ideas. Trading typically lends fiat and digital assets to

ECPs on an oversecured basis against other fiat and digital assets as collateral. Trading occasionally accepts corporate assets as collateral. The loans are generally short term (i.e., less than one year) and have Loan-to-Values (“LTVs”) that range from 50% to 75%. In certain circumstances, such as where there are asymmetric risk profiles that favor Trading, we will also consider lending at LTVs up to 100%. Galaxy limits the types of collateral it will accept, which typically includes a limited list of the most liquid and largest market capital digital assets such as bitcoin, ether, Solana and USD Coin (“USDC”) as well as U.S. dollars and other fiat currencies. Galaxy has in the past also accepted tangible assets such as mining facilities or equipment as collateral. Galaxy uses average daily volume (“ADV”) to set appropriate collateral levels which are not to exceed a certain percentage of daily volume; however we will allow counterparties to post additional collateral above the percentage of the daily volume limit if we believe we are sufficiently over collateralized as this improves our credit position. Though Galaxy may consider accepting assets that are not part of the standard aforementioned digital asset list or U.S. dollars and other fiat currencies, such assets are considered at lower LTVs and are accepted infrequently.

In addition to the lending and borrowing restrictions mentioned above, Galaxy typically limits total collateral posted by a single counterparty to less than 10-20% of the ADV depending on the LTV of the total collateral.

However, we will allow counterparties to post additional collateral above the percentage of the daily volume limit if we believe we are sufficiently over collateralized as this improves our credit position. ADV figures are calculated using real volume data and typically focus on the most liquid trading platforms that have been internally approved for trading with Galaxy. In some rare instances total collateral by counterparty may exceed the 10-20% of the ADV; in these cases, Galaxy will typically have a lower LTV on the loans. Additionally, Galaxy may limit the assets borrowed or loaned based on certain market events or other factors, which may include pending airdrops, hard forks (either contentious or non-contentious) and particular dynamics around funding markets (such as perpetual swap funding) as these events can have risk or economic implications.

Furthermore, in the general course of our business, we participate in networks with proof-of-stake consensus algorithms, and we may earn rewards in the form of the native token of the network. We stake proprietary digital assets to validator nodes for which we run the infrastructure, as well as to validator nodes run by third parties. We continue to legally own the staked digital assets and can control their use, and record any staking revenue we generate from proprietary digital assets as a component of revenue. We also provide liquidity to DeFi protocols in return for yield. The protocols may utilize the liquidity to lend, sell or stake the digital assets. The protocols typically control the use of the deposited digital assets. The Company typically receives protocol specific receipt tokens to redeem deposits in the future. Yield generated from the DeFi protocols is also recognized in revenue.

The continued growth of our operating businesses requires additional capital to facilitate trading activity, counterparty trade settlement, collateral management and lending. Trading’s lending business grew with increased demand for institutional borrowing. As such, Trading increased the amount of digital assets lent during 2024, which facilitated the growth of our businesses. As of December 31, 2024, Trading had \$579.5 million of digital assets on loan; an additional \$448.0 million associated with DeFi protocols; and \$1.5 billion of digital assets borrowed for firmwide activities including digital assets borrowed from DeFi protocols. The majority of Trading’s digital assets on loan were secured as of December 31, 2024.

The downturn in 2022 exerted pressure on crypto-native protocols and companies, exposing unsustainable designs and business models. Several centralized crypto lending firms became undercollateralized and eventually insolvent, leading to losses for investors and customers of these businesses. In November 2022, FTX.com (“FTX”) filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection after halting client withdrawals. The

insolvency and bankruptcy of FTX, which was one of the world's largest digital asset trading platforms at the time, caused meaningful declines in digital asset prices, sending bitcoin and Ether to new annual lows. The unwinding of the crypto credit ecosystem led to deleveraging and a low liquidity environment, placing additional downward pressure on digital asset prices. The liquidity crunch, in the wake of FTX's bankruptcy, made operating in the crypto-industry significantly more challenging. While Galaxy's lending and trading activities were diminished during 2022 and 2023 compared to 2021, none of Galaxy's businesses, including Trading, have experienced excessive redemptions or withdrawals nor have they suspended redemptions or withdrawals.

Digital assets borrowed and lent are restricted to digital assets approved for transacting by Trading's internal policies and procedures. As of December 31, 2024, approximately 87% of the digital assets that we borrowed, including digital assets borrowed from DeFi protocols, were concentrated between bitcoin (62%), ether (13%), DAI (7%), SOL (5%), and their associated tokens (such as WETH and WBTC); USDC (68%), ether (16%), SOL (13%) and their associated tokens constitute approximately 97% of the digital assets that we lent; bitcoin (67%), ether (18%) and their associated tokens constitute approximately 85% of our digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols. Trading calculates the amount of digital assets lent based on the prevailing market rate on the date of issuance from an aggregate pricing source unless otherwise specified with the counterparty pursuant to a mutually agreed upon Master Lending Agreement. Digital assets lent may be owned outright by Trading, borrowed or represent counterparty collateral. Collateral received from our borrowers is typically a small portion of the aggregate collateral held of that asset or assets where Galaxy has extensive liquidity. All digital assets borrowed and lent are liquid and trade on multiple venues. We are an institutional borrower and lender. We do not engage in microloans.

Galaxy conducts its lending activities through Galaxy Digital LLC and Galaxy DBL, LLC (which was formerly known as "Drawbridge Lending" prior to Galaxy's acquisition of Drawbridge). The lending activities performed by such entities are substantially the same, and the entities can originate loans interchangeably. Galaxy utilizes Galaxy DBL, LLC to originate loans in states where it holds the license required to engage in regulated lending activity within such state and Galaxy Digital LLC does not hold such license.

Galaxy's Trading business outside of Galaxy Prime does not currently hold or custody assets for the benefit of, or on behalf of, third parties. Galaxy Prime is operated through GalaxyOne Prime LLC outside of New York and will operate through GalaxyOne Prime NY LLC in New York, once that entity is launched, together referred to as "GPL." GalaxyOne Prime LLC is a Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ("FinCEN") -registered money services business with multiple state money transmitter licenses that launched in 2021. GalaxyOne Prime NY LLC has applied to become a FinCEN-registered money services business. GalaxyOne Prime NY LLC has also applied to the New York State Department of Financial Services ("NYDFS") for a New York virtual currency license and a New York money transmitter license. GalaxyOne Prime NY LLC will provide services solely to New York-based customers and intends to commence operations after approval of the licenses for which it has applied. GPL holds its customers' cash balances in omnibus deposit accounts maintained in the name of GalaxyOne Prime LLC or, when launched, GalaxyOne Prime NY LLC, as applicable, for the benefit of its customers with one or more Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") -insured depository institutions. GPL has not provided its customers with any indication that customers would receive FDIC pass-through insurance on any such cash balances held at insured depository institutions because it has not yet come to a definitive view as to whether such pass-through insurance would, in fact, be available. Galaxy may consider this issue further in the future. Certain client cash balances held by GalaxyOne Prime LLC are subject to lending arrangements with GalaxyOne Prime LLC where GalaxyOne Prime LLC has the right to rehypothecate such cash balances. This cash, once rehypothecated, is moved into one or more of Galaxy's proprietary accounts with one or more banks

that are members of the FDIC, where it may be used by Galaxy in its business. Customers would not be eligible to receive FDIC pass-through insurance on rehypothecated cash. In accordance with NYDFS guidance, GalaxyOne Prime NY LLC will not rehypothecate customer assets.

GPL does not itself hold digital assets in custody or hold customer digital assets on digital asset trading platforms. GPL is party to certain user or custodial services agreements with third-party custodians that set forth the terms under which these third-party custodians will establish and maintain custody accounts on their books on GPL's behalf. Such agreements contain standard provisions concerning the creation, maintenance and safekeeping of GPL's omnibus accounts held by these custodians, such as fees relating to custodial services, procedures for initiating and settling transactions, provisions relating to GPL's indemnification of the third-party custodians and limitations of the third-party custodian's liability, and termination rights. Such agreements generally include a representation by the third-party custodian that it will safekeep the digital assets and segregate all digital assets from the assets of the custodian and those of other customers of the custodian. Under such agreements, the third-party custodians are typically obligated to obtain and maintain insurance coverage in such types and amounts as are commercially reasonable for the custodial services they provide. GPL primarily relies on the insurance policies held by the third-party custodians for the digital assets held in custody on a pass through basis, and is not itself a party to these policies. GPL has also procured its own crime policy to cover losses of custodied assets in order to supplement the insurance policies held by the third-party custodians. GalaxyOne Prime LLC customers' digital assets may be held at the following third-party custodians: Coinbase, Gemini or BitGo.

Pursuant to the terms of the custodial services agreement with Coinbase, Coinbase is required to maintain insurance in such types and amounts as are commercially reasonable for the custodial services it provides. Coinbase has publicly disclosed that it has insurance coverage pursuant to policies held by Coinbase Global, Inc., which procures fidelity (or crime) insurance coverage of up to \$320 million in aggregate. This insurance coverage is limited to losses of the digital assets Coinbase custodies on behalf of its clients, resulting from theft, including internal theft by employees of Coinbase and its subsidiaries and theft or fraud by a director of Coinbase if the director is acting in the capacity of an employee of Coinbase or its subsidiaries. Coinbase, however, will not be liable for any amount greater than the value of these supported digital assets on deposit in clients' custodial account(s) at the time of the event giving rise to the liability, subject further to the maximum liability limit of \$100 million for each cold storage address, in some cases.

Pursuant to the terms of the custodial services agreement with BitGo, BitGo is required to maintain insurance in such types and amounts as are commercially reasonable for the custodial services it provides. BitGo indicates that it maintains digital asset insurance of up to \$250 million, which provides coverage against loss, theft and misuse in certain situations. Galaxy primarily utilizes BitGo's hot wallet solutions, which are not covered by BitGo's insurance, as BitGo does not hold all the keys to such hot wallets. Galaxy's use of BitGo's cold wallet solutions, however, is covered by BitGo's digital asset insurance.

Gemini Trust Company, LLC ("**Gemini**") has advised us that it maintains digital asset insurance of up to \$125 million, of which \$25 million insures hot wallets and \$100 million insures cold wallets. Gemini has advised us that its digital asset insurance policies provide coverage against fraud, theft, and cyber-security breaches that result in a loss of digital assets where Gemini has been deemed responsible. However, such coverage is subject to standard exclusions, including the exclusion of losses determined to be the fault or responsibility of the customer, acts of terrorism or war.

Third-party custodians may employ hot/warm wallets or cold storage to hold these assets. Third-party custodians typically hold the private keys to GPL customers' digital assets and GPL has no access to the private keys or shards of the private keys to the funds held with such custodians. With certain custodians with whom GPL uses a multi-party computation wallet, each private key that is generated within the custodial platform is split into several shares, each encrypted and stored separately. In such cases, GPL may

hold some, but not all, shares to the private key and the third-party custodian will hold the remaining share to the private key, which is needed for full assembly of the private key. Aggregate client omnibus account balances held with custodians can be viewed on the blockchain; however, specific client ownership of assets is not delineated or viewable on the blockchain. GPL maintains an internal ledger that records and tracks ownership of customer assets on behalf of customers and performs daily reconciliation of total assets maintained in each omnibus account. We have instituted policies and procedures to monitor and prevent commingling of assets. Refer to “*Description of the Business—Safeguarding of Digital Assets*” for more information about the procedures in place around the wallets in which digital assets are stored.

Investment Banking

Our investment banking business, (“**Investment Banking**”), which we operate through Galaxy Digital Partners LLC, a Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“**FINRA**”)-registered broker-dealer, and Galaxy Digital Labs LLC offers expert financial and strategic advisory services for the digital assets, Web3 and blockchain technology sector. The team provides specialized crypto expertise while offering an expansive suite of financial services to public and private clients globally. In particular, Investment Banking helps clients execute transactions, including M&A transactions and divestitures, provides restructuring advisory services and offers equity and debt capital markets services, including project financing.

On July 24, 2019, Galaxy Digital Partners LLC was approved by FINRA to act as an underwriter to registered public offerings of equity, debt or other corporate securities in the United States, and is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. Galaxy Digital Partners LLC has not been approved by FINRA to do a digital assets business and does not trade digital assets, nor digital asset securities, but rather is focused on providing services to companies that are themselves focused on the digital asset industry. Galaxy Digital Partners LLC is currently authorized by FINRA to engage in the following types of businesses:

- Underwriting or selling group participation (corporate securities other than mutual funds);
- Placements of securities that, under SEC Regulation A or Regulation D (as defined below), are not required to be registered under federal securities laws;
- Business advisory services to issuers or other institutional investors, such as mergers and acquisitions, debt financing, equity financing, leveraged buy-outs and distressed corporate advisory; and
- Referrals of broker-dealers, hedge funds and investors to unaffiliated broker-dealers for order execution, clearance and settlement.

Investment Banking is a diversified revenue stream that can be uncorrelated with cryptocurrency and digital asset market prices. In November 2019, Investment Banking completed its first two initial public offering mandates, acting as a Co-Manager for the Silvergate Capital Corporation listing on the NYSE and as a joint-bookrunner for the listing of Canaan Inc. on Nasdaq. Significantly, in June 2020, Investment Banking served as a sell-side advisor to Blockfolio on its sale to FTX Trading Limited for \$150 million.

Since December 31, 2021, Investment Banking advised on the successful close of the following transactions:

- Exclusive financial advisor and sole placement to Qredo on its Series A financing;
- Sole placement agent to Compute North on the equity component of its Series C financing;

- Exclusive financial advisor to Blockdaemon on its acquisition of Gem;
- Financial advisor to Thunder Bridge Capital Partners IV, Inc., on its business combination agreement with Coincheck;
- Exclusive financial advisor to Algorand and Hivemind on a take-private acquisition of Napster;
- Exclusive financial advisor to Blockdaemon on its acquisition of Sepior;
- Exclusive financial advisor to Genesis Volatility on its sale to Amberdata;
- Exclusive financial advisor and sole placement agent to CoreWeave on its strategic investment from Magnetar Capital;
- Financial advisor to Galaxy on its acquisition of the Helios bitcoin mining facility and related operations from Argo Blockchain;
- Exclusive financial advisor to Pantera on the sale of its equity stake in Bitstamp to Ripple Labs;
- Financial advisor to undisclosed seller on sale of its equity stake in Unchained Capital;
- Exclusive financial advisor to Gamercraft on its pre-Series A financing round;
- Exclusive financial advisor to Securitize on its acquisition of Onramp Invest;
- Investment Banker to the Debtors on Prime Trust restructuring and wind down process;
- Exclusive financial advisor to Securitize on its \$47 million strategic financing;
- Exclusive financial advisor to Toposware in its sale to Polygon;
- Exclusive financial advisor to Bitstamp in its sale to Robinhood (transaction close pending);
- Exclusive financial advisor to Attestant in its sale to Bitwise; and
- Financial advisor to Thunder Bridge Capital in its merger with Coincheck.

Asset Management

Our asset management business, GAM, which we currently operate primarily through Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP, is a global asset management platform providing investors access to the digital asset ecosystem via a diverse suite of institutional-grade investment vehicles that span ETF and Alternative Investment strategies.

GAM managed \$5.7 billion² in assets across a dozen investment strategies as of December 31, 2024, a 9% increase year-over-year and 22% quarter-over-quarter. \$511.0 million of the \$5.7 billion of assets under management (“AUM”) represented engagements managed by GAM to unwind portfolios on behalf of the estate of FTX. Excluding these opportunistic assets, GAM’s AUM grew 66% year-over-year to \$5.2 billion as of December 31, 2024, driven by \$1.9 billion of net market appreciation and \$1.7 billion of gross inflows, partially offset by \$1.5 billion of gross outflows, and increased 22% quarter-over-quarter as of December 31, 2024, driven by \$213.0 million of gross inflows and \$1.2 billion of net market appreciation, partially offset by \$435.0 million of gross outflows.

GAM’s ETFs include a suite of passive and active products developed in partnership with leading asset managers across the United States, Canada, Brazil and Europe. GAM’s passive ETFs feature regulated, spot digital asset ETFs, while its active ETFs provide exposure to digital assets and other disruptive technologies. GAM’s partnerships include: 1) CI Asset Management, where Galaxy has developed and launched three crypto ETFs listed in Canada; 2) Itaú Asset Management, where Galaxy launched a bitcoin ETF in Brazil; 3) DWS, where Galaxy launched bitcoin and ether exchange traded commodities in Europe on Deutsche Börse in April 2024; 4) Invesco, where Galaxy launched a spot bitcoin ETF (BTCO) in January 2024 and a spot ether ETF (QETH) in July 2024; and 5) State Street Global Advisors, where Galaxy launched three actively managed digital asset and disruptive technology focused ETFs that offer investors exposure to digital asset and disruptive technology equities, cryptocurrencies, derivatives, cash, and cash-like instruments (tickers: DECO, HECO, TEKX).

GAM’s Alternative investment strategies encompass actively managed long-biased and long-short funds, and a venture franchise. GAM offers a Liquid Crypto Fund designed to provide access to both core and next generation digital assets and an Absolute Return Fund, launched in 2025, which employs a multi-asset strategy with long and short positions across the digital asset ecosystem and adjacent disruptive technologies. GAM’s venture franchise includes Galaxy Interactive, which invests at the intersection of content, technology and social commerce, with a focus on video games and the infrastructure powering immersive virtual worlds. Additionally, its inaugural crypto venture fund, which had an initial close of over \$100 million in summer 2024, targets early-stage investments in crypto protocols, software infrastructure, and financialized applications. The venture franchise also features two global multi-manager venture funds and a subset of Galaxy’s balance sheet venture investments.

Galaxy’s Crypto Ventures invests in traditionally structured companies as well as companies building digital asset networks capitalized by tokens. The venture portfolio’s investment objective is to identify, invest in, and support category-defining companies and networks that we anticipate will grow the cryptoeconomy and shape the adoption of the ecosystem. Additionally, we make strategic investments in the equity and debt of companies operating in similar or adjacent businesses to Galaxy with an eye towards future commercial relationships and/or strategic alignment of interests. From time to time, we also allocate our balance sheet to warehouse investments and provide seed capital for future asset management strategies.

With respect to our venture portfolio held directly on Galaxy’s balance sheet, the Investment Committee, consisting of the Chief Investment Officer, co-heads of Crypto Ventures, the General Counsel (ex-officio) and Chief Financial Officer (ex-officio), makes determinations about investment purchases. The Investment Committee’s decisions are generally based on written investment memos prepared by Galaxy’s investment professionals based on their due diligence. The Investment Committee meets regularly to discuss and

² AUM is inclusive of sub-advised funds, committed capital closed-end vehicles, seed investments by affiliates, affiliated and unaffiliated separately managed accounts, and fund of fund products. Changes in AUM are generally the result of performance, contributions, withdrawals, liquidations, opportunistic mandate wins and sales.

approve proposed investments (including subsequent rounds of funding in the same portfolio company). Sales of equity investments in portfolio companies are proposed by the portfolio managers and approved by Galaxy's Chief Investment Officer.

GAM utilizes third party Qualified Custodians (as required by the U.S. *Investment Advisers Act of 1940* (“**Advisers Act**”)) to maintain and safeguard client assets, which are segregated from the assets of the custodians and Galaxy proprietary assets. Where possible, as a further risk mitigation tool, GAM employs a multi-custodial model for fund assets and requires insurance from our custody providers. GAM leverages Big Four audit firms to audit our funds and utilizes independent, unaffiliated fund administrators for all our funds.

GAM Timeline

- In February 2022, GAM launched the CI Galaxy Multi-Crypto ETF (Ticker: CMCX).
- In May 2022, GAM launched the Galaxy Liquid Alpha Fund.
- In May 2022, GAM partnered with VettaFi to launch the Alerian Galaxy Cryptocurrency-Focused Blockchain Technology Index and the Alerian Galaxy Immersive Digital Worlds Index.
- In May 2022, GAM partnered with CI Financial on the launch of two equity-based ETFs: the CI Galaxy Blockchain ETF (Ticker: CBCX) and CI Galaxy Metaverse ETF (Ticker: CMVX).
- In November 2022, GAM announced a strategic partnership with Itaú Asset Management to develop a comprehensive suite of Brazilian-listed, physically backed, digital asset exchange-traded funds. The first ETF of the new partnership, the IT Now Bloomberg Galaxy Bitcoin ETF (Ticker: BITI11) was launched in November, as well.
- In April 2023, GAM announced a strategic alliance with DWS, one of the world's leading asset managers, with the initial aim of developing a comprehensive suite of exchange-traded products on certain digital assets in Europe.
- In the quarter ended September 30, 2023, GAM entered into a mandate to manage and unwind certain trust assets within FTX's liquid portfolio.
- In January 2024, GAM partnered with Invesco (NYSE: IVZ), to launch BTCO, a spot bitcoin ETF. BTCO invests directly in physical bitcoin to allow investors to gain exposure to the market price of bitcoin through an ETF.
- In April 2024, GAM partnered with DWS Group to launch two new Xtrackers exchange traded commodity products (“ETCs”) that track 1:1 the performance of bitcoin and ether and are physically backed by their respective digital assets.
- In June 2024, GAM closed the first raise for its inaugural Crypto Venture Fund, which seeks to invest in blockchain-related opportunities across financialized applications, software infrastructure and protocols.
- In June 2024, GAM, in partnership with State Street Global Advisors, announced the launch of three actively managed ETFs (tickers: DECO, HECO, TEKX) which offer

investors exposure to digital asset and disruptive technology equities, spot cryptocurrencies, derivatives, cash, and cash-like instruments.

- In July 2024, GAM partnered with Invesco, to launch QETH, a spot Ethereum ETF. QETH invests directly in physical ether to allow investors to gain exposure to the market price of ether through an ETF.
- In January 2025, GAM announced the launch of the Galaxy Absolute Return Fund, a fundamentals driven, multi-asset hedge fund capitalizing on opportunities identified within the digital asset ecosystem and adjacent disruptive technologies. The Fund invests across publicly traded equities, ETPs, derivatives, and credit instruments to generate alpha with no direct crypto token exposure.

As of December 31, 2024, GAM had AUM of approximately \$5.7 billion consisting of \$3.5 billion in ETF strategies and \$2.2 billion in Alternative investment strategies.

Digital Infrastructure Solutions

Our mining, self-custody technology and validator solutions businesses, Galaxy Digital Infrastructure Solutions (“**GDIS**”), which we primarily operate through Galaxy Power LLC, GDS Crypto Technologies Israel Ltd and Galaxy Strategic Opportunities LLC, focuses on developing, operating and investing in data center and digital asset infrastructure, including bitcoin mining, staking and self-custody technology.

Galaxy Mining

Galaxy’s mining business (“**Mining**”), consists of our bitcoin mining operations. The Mining business operates across North America, with a majority of our activity occurring at our flagship campus, Helios, in West Texas. Helios has approximately 200 megawatts (“**MW**”) of energized mining capacity, with firm capacity approval from both ERCOT and the Wind Energy Transmission of Texas to scale up to 800 MW of power from the existing interconnect. In addition to the 800 MW of power we are already approved for at our Helios campus, we have an additional 1.7 gigawatts under various stages of load study. We anticipate some portion of the incremental megawatts to be approved in the next several months, allowing us to further scale our capacity at our Helios campus.

The profitability of our Mining operations is dependent on several key factors, including the prevailing bitcoin prices, the overall Bitcoin network hash rate, the reliable operation of our mining equipment, and our ability to manage our power cost. Bitcoin prices, power costs and network hash rate are the key macro variables that most significantly impact our Mining business.

Galaxy’s average marginal cost to mine, net of curtailment credits, was approximately \$26,000 during the year ended December 31, 2024. The average price of one bitcoin was approximately \$65,964 and \$28,859 during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Mined bitcoin may be utilized to fund operations across Galaxy businesses. Across our data center footprint, our mission has always been to monetize our electrical capacity and infrastructure with the intention of maximizing profit. With the rising demand for highly reliable power and data center infrastructure – driven by accelerated artificial intelligence growth in the United States – our Helios campus has strategically evolved to meet these needs. In March 2025, further to the term sheet announced in November 2024, Galaxy entered into the Lease Agreement with CoreWeave, a key player in scalable, efficient computing solutions for AI and other HPC applications. As part of this agreement, Galaxy will deliver 133 MW of critical IT capacity to host

CoreWeave's AI/HPC infrastructure at our Helios campus, utilizing roughly 200 MW of gross power capacity.

Blockchain Infrastructure Services

In addition to mining and HPC, Galaxy is also focused on various emerging areas of blockchain infrastructure, including by supporting the integrity of protocols and projects by operating validator nodes to secure blockchain networks, by supporting the development of emerging blockchain technologies and by offering self-custody technology solutions to institutional customers through GK8. Galaxy operates public mainnet infrastructure providing transaction validation services for the Ethereum, Solana, Celestia, Avalanche and Sui blockchain networks, among others, which allows holders of certain digital assets to participate in securing Proof of Stake (“**PoS**”) networks and the consensus validation process, as well as earn staking rewards.

Galaxy's Blockchain Infrastructure Services business operates within our Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment. The Blockchain Infrastructure Services team operates the infrastructure that allows Galaxy and its counterparties to stake or delegate their digital assets to participate in PoS consensus. Staking comes in several forms and generally refers to the act of participating in the validation process of a PoS system, in which holders of digital assets either (1) stake those assets directly to a validator node they operate or (2) delegate their assets or otherwise provide the voting power allocated to those assets to a validator node operated by another address such that the delegator retains control of their assets (“**Delegated Staking**”). In either case, a staker generally receives rewards in connection with performing or contributing to another's validation services for the system. Galaxy participates in staking activities by operating validator nodes, staking its proprietary digital assets to those nodes, and providing non-custodial digital asset staking services for counterparties. Galaxy's non-custodial digital asset staking services involves the use of its proprietary computer hardware, systems and software to facilitate validation and staking processes on certain blockchain protocols (“**Staking Services**”). In performing Staking Services, Galaxy provides technological infrastructure and administrative support to carry out technological aspects of the staking process for its counterparties, but Galaxy never owns or takes custody of any of the staked digital assets. With the acquisition of CMF, Galaxy also provides staking infrastructure on the Ethereum blockchain on behalf of a liquid staking platform. Unlike Delegated Staking, Ethereum staking is not natively delegable and so requires Galaxy's validator to sign an exit transaction in order for the ether to be unstaked by the counterparty. For these Staking Services, Galaxy receives a percentage of staking rewards that are allocated to its counterparties in accordance with the rules of the relevant blockchain protocols or smart contracts for validating blockchain transactions. Galaxy does not guarantee or determine any particular quantum of staking rewards or rate of return to its counterparties and does not hold itself out as offering a particular yield or return on their staked tokens. Galaxy sets the percentage of staking rewards it receives as fee for providing the technological infrastructure in Delegated Staking arrangements.

Galaxy's non-custodial digital asset Staking Services are generally available to digital asset users, including users who are not customers of or otherwise have any relationship with Galaxy. Other than where Galaxy is providing staking infrastructure as described above, the non-custodial digital asset Staking Services are primarily targeted to a limited group of institutional customers that qualify as “accredited investors” within the meaning of Rule 501 of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933 (“**Regulation D**”) who have invested their staked digital assets in vehicles such as the Galaxy Digital Crypto Vol Fund, formerly the Galaxy DBL Crypto Vol (the “**CPO**,” a Galaxy sponsored Fund). These institutional customers stake their digital assets through this Galaxy affiliate and delegate certain staking validation rights with respect to the tokens that they hold. Galaxy earns revenues from staking rewards generated from the CPO's staked digital assets, in addition to the management fees from the fund. Galaxy receives written representations from all its customers who stake their digital assets through the CPO that they are accredited investors under Regulation D. See “*Description of the Business—Our Business Model—Drawbridge Lending.*” In addition

to the customers who stake their digital assets through Galaxy, because the blockchain networks for which Galaxy provides non-custodial digital asset staking services are open and permissionless, Galaxy cannot prevent other digital asset holders from delegating to Galaxy validators and it is possible that such other delegators may exist at any given time.

GK8 Self-Custody Technology

Galaxy's self-custody technology solution, which we operate through Galaxy GDS Crypto Technologies Israel Ltd, comprises the assets of GK8 acquired in February 2023. GK8 licenses self-custody software technology to customers that allows customers to generate and store the private keys to their digital assets, as well as to generate multi-signature backup keys, in a secure cold storage vault.

The Cryptoeconomy

Cryptocurrencies and Blockchain Technology Already Span Multiple Sectors within the Global Economy

Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies were the first widely used applications of blockchain technology. Though we believe that the use of digital assets, including bitcoin, (a non-inflationary coin, often referred to as "digital gold"), for payments and as stores of value alone represents a large opportunity for the adoption of blockchain technologies, the use cases of blockchain technology have widened far beyond this. Other blockchains, notably Ethereum and its ecosystem, have developed substantially and expanded the addressable markets for blockchain technology.

Blockchain technology allows a network of computers to agree at regular intervals on a set of facts, namely the state of a distributed ledger. Such ledgers can contain different types of shared data, such as transaction records, data records (for example, medical records), attributes of transactions, credentials, and other pieces of information. The ledger is often secured through a mix of concepts from cryptography and game theory and, if properly implemented, does not require centralized trusted entities (such as financial institutions) to maintain it. This decentralization ensures that innovations on blockchain networks are not limited by geographic and geopolitical constraints.

Features and Applications of Digital Assets, Cryptocurrency, and Blockchain Technology

- *Decentralized, Distributed Networks:* On a blockchain, changes to the database (i.e., transactions) are recorded chronologically, forming an immutable chain. Transactions can be more or less private or anonymous depending on how the technology is implemented. The ledger is distributed across many participants in the network—it does not exist in one place. Instead, copies exist with and are simultaneously updated by every fully participating node in that blockchain's ecosystem, making it difficult or impossible to alter the transaction history.
- *Secure and Efficient Means of Recording and Propagating Wide-Ranging Sets of Data:* A block can contain transactions and data of many types—currency, intellectual property, identity, or property titles, just to name a few. The types of databases that can be implemented on the blockchain are broad and include, among others, databases similar to a bank ledger that record statements of accounts or transactions, or any other digital record of asset ownership, an identity system, land registry or even the rights and obligations defined in a contract. Blockchain-focused applications, in use and under development, include asset title transfers, secure timestamping, counterfeit and fraud detection systems, secure document and contract signing, distributed cloud storage and identity management.

- *Distributed Nature Reduces Costs and Enables New Business Models:* Blockchain technology can reduce the cost of verifying transaction data. One advantage of blockchains is the ability to launch and operate a marketplace without the need for an intermediary. A blockchain allows a decentralized network of economic participants to achieve consensus about the true state of shared data. Together these features enable the development of digital asset trading platforms that can allow for new types of business models without intermediaries that operate globally as we have seen with decentralized trading platforms such as Uniswap and permissionless lend/borrow applications such as Aave. One of the largest decentralized trading platforms, Uniswap, is not-upgradeable, meaning there is no way to alter its application code. Other major DeFi applications leverage modifiable smart contracts governed by multisig quorums that possess limited upgrade capabilities. Specifically, they can pause markets entirely (in the case of a vulnerability) or block malicious community governance votes, but cannot intermediate transactions or abscond with user funds.
- *Reduced Need for Centralized and Traditionally Limited Access Points to Capital:* The resulting marketplaces are characterized by increased competition, lower barriers to entry, faster innovation, greater transparency, and reduced censorship risk. Participants within the ecosystem can invest to support and operate shared infrastructure without yielding market power to a platform operator. Blockchains challenge the existing revenue models and accumulated knowledge and resources of incumbents, while opening opportunities for startups, the provision of public goods and software protocols, distributed data ownership, auctions accessible to wide participation, and reputation systems. These resulting marketplaces for tokens and cryptocurrencies continue to grow in popularity as measured by volumes and active addresses.
- *Removal of Geographic and Geopolitical Constraints:* As decentralized global networks are built to be trustless and secure against the actions of any one participant, they benefit from being agnostic to operating in any one region or nation, which is different from most centralized organizations. One benefit of this structural feature is that the impact any one external actor can have in imposing its views, political or otherwise, on a network is reduced significantly. Another benefit is that network participants do not need to implicitly attribute value to any ideology or sovereignty in order to interact with, hold, or transact in digital assets and cryptocurrencies.

Expansion of Cryptocurrency Universe

After the launch of the Bitcoin network in 2009, and as bitcoin increased in popularity, the idea of decentralized and encrypted currencies spread, and the first alternative cryptocurrencies began to appear. These “altcoins” (meaning, “alternative to bitcoin”) generally tried or claimed to improve on the original bitcoin design by offering greater speed, anonymity, or some other advantage. Among the first to emerge were Namecoin and Litecoin. Later, cryptocurrency usage began to expand beyond just the peer-to-peer currency transfer abilities to add other functionalities, such as supporting the decentralized and autonomous operation of software.

The second largest public blockchain protocol, Ethereum, debuted in 2015 and became the first large scale network for decentralized computing and smart contract functionality. The Ethereum network supports the creation of persistent, autonomous software which gives developers the ability to build open, decentralized applications accessible to the public. This generalized, distributed computing capability has enabled the rise of phenomena like tokenization and DeFi.

Tokenization

The next evolution for the cryptoeconomy was the rise of tokenization, the process of digitally representing real-world value or information and enabling digitally enforceable agreements and automated functions. We see the world of tokenization as split into fungible and non-fungible assets. When we say two or more items are fungible, we generally mean that they are interchangeable, so that a seller can deliver either item to a purchaser, and the purchaser is obligated to accept either in satisfaction of a contractual sale and purchase obligation. As an example, money is fungible whereas artwork is not. Native digital assets, like bitcoin and ether, are fungible but do not represent the use of “tokenization,” as their value is not derived from representing another asset.

Stablecoins

While many uses for tokenization exist (including equity shares, coupons, monies), the clearest functioning use of non-native fungible tokens today is the stablecoin. A stablecoin is a digital asset designed to have a relatively stable price that aligns with the price of an underlying asset, most commonly a fiat currency, such as U.S. dollars, or an exchange-traded commodity. While stablecoins are not issued by central governments, and are not legal tender, they are intended to allow fiat currencies to transact on a blockchain by combining the features of a digital asset with the stability of an underlying fiat currency. Today, the largest stablecoin tokens by market capitalization, such as USDT and USDC, are each designed to track the price of the U.S. dollar.

A stablecoin’s issuer would typically receive a transfer of fiat currency from a customer, and issue to the customer a number of stablecoins equal in face value to the amount of fiat currency it receives. The stability of a stablecoin results from the underlying assets backing the stablecoin that are held by the stablecoin’s issuer in segregated or omnibus accounts, among other factors such as the ability of a holder to redeem the stablecoin from its issuer for the underlying asset. The issuers of certain stablecoins currently retain broad discretion to determine the composition and amounts of assets held in the issuers’ accounts backing those stablecoins, and to substitute assets other than the fiat currency that is initially deposited. In certain circumstances, the issuer reserves the right to redeem its stablecoin by making in-kind redemptions of assets other than the underlying fiat currency which the stablecoin is designed to align in price.

Despite turmoil in the U.S. banking industry in the first quarter of 2023, stablecoins performed relatively well. We observed temporary depegging of the value of USDC, a stablecoin issued by Circle, related to a portion of reserves backing that stablecoin reported to be held at Silicon Valley Bank, which was placed in FDIC receivership in March 2023, and uncertainty relating to the recoverability of such reserves in excess of FDIC-insured amounts. The drop in total market capitalization of USDC was proportional to the percentage of reserves that were held in the failed bank while the creditor concerns were being addressed, and the stablecoin regained its intended \$1.00 value after creditor concerns were resolved. USDC and other stablecoins continued to trade uninterrupted during this time, allowing market participants to adjust their holdings.

Stablecoin holdings

We regularly transact in and hold stablecoins; as of December 31, 2024, USDT and USDC were the only stablecoins that we held in material amounts.

According to monthly attestation reports published by Circle Internet Financial, LLC, the issuer of USDC, USDC is backed by an equivalent value of U.S. Dollar-denominated assets held as reserves for the benefit of USDC holders in segregated accounts apart from Circle’s corporate and operating funds. Per such report dated December 31, 2024, Circle held \$43.9 billion in total assets in its reserve as of December 31, 2024

against \$43.9 billion of USDC in circulation, with approximately 85% held in the Circle Reserve Fund in the form of cash, U.S. treasury securities and U.S. treasury repurchase agreements (involving the overnight lending of cash to global financial institutions which is overcollateralized by U.S. treasury bills), and the remaining 15% held in cash deposits at U.S. regulated financial institutions. The extent to which such reserves are FDIC insured is not disclosed in such attestation reports or otherwise known to us.

According to quarterly assurance reports published by Tether Holdings Limited, the issuer of USDT, USDT is backed by an equivalent amount of assets held in reserves by Tether Holdings Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Per such report dated December 31, 2024, Tether held \$143.7 billion in assets as reserves at December 31, 2024 against \$136.6 billion of digital tokens issued in circulation, with approximately 82% of such reserves being held in what Tether classifies as cash, cash equivalents and other short-term deposits (per such reports, this asset category includes U.S. treasury bills, overnight reverse repurchase agreements, term reverse repurchase agreements, money market funds, cash & bank deposits and non-U.S. treasury bills), with the remaining 18% of such reserves invested in other asset categories including corporate bonds, precious metals, bitcoin, secured loans and other investments. Tether does not disclose the chain of counterparties holding such assets, or the extent to which such reserves are FDIC insured.

Regulation of Stablecoins

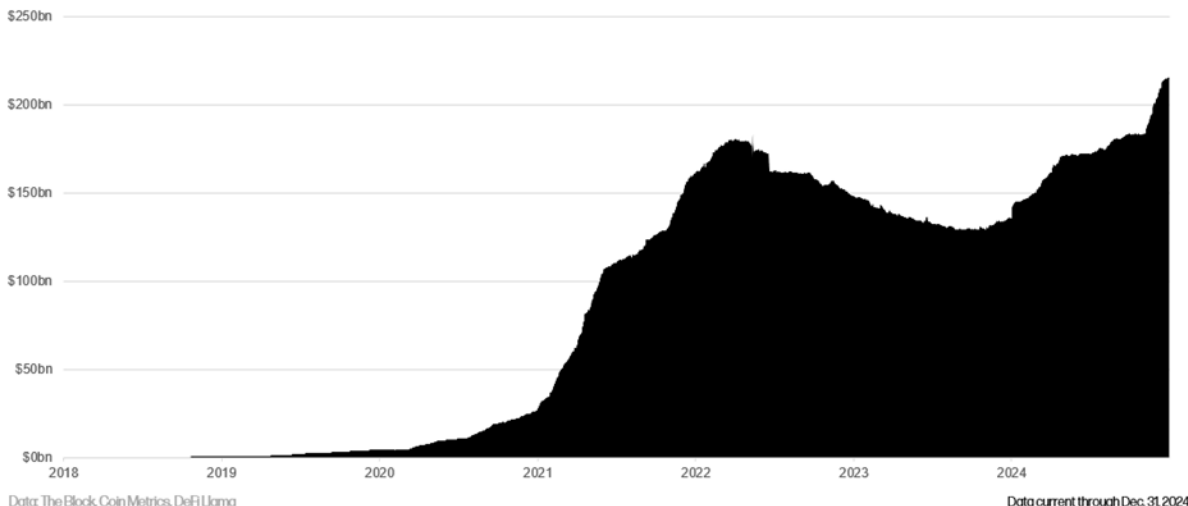
Policymakers around the world, including in the United States, are increasingly putting forth proposals to regulate the stablecoin market which could help bring additional safety and transparency, helping to further spur adoption. A number of stablecoin-related bills are currently making their way through Congress.

See “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Cryptocurrencies and Digital Assets—The prices of digital assets are extraordinarily volatile*” for additional information about the risks related to stablecoins.

Circulating U.S. dollar stablecoins stood at more than \$214.2 billion as of December 31, 2024, as shown in the figure below, up 7.7 fold since January 2021. The composition of stablecoins in 2024 reflects a greater proportion of collateralized or reserve-backed stablecoins rather than uncollateralized algorithmic stablecoins such as TerraUSD, whose collapse in May 2022 wiped out nearly \$20 billion in value from the stablecoin market alone and led to further redemptions and outflows across other stablecoins.

Stablecoin Total Supply, USD

Source: Galaxy Research



NFTs

Assets that are non-fungible are those that are not perfectly interchangeable – simply put, they are unique – such as artwork, real estate, identity, or bespoke contracts. NFTs are digital tokens that represent unique items. While many use cases for NFTs exist, digital collectibles have gained traction as the most common exhibition of the technology, introducing both artists and collectors to the concept of digital scarcity. We believe the financialization of NFTs and their use as a form of digital private property are just getting started.

We continue to see demand for collectible NFTs, and are also seeing the emergence of specialized artistic ventures expressed as NFTs. Examples of projects with significant traction include curated Photography NFTs with strong communities, like the Twin Flame project from photographer Justin Aversano and generative projects from reputable digital artists and developers like Chromie Squiggle, from the founder of Art Blocks, a platform focused on the curation of programmable generative art works. Major brands across the fashion, sports, entertainment, consumer goods, and restaurant industries have embraced digital collectibles and notable demand remains despite a contraction in overall transaction volumes.

In October 2022, we released our inaugural NFT project, The Explorer Collection, in collaboration with TIMEPieces, a Web3 community initiative from TIME. The Explorer Collection consists of 3,210 unique “Explorers,” which are derived from our logo and feature generative artwork created by our artist partners. The project underscores our commitment to building the Web3 community. These NFTs were created by artists Galaxy commissioned and distributed to our employees, clients and investors free of charge. While the recipients are free to sell or transfer the NFTs from the Explorer Collection, Galaxy does not market the NFTs or take part in any subsequent sales or purchases of the NFTs.

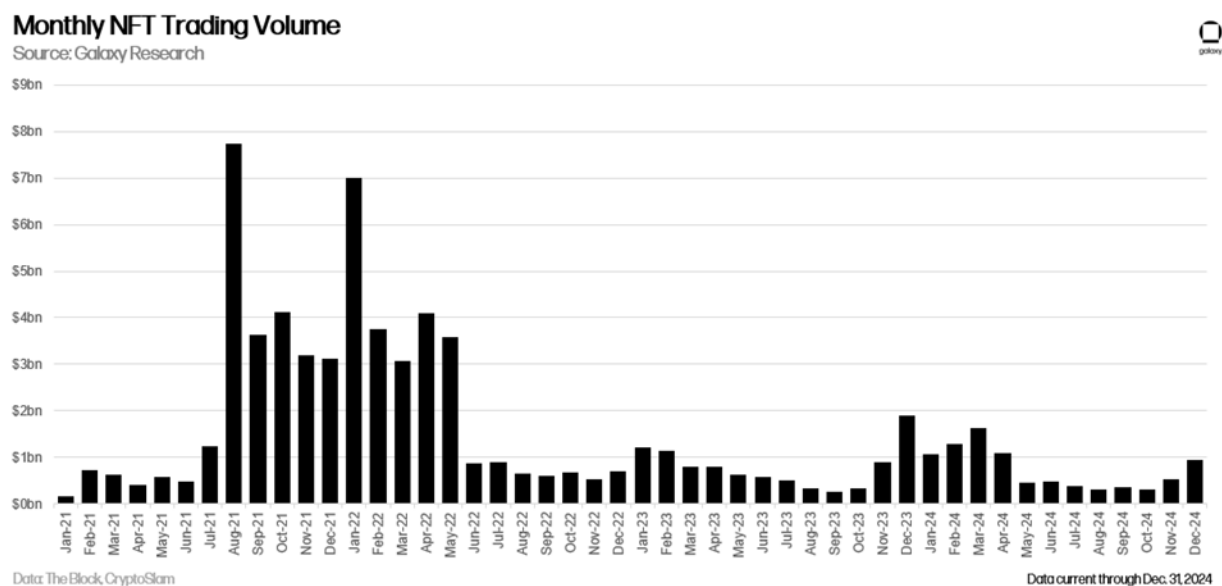
Galaxy also indirectly invests in NFTs through our minority investment in Candy Digital, LLC (“**Candy Digital**”). As of December 31, 2024, Galaxy directly held 30,859,462 shares of Candy Digital common stock, 20,295,075 Candy Digital preferred A-1 shares and 2,724,796 preferred A-2 shares representing 22% of voting securities in the aggregate. Galaxy Interactive, Galaxy’s unconsolidated sponsored fund, held an additional 3,428,830 common shares, 3,122,319 preferred A-1 shares and 460,780 preferred A-2 shares representing 3%, of Candy Digital voting securities in the aggregate as of such date; therefore, Galaxy

directly or indirectly held a total investment of approximately 25% of Candy Digital voting securities as of December 31, 2024. Galaxy also holds the right to nominate two of the six members of the Candy Digital board of directors. The other seats are held by parties not affiliated with Galaxy. Candy Digital sells officially licensed digital collectibles in the form of NFTs on its proprietary NFT platform. Similar to physical trading cards, Candy Digital NFTs depict licensed images and marks; Candy Digital sells NFTs that contain images of Major League Baseball (“MLB”) players, MLB stadiums, player jerseys, World Series memorabilia and college athletes. Certain Candy Digital NFTs also take advantage of the digital properties of NFTs and feature video animations, such as a video depiction of the “Play of the Day” selected by the MLB. Most of Candy Digital’s NFTs are priced for a fixed amount of \$100 or less, although some Candy Digital NFTs have been sold via auction; the proceeds of some auctions have been distributed to charities. The sales of some Candy Digital NFTs are accompanied by physical assets or experiential rights, such as player signatures, or the right to participate in real-world events, such as in-stadium attendance. Collectors are informed prior to purchase of the physical components that may accompany a Candy Digital NFT. Candy Digital launched a secondary marketplace for trading NFTs on January 15, 2022. Candy Digital earns a fixed fee on resales of its NFTs on certain third-party secondary marketplaces and its own secondary marketplace. Candy Digital does not provide or guarantee liquidity on any secondary marketplace. Like other digital assets, the determination of whether a particular NFT, or a particular transaction involving an NFT, is regulated under the federal securities laws is complex, and a conclusion that any of Candy Digital’s NFTs is a security could adversely affect its business as well as Galaxy’s investment therein. See *“Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Operations—A determination that a digital asset is a ‘security’, or that an activity in which we engage involves a ‘securities transaction’ for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could adversely affect the value of that digital asset and potentially digital assets generally, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares”*; *“—A determination that a digital asset is a ‘security’, or that an activity in which we engage involves a ‘securities transaction’ for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could have adverse regulatory consequences for us, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares;”* and *“—Our process for analyzing whether or not a particular digital asset is a security for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws may not yield results that are consistent with subsequent determinations by the SEC or federal courts, or with similar determinations made by our competitors.”*

NFT Transactions & Trading Volumes

NFT sales across marketplaces were \$931 million in December 2024. NFT trading volumes are well below their peak levels from 2021 through early 2022, which averaged trading volumes of more than \$3 billion

per month before contracting below \$1 billion per month following the broader market decline in May 2022.



Emergence of Decentralized Finance

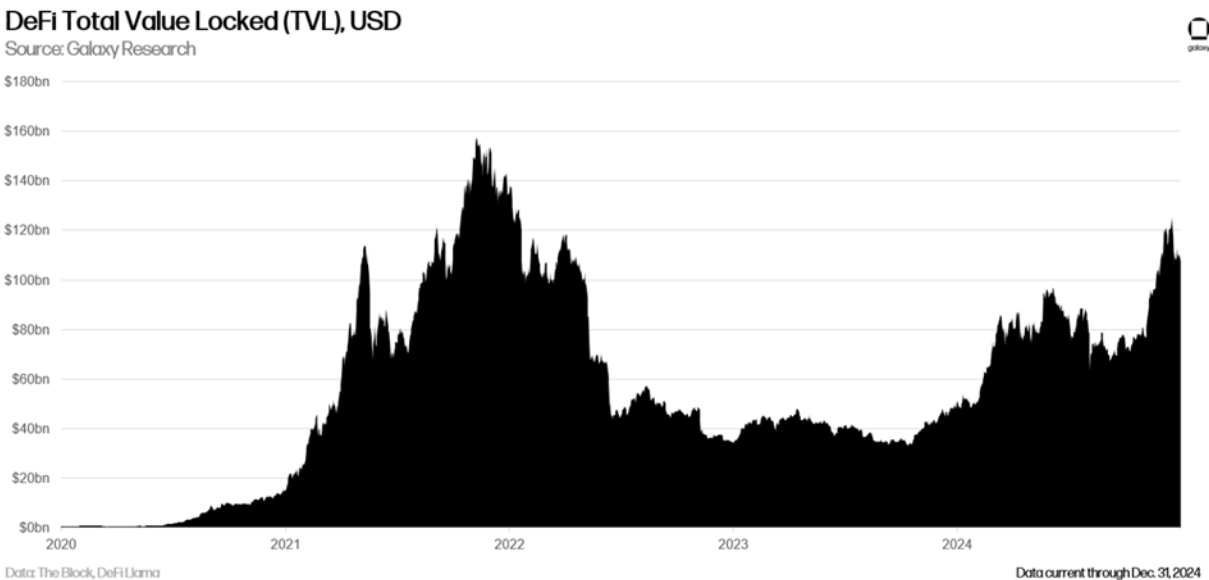
With the development of blockchain networks that can distribute infrastructure roles, costs and reliable recordkeeping of most forms of data, a significant use case for digital assets has emerged in the form of DeFi. DeFi refers to a variety of blockchain-based applications or protocols that provide for peer-to-peer financial services using smart contracts and other technology reducing the need for traditional intermediaries, such as banks, brokers or marketplace operators. In many cases, DeFi protocols delegate control of their upgrades and features to users themselves, through a governance process in which token holders vote on important issues. Common DeFi applications include borrowing/lending of digital assets and providing liquidity, or market making, in digital assets. DeFi applications and ecosystems are demonstrating how public blockchains and smart contracts can revolutionize financial services over time. The benefits of DeFi include increased efficiency and speed for flow of capital, reduced costs for all parties and curtailed human biases, via activities governed by data analysis.

The inception of decentralized autonomous organizations (“**DAOs**”) in 2015 marked the beginning of DeFi, and later led to the use of cryptocurrency for lending and borrowing. MakerDAO, founded in 2015 and renamed Sky in 2024, was the first platform to enable the scaled use of cryptocurrency as collateral for financial arrangements. MakerDAO published its first formal white paper in 2017, introducing the original DAI Stablecoin System, which launched in December 2017.

DeFi’s adoption accelerated in 2020, as platform growth and adoption of cryptocurrencies expanded access to capital for users. This also reduced the need to move funds out of the ecosystem (given the availability of financing arrangements to support liquidity needs). In 2022, falling asset prices and liquidity outflows in DeFi, amid the broader market selloff, led to a sharp decline in Total Value Locked (“**TVL**”), down over 70% from its prior peak in December 2021, in a matter of months. Still throughout the failures of centralized digital asset trading platforms and lenders in 2022, the major DeFi applications, such as Uniswap, Maker, Aave, and Compound, performed without disruption, highlighting the benefits of permissionless financial applications. The U.S. dollar value of assets locked into smart contracts for DeFi use cases (TVL) stood at

approximately \$108 billion as of December 31, 2024, recovering partially from its prior lows though still off of its peak levels, as shown in the figure below.

Total Locked Value in DeFi



Transacting on DeFi

While we recognize the tremendous opportunity presented by DeFi, we also recognize the inherent risks of transacting on digital asset trading platforms and protocols that are not managed by traditional intermediaries.

To limit the potential risks with transacting through DeFi, we perform a risk assessment and thorough due diligence on each DeFi protocol or platform we transact upon. We also limit our exposure to individual liquidity pools to a defined percentage of the liquidity pool TVL.

Such risk assessment and due diligence involves benchmarking each protocol against a series of inquiries developed by senior executives, including members of the legal and compliance, finance, operations, risk, technology and security departments.

Our transactions on DeFi protocols involve the provision of and access to liquidity of various types of digital assets using liquidity pools. Liquidity pools are foundational elements of DeFi platforms, enabling various operations such as borrowing, lending, and trading without traditional intermediaries. The liquidity pools include various tokens or pairs of tokens. These may consist of major digital assets and potentially proprietary tokens specific to the platform. Participants, known as liquidity providers, contribute assets to these pools and receive pool-specific receipt tokens. These tokens represent a claim on the pool's assets and can be used for further trading or redemption. AMMs replace traditional market-making mechanisms by using mathematical formulas to price assets within the liquidity pools automatically. This system allows continuous trading based on supply and demand dynamics without the need for order books or market makers.

Where we provide liquidity, we earn a reward, which is also known as yield farming. We also utilize DeFi protocols for lending and borrowing of digital assets on a fully collateralized basis.

Specific terms and policies governing each liquidity pool vary based on the type of activity the liquidity pool enables. However, there are certain common elements across most liquidity pools in which we participate. These include the ability to deposit and withdraw digital assets to/from the liquidity pool, the ability to earn yield from liquidity pools where the underlying assets are loaned out or traded, to borrow digital assets from liquidity pools if sufficient collateral is provided, and the ability to repay borrowings and retrieve the collateral. However, collateral retrieval is dependent on supply within the pool.

Liquidity pools operate on smart contracts, which are programmed to automatically execute transactions when predefined conditions are met. In borrowing and lending liquidity pools, liquidity providers deposit digital assets into a smart contract that allows market participants to borrow the underlying digital asset on an over-collateralized basis. The smart contract either automatically creates a receipt token that is sent to the liquidity provider's wallet or it solely updates its internal ledger to reflect a record of the deposit against the user's wallet address. The receipt token represents a claim of the depositor's assets (plus accrued yield, if applicable) held in the liquidity pool. The borrowed digital assets in the liquidity pool are repaid with interest, the total quantity of digital assets in the liquidity pool grows, and the liquidity provider may earn a yield that is proportional to their contribution to the liquidity pool if the applicable pool is permitted to rehypothecate its collateral. Some liquidity pools distribute the yield in the form of additional receipt tokens that are periodically deposited into the wallets of the liquidity providers, while others dynamically reflect yield by adjusting the exchange rate between the receipt tokens and the underlying deposit.

Protocols that do not issue a receipt token in exchange for a deposit are still able to accurately reflect a user's position within the internal ledger of its smart contracts that maps a user's address to their respective deposits and total exposure. The smart contracts associate each user's wallet address with their specific deposits, balances, and any other relevant states. When a user performs an action, such as depositing collateral, the smart contract records the transaction by updating the internal records.

The borrowers utilizing liquidity pools must first deposit collateral assets into a smart contract that exceeds the value of the loan they wish to take. A common example is to borrow a stablecoin using other digital assets as collateral (for example, a user can deposit ETH into a collateral smart contract, and borrow USDT from a lending smart contract within the same protocol). If the value of the collateral relative to the borrowed asset drops below a certain threshold defined by the DeFi protocol, and the borrower does not repay the loan or provide additional collateral within a specified amount of time, the smart contract holding the collateral assets will trigger a liquidation process. The liquidation process allows market participants to bid on the collateral assets being auctioned, and the proceeds from the liquidation of the collateral are used to repay the loan. The loan to value ratio that triggers a liquidation process varies by DeFi protocol and the pair of assets involved. In trading liquidity pools, liquidity providers are required to deposit one of a pair of digital assets specified by the DeFi protocol. The smart contracts allow market participants to swap the two assets in the pool by contributing one and withdrawing the other at a specified exchange rate. These trading liquidity pools employ an AMM that dynamically sets the exchange rate of the next transaction based on the exchange rate of the immediately preceding transaction. The most common AMM formula used to determine the exchange rate is the Constant Product function ($x*y=k$). This approach incentivizes market participants to harmonize the exchange rate of the pair of assets in the liquidity pool to the exchange rate of the same assets in other trading venues.

Staking refers to the act of participating in the validation process of a Proof of Stake system, in which holders of digital assets typically receive a return or reward for locking up such staked assets. Restaking, a recent development in decentralized finance, enables the redeployment of staked digital assets to support additional blockchain networks or protocols. Restaking allows token holders to maximize the utility and potential returns of their staked assets by simultaneously securing multiple networks. In a typical restaking scenario, the original staked tokens remain locked in their primary network while representations of that stake are used to validate transactions or provide security on secondary networks. Restaking enables more

efficient capital allocation and, through increasing the economic value of the digital assets used to validate transactions, can potentially enhance the overall security and interoperability in participating blockchain ecosystems.

We transact with DeFi protocols and platforms solely on a proprietary basis, and do not provide our customers access to DeFi protocols. We are not affiliated with and hold no equity interest in any liquidity pools with which we transact. We participate in these markets on the same terms as any other market participant, and generated total transaction volume of \$37.7 billion for the year ended December 31, 2024. In order to transact on any such DeFi protocol or platform, we require the following internal pre-trade procedures:

- A comprehensive understanding of the underlying protocol or platform, which may include a review and analysis of the whitepaper and software architecture, the pricing oracles and the blockchain infrastructure.
- The identification of the relevant smart contracts and the underlying, dependent smart contracts where our assets will be deployed.
- A review of the security framework of the protocol or platform’s underlying smart contract construction, which may include utilizing third-party audit reports, if available.
- An evaluation of any custody implications and operational workflows with regards to the disbursement of digital assets within each protocol or platform so that we are able to maximize security controls.
- A historical on-chain compliance review and analysis of the digital assets deposited and withdrawn on the protocol or platform.
- Setting balance and/or exposure limits to any single contract address.

After the initial deployment of assets to a protocol or platform, we require the following post-trade procedures:

- Continuous security monitoring of the protocol or platform, utilizing third party tools that identify vulnerabilities and live exploit exposure.
- Continuous on-chain compliance monitoring of the digital assets deposited or withdrawn for any protocol or platform where our assets are deployed.

While we intend to only transact on DeFi protocols or platforms that allow us to implement our internal on-chain compliance controls, there can be no assurance that we will not lose assets as a result of an exploit or an attack and it is possible that we may inadvertently transact on a protocol or platform that includes bad actor participants. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Cryptocurrencies and Digital Assets*” for further discussion of the related risks.

Certain DeFi protocols also include native digital assets that provide their holder with certain governance rights over the operation of the DeFi protocol. While we have voted on certain governance proposals in the past, we have not voted on any such proposals recently, and are assessing the legal and regulatory consequences of exercising such rights in the future in light of recent CFTC enforcement activity. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Cryptocurrencies and Digital Assets—DeFi protocols and digital assets used in*

DeFi protocols pose heightened regulatory concerns even beyond those that face digital asset networks and digital assets generally” for further discussion of the related risks.

Limitations of the Current Financial System that Created the Conditions for the Ecosystem’s Development

The infrastructure, laws, and processes of our current global financial system are complex, costly, and limit accessibility for many. The systems themselves vary significantly from country to country, are linked through a complicated network of intermediaries, and are controlled by centralized authorities with disparate politics, priorities, and policies. These complexities can lead to roadblocks for global commerce, unequal access to savings and payments technologies, barriers to innovation, and inefficiencies that hamper everyone from retail users to multi-national organizations. The current global financial system solves for this through a patchwork network of banks, custodians, central clearing organizations, payments networks and financial market-makers, but these intermediaries add cost and friction for capital and innovation—they reduce access by the average person and help to aid in the accrual of high rents to the largest and already most wealthy market participants. Blockchain technology and cryptocurrency have emerged as solutions to many of the limitations of the existing global financial system, including:

- **Slow and Costly Flow of Funds:** According to The World Bank, the average cost of cross-border global remittance was equal to 6.7% of the value of the transaction as of the second quarter of 2024. Using banks as remittance service providers was even more expensive, at an average cost of 13.4% in the same period. This is because sending money globally typically requires service providers to coordinate and make guarantees with multiple third-party financial institutions on behalf of the customer, which adds cost to compensate the involved counterparties and can lead to long settlement times for customers.
- **Significant Underbanked Populations:** Bank accounts are the default mode for accessing today’s global financial system. However, unbanked and underbanked populations have been constrained by the existing financial system. According to the World Bank, 1.4 billion people globally did not maintain bank accounts due in large part to related fees and minimums set by banks as of 2021. According to the FDIC, in the United States alone, an estimated 4.2% of households (approximately 5.6 million) were unbanked as of 2023. Moreover, as of 2023 an additional 19.0 million U.S. households were considered underbanked, meaning they have bank accounts but need to resort to non-traditional financial services providers such as payday lenders or check cashers to meet their financial obligations. The FDIC also believes the unbanked population skews heavily toward minority, disabled, and less educated communities.
- **Monetary and Fiscal Policy Have a Significant Impact on Asset Values:** Central banks have wide-ranging mandates to adjust monetary policy to meet the goals set by the governing leaderships of their respective countries. As goals can change based on political leadership, economic instability and reductions in the value of assets held in related fiat currencies are potential outcomes. Moreover, the interconnected nature of a centralized financial system can expose central banks, monetary policy authorities and other institutions to systemic risk, as evidenced by the cascading effects that modern-era financial shocks in 2007-08 and 2019-20, as well as the U.S. regional banking crisis in March 2023, had on the global financial markets. Blockchain technology has enabled the creation of alternative global monetary systems, which has opened-up monetary policy for innovation, with the Bitcoin network as the most recognized example. Alternative non-state monetary systems allow for investor and user choice and can protect against central-bank or policy-led inflation of

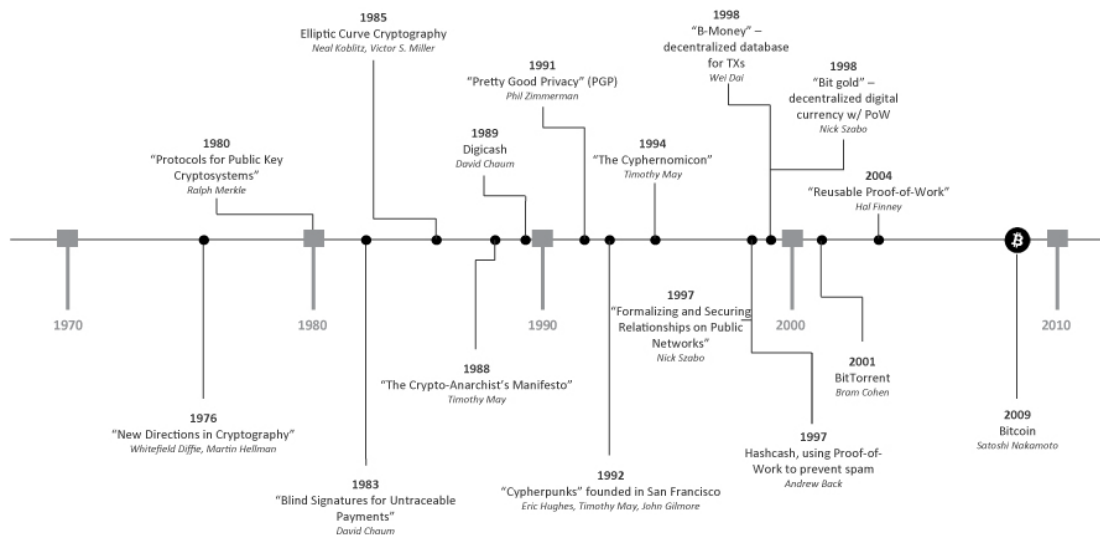
fiat currencies. In contrast, bitcoin is designed not to be inflationary, with predefined maximum supply.

Varied financial technology companies attempt to offer solutions to these wide-ranging problems. However, often these solutions are layered on top of, or rely heavily on, the same legacy financial infrastructure. As a result, they are typically limited in how they can fundamentally solve for these systemic problems without adding or replacing costs, complexity, and time. Blockchain technology seeks to attack the problem from its foundation.

The History of Bitcoin and Digital Assets

Creating a digitally native currency has been a goal of internet pioneers for decades. Early on, an experimental HTTP error status (“402: Payment Required”) was added in anticipation of a native internet currency, though it remains unused today. For the last 40 years, cryptographers have worked to develop digitally scarce money based on cryptography. Much of their work was also used throughout the internet technology stack and enabled the development of secure computing and the rise of e-commerce. Cryptocurrencies like bitcoin are a natural step in the progress of global networking, a continuation and evolution of the broader internet project, as demonstrated in the figure below.

Bitcoin Prehistory



Source: Galaxy Digital Research

Bitcoin debuted in 2009 when a pseudonymous person or group known as Satoshi Nakamoto released the first iteration of the bitcoin software. Satoshi Nakamoto sought to create a new digital currency, one that was public, global and could not be controlled by any single authority. Bitcoin remains the oldest and most valuable public blockchain protocol. The original goal of bitcoin, as outlined by the seminal white paper *Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System*, was to create a purely peer-to-peer electronic system without relying on intermediaries or financial institutions by using a distributed ledger, an ongoing hash-based timestamp mechanism and cryptographic digital signatures. Bitcoin addressed the issue of achieving distributed consensus in a potentially adversarial environment (otherwise known as the Byzantine Generals Problem, in which a network must agree on decisions despite the presence of imperfect information) and the double-spend problem (a flaw of pre-existing digital cash systems, including the traditional banking system, in which the same asset can be spent more than once). Although bitcoin was the first established

cryptocurrency, Satoshi built upon the innovations of the Cypherpunks, incorporating concepts pioneered by famed cryptographers like Hal Finney, Adam Back, Wei Dai, and David Chaum, and innovating on previous attempts to create digital cash like B-Money and Bit Gold, which were formulated but never fully developed or deployed.

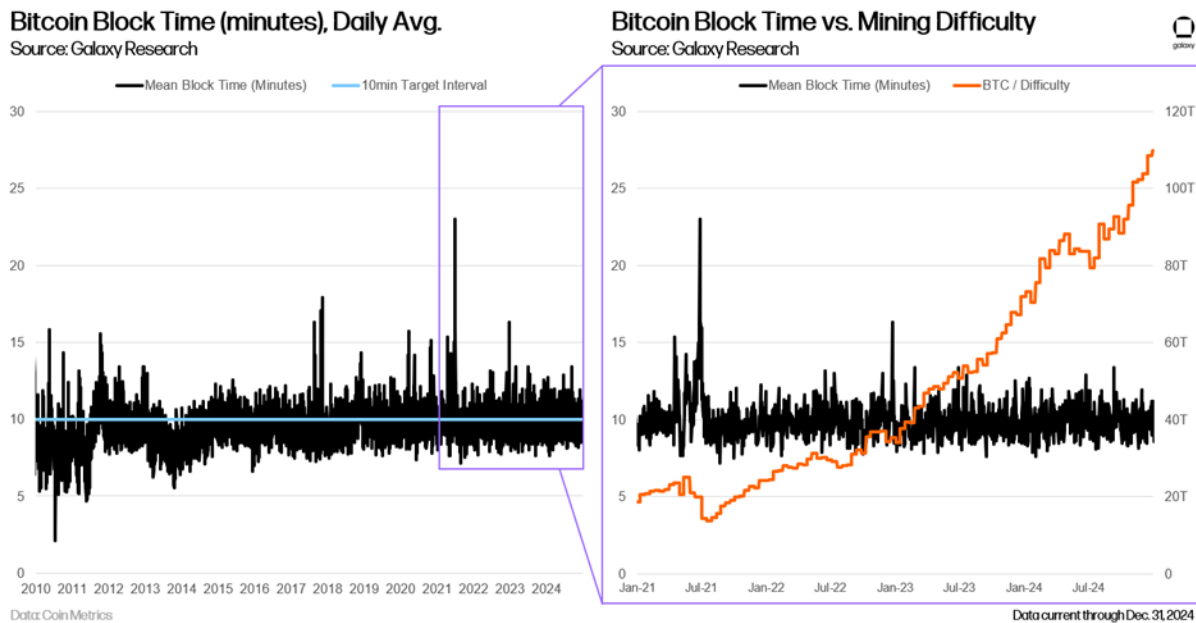
Bitcoin transactions must be confirmed by the Bitcoin network. The Bitcoin network is a network of computers, with each computer individually referred to as a node. Transactions are broadcast to the network by users and nodes, who seek to transfer bitcoin or messages, and are batched together in “blocks.” Nodes on the Bitcoin network that seek to confirm transactions, sometimes referred to as “miners,” approve these blocks by using computing power to solve a difficult, cryptographic puzzle. Once a solution to the puzzle has been found, the block and the transactions within them are confirmed by the network and added to Bitcoin’s ledger. The Bitcoin network adjusts the puzzle’s difficulty up or down to ensure that blocks are produced every 10 minutes on average. The blocks are cryptographically bound together in a chronological “chain,” hence the term “blockchain.” (It’s worth noting that Satoshi called this a “timechain”).

Since bitcoin’s launch, the network and its use have grown significantly. An explosion of alternative public blockchains has followed in its wake, with many developers and cryptographers tweaking bitcoin’s parameters or inventing wholly new forms of distributed ledger technology to meet different use cases. While several promising alternative blockchains have emerged, none has grown as large in terms of value, use, and developer mindshare as Ethereum, the world’s largest blockchain focused on general purpose computation. While concepts like tokenization and NFTs began on bitcoin, they’ve flourished on Ethereum. According to sources that monitor on-chain data, the Ethereum ecosystem, including its second layer networks, is home to the largest share of application categories such as DeFi. Ethereum developers have made and continue to make substantial contributions to blockchain technology innovation, particularly in the realm of scaling. For example, Ethereum has the largest DeFi value locked and largest decentralized trading volume according to DeFiLlama.com, the largest fee revenue according to CryptoFees.info and the most valuable NFT market according to CryptoSlam, in each case as of December 31, 2024, and the largest number of developers according to the 2024 Developer Report published by Electric Capital. While other alternative blockchain networks have gained popularity and built credible ecosystems, bitcoin and ether together account for more than 68% of the asset class’s market capitalization, as calculated by dividing market capitalization of bitcoin and ether, as published by CoinGecko, by total market capitalization as of February 18, 2025.

Attributes and Features of the Bitcoin Network

- *Proof-of-work Security Mechanism:* The consensus process by which miners perform computations is also known as “proof-of-work.” Miners who solve blocks and confirm transactions are rewarded with newly minted bitcoin and the transaction fees paid by users whose transactions are included in the block. The process is completely open, with anyone able to submit hash rate to the network and participate in mining. The invention of an open consensus mechanism was a major step forward for distributed computing.
- *Difficulty Adjustment with Proven Track Record of Resiliency.* The bitcoin mining difficulty adjustment ensures that blocks are produced approximately every 10 minutes, an essential feature that helps maintain Bitcoin’s network stability, security, and predictable monetary policy. The strength of the design has kept bitcoin’s block times extremely consistent over more than 10 years despite enormous network expansion and even disruptions. As a notable example, China enacted a ban on bitcoin mining in June and July 2021, which caused many Chinese bitcoin miners to shut off their machines. The network’s available mining processing power (the “hash rate”) dropped more than 50% in

a short period of time, causing the time between blocks to briefly grow well above the 10-minute target. However, bitcoin’s difficulty adjustment automatically reduced the mining difficulty, allowing those miners who had remained on the network to find blocks more easily, which brought block times back to the 10-minute target, as seen in the figure below. Despite an enormous disruption caused by one of the world’s biggest centralized actors, the bitcoin system automatically adjusted and continued functioning as normal.

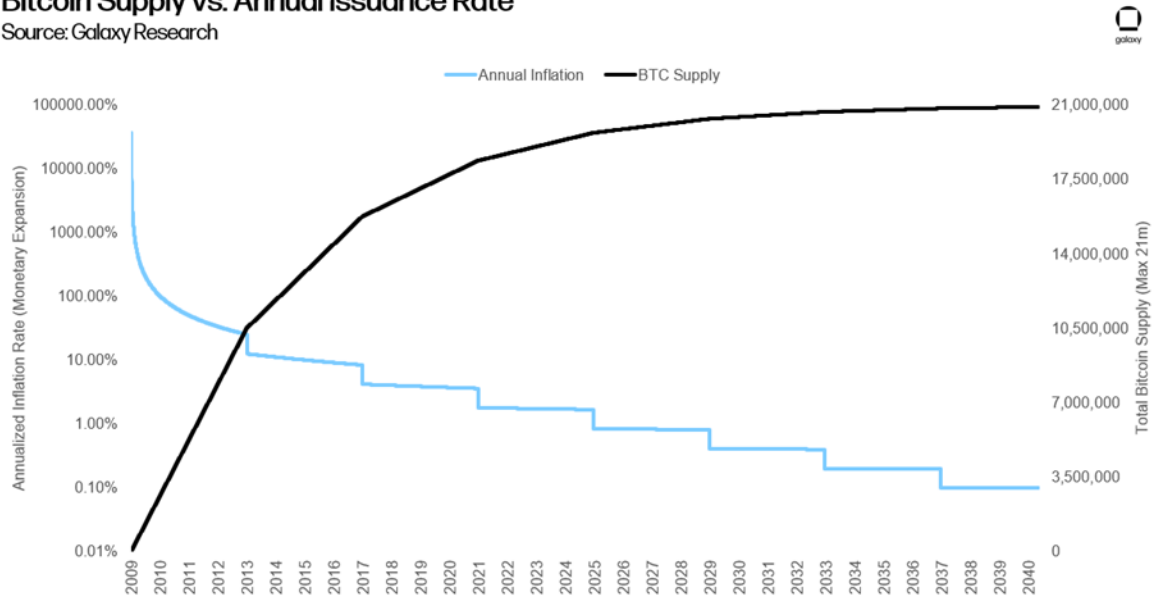


- *Fixed Coin Supply:* Nakamoto designed bitcoin to have a maximum supply of 21 million coins, and the amount of newly minted bitcoin awarded to miners halves every 210,000 blocks (approx. every 4 years) until a total supply of 21 million is reached. Bitcoin’s fixed supply is one of its most distinguishing features and gives it the “hard money” properties that have led some proponents to label it as “digital gold,” as demonstrated in the figure below that shows bitcoin’s supply versus the annualized inflation rate.

Bitcoin's Stability and Predictable Monetary Policy

Bitcoin Supply vs. Annual Issuance Rate

Source: Galaxy Research

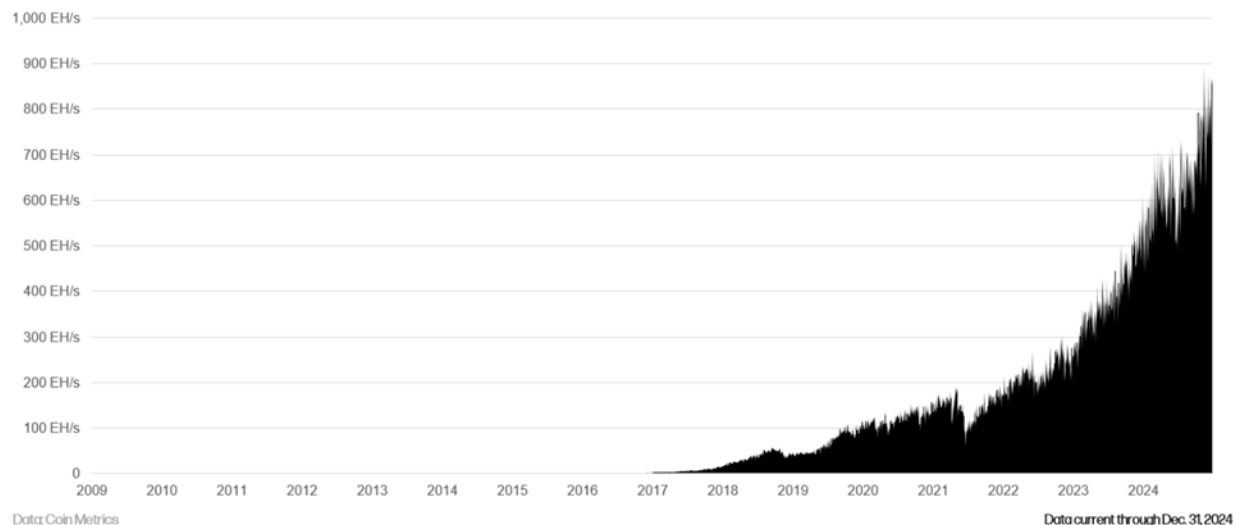


- *Decentralization That Adds Security:* Miners compete to solve the puzzle, generate blocks, and win the associated reward and fees. The race among miners to add processing power is a feature of bitcoin that keeps the Bitcoin network secure. The protocol underlying bitcoin operates safely so long as no single entity gains control of more than 50 percent of the available hash rate. Anyone can join the network as a miner, and bitcoin mining has proliferated around the globe. The network itself is becoming more transparent with the entrance of publicly traded mining companies. The growth in and wide distribution of hash rate makes it continuously more difficult and expensive for a nefarious miner to gain control of more than 50 percent of the network's processing power, and hash rate is expected to become less jurisdictionally concentrated in the coming years, making the network even more secure.
- *Adoption That Correlates to Network Security and Evolution:* Since January 2016, the hash rate of the network has increased from less than 1 exahash/second (EH/s) to about 700 EH/s as of December 31, 2024. The growth in network hash rate, as seen in the figure below, indicates a significant increase in network security and the continued development of the infrastructure that underpins Bitcoin.

Bitcoin Mining Hash Rate

Bitcoin Mining Hashrate

Source: Galaxy Research



- *Full On-Chain Visibility and Single-Direction Flow of Transactions:* The Bitcoin blockchain is a distributed database where anyone can independently verify the chain of ownership of every bitcoin amount, the holdings and historic transactions of all wallets, and the contents of the historical database (albeit on a pseudonymous basis). Each Bitcoin network node stores its own copy of the blockchain, which prevents a bad actor from manipulating the network and maintains the integrity of the network. The Bitcoin ledger has been developed to be tamper-proof and immutable, as transaction data or balances cannot be changed.

Our Business Model

We've constructed our business around three core pillars:

1. Our operating segments complement and reinforce each other;
2. Our services meet institutional client needs throughout their lifecycle of adoption of digital assets; and
3. Our exposure to digital assets, through both direct cryptocurrency holdings and equity positions in other participants, allows us to remain informed about the direction of this dynamic sector, while delivering growth in shareholder value as global adoption of digital assets accelerates.

We focus primarily on the digital assets industry, leveraging our leadership's more than 10 years of cryptocurrency investing experience to develop, deploy, and support innovative products and services for institutions participating in the cryptoeconomy. We have established strong brand recognition from both the crypto-native community and traditional institutional leaders.

We apply a compliance-first mindset to our business by focusing on integrating robust recordkeeping and risk management in all of our products and operational processes. We have structured our businesses to move quickly while operating an institutional-grade compliance infrastructure that our clients have come to expect. This has enabled our businesses to provide reliable service through varied market conditions.

We continuously evolve with the broader digital assets ecosystem and aim to maintain a “crypto-blue-chip” leadership team comprised of veterans from Wall Street and Silicon Valley. Our existing team consists of experts spanning the capital markets, asset management, technology, investing and venture capital businesses.

We have completed a number of acquisitions that have diversified Galaxy’s product offerings and revenue sources. This includes the acquisitions of two leading cryptocurrency trading firms in November 2020 (DrawBridge Lending and Blue Fire Capital, since rebranded to “Quantitative Principal Trading”), which augmented GGM’s suite of product offerings and added veteran trading and lending talent to its leadership team. We acquired Vision Hill in May 2021, a premier asset manager in the digital asset sector. In December 2022, we acquired the Helios bitcoin mining facility and its operations from Argo Blockchain. In February 2023, we completed the acquisition of GK8, a developer of secure technology solutions for self-custody of digital assets by institutions, from the Chapter 11 bankruptcy estates of Celsius Network, LLC and its affiliated debtors in possession (the “**Celsius Estate**”). Most recently in July 2024, we acquired the assets of CMF, a blockchain node operator that provides trusted, secure services to decentralized protocols across the digital asset ecosystem. We continue to use our scale, expertise and balance sheet to identify and execute acquisitions across our business lines. Set forth below is a brief summary of our recently acquired businesses and the products and services which they provide.

DrawBridge Lending

DrawBridge Lending offers a fiat loans product and a commodity pool product. With its fiat loans product, DrawBridge Lending offers short-term non-recourse cash loans collateralized by cryptocurrency, whereby borrowers deposit the cryptocurrency collateral into a third-party custodian account, and DrawBridge Lending issues fiat loans. The commodity pools product line includes CPO, which offers a range of cryptocurrency and digital asset options strategies, including the purchase and sale of cryptocurrency options. The CPO acquired restricted Solana with a value in excess of a billion dollars from the FTX bankruptcy estate at the end of March 2024 and additional restricted digital assets in the second, third and fourth quarters of 2024. The restricted digital assets in the CPO, custodied by third party custodians, have been bonded to Galaxy operated validators. As a result, Galaxy earns a commission on the staking rewards generated from such restricted assets in the CPO, in addition to the management fees from the fund.

Quantitative Principal Trading

Blue Fire Capital Europe Cooperatief U.A., subsequently rebranded as Quantitative Principal Trading (“**QPT**”), registered in the Netherlands, was a proprietary quantitative trading firm operating as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Galaxy. Galaxy wound down the operations of QPT in 2023.

Vision Hill

Following the acquisition of Vision Hill, a premier asset manager in the digital asset sector, Galaxy Vision Hill (“**GVH**”) was formed. GVH is an institutional-grade, multi-manager crypto fund of funds (“**FOF**”) platform. The GVH Venture FOF is a global multi-manager venture FOF franchise that invests in the long-term disruptive nature of blockchain technology and Web3. GVH Venture FOF focuses on Web3, DeFi, Metaverse, NFTs/digital goods, gaming/P2E and infrastructure and services. This product diversifies venture exposure across sub-sectors, geographic focus and investment stages. The GVH Venture FOF II is

a diversified, multi-manager fund of funds investing in the leading global crypto and blockchain venture firms.

Helios

In December 2022, Galaxy acquired the Helios bitcoin mining facility and its related operations from Argo Blockchain plc. Helios is a large-scale bitcoin mining facility located in Dickens County, Texas, that has the ability to operate up to 200 MW of capacity with approval to scale up to 800 MW. In addition, we expect approval on a portion of an incremental 1.7 gigawatts currently under study in the first half of 2025. In March 2025, Galaxy entered into the Lease Agreement to deliver 133 MW of Critical IT Load, utilizing 200 MW of gross power capacity, to host CoreWeave's HPC infrastructure at our Helios data center campus in the panhandle region of West Texas. Over the 15-year term, Galaxy is contractually entitled to generate an estimated \$4.5 billion of total revenue pursuant to the Lease Agreement. GK8

Galaxy acquired the assets of GK8 from the Celsius Estate. GK8 is a developer of secure technology solutions for the self-custody of digital assets by institutions operated through Galaxy GDS Crypto Technologies Israel Ltd, providing customers with software technology that allows them to generate and store the private keys to their digital assets, as well as to generate multi-signature backup keys, in a secure cold storage vault. It is a leading technology provider for institutions looking to self-custody their digital assets with the highest possible security, using patented technology designed to safely store cryptocurrencies and facilitate execution of blockchain transactions.

CryptoManufaktur

Galaxy acquired the assets of CMF. CMF provides staking infrastructure, primarily on the Ethereum blockchain, as well as data oracle services placing consensus off-chain pricing data on-chain.

Our Opportunity

Our opportunity is to continuously address the full needs of institutions and Qualified Individuals, as they adopt digital assets and seek cutting-edge insights into where and how blockchain technology is reshaping legacy intermediary-driven systems. We have a unique opportunity to play a central role as a core infrastructure provider in a future that we anticipate to be more digital and decentralized.

The cryptoeconomy experienced rapid growth in 2021 driven by the simultaneous widespread adoption of digital assets, expanded use of cryptocurrencies and broader blockchain innovations including DeFi and the growth of NFTs as a prominent form of tokenization. The initially retail-driven adoption of cryptocurrencies has evolved to include institutional holders, utilizing digital assets as both a store of value and for commercial applications. According to the Crypto Market Sizing Report released by Crypto.com, the number of worldwide individual cryptocurrency users was 659 million as of December 2024, up from 580 million in December 2023.

Our operational business lines both facilitate client adoption of digital assets and fulfill their needs across the lifecycle of the cryptoeconomy. We also invest directly in the asset class via digital assets and cryptocurrency holdings and strategic venture capital investments.

Asset Prices, Investment Trends, and Adoption Milestones Point to Strong Secular Tailwinds

Bitcoin's trailing five-year compounded annual growth rate reached 67% as of December 31, 2024. According to Galaxy Research, venture investment activity in cryptocurrencies and blockchain startups was nearly \$30 billion in 2021 and over \$30 billion in 2022. Against the backdrop of depressed digital asset

prices and rising cost of capital affecting venture investment across all sectors, there was \$9.9 billion of venture investment activity in 2023 with an additional \$11.6 billion in 2024.

The industry's evolution has been marked equally by the robust pace of investment and the incorporation of cryptocurrency and digital assets services at companies within the technology, industrial, and financial technology sectors. Despite the downturn in venture capital investing, 2023 through the fourth quarter of 2024 saw notable investment in nascent subsectors like real-world asset tokenization, Web3, and the intersection of artificial intelligence and crypto. These investments should fuel new innovations that will continue to advance the digital asset ecosystem. Early-stage venture dollars have comprised an increasing percentage of capital invested, a sign that new entrepreneurs are still able to raise capital.

Expansive Addressable Market

According to EY Parthenon, as of March 2024, 94% of institutional investors believe in the long-term value of digital assets or blockchain technology. We believe the serviceable Total Addressable Market is expansive, given the continued adoption of digital assets, blockchain technology, and decentralized finance by individuals and institutions globally and the robust pace of venture investment in crypto-related companies and directly in blockchain projects. We also believe the addressable market opportunity is largely untapped and has the potential to increase exponentially as applications of blockchain technology for facilitation of broader trade and commerce become a reality.

Our Growth Strategy

Our mission is to engineer a new economic paradigm. At Galaxy, we are connecting financial expertise with technological sophistication, institutions with Web3 innovations, and Silicon Valley agility with Wall Street savvy.

We believe the adoption of digital assets, cryptocurrencies, and blockchain technology is at an early stage, based on investment trends and its prevalence within the financial and technology sectors. Between our operating businesses and our investing activities, we seek to gain exposure to the most critical parts of the cryptoeconomy. The breadth of expertise we gain from that exposure supports our goal of being the first call and one-stop platform for institutions and Qualified Individuals looking to access and utilize features of the sector. Our positioning increases the likelihood that we participate in the upside resulting from widespread adoption of digital assets, as compared to platforms that focus on a subset of opportunities. Our growth strategy is focused on the following:

- *Deepening Relationships with Existing Clients:* We see significant opportunity for organic growth through increasing adoption of crypto-related services and products by existing clients. We have 1,328 onboarded trading counterparties, more than 1,000 asset management clients and numerous other stakeholders across our three operating businesses today, the majority of which only utilize one of our products and services.
- *Adding New Clients:* Each of our client-facing business lines is comprised of dedicated product development and sales team members. We operate our business intending to be the platform of choice for new clients entering the ecosystem and make relationship development and management a top priority for our sales and distribution teams. Our product development and execution teams work with our distribution team members to ensure we continuously offer high-quality, in-demand products to clients, and that we remain competitive across our GGM, GAM and GDIS offerings. We are incrementally

growing our global presence by expanding our sales and distribution capabilities in Europe and Asia, staffed by regional management teams.

- *Client-Centric Product Innovation:* We have invested significantly in the development of a unique, unified platform so that clients can navigate the cryptoeconomy with an unfragmented set of solutions. This focus on product innovation and our track record for building solutions in an ecosystem that demands bespoke development sets us apart as a platform.
- *Diversified Revenue Mix:* We are still early in our monetization journey, and as investment has accelerated ahead of adoption, our results to-date have reflected outsized benefit and detriment from valuations of our principal holdings of digital assets and venture portfolio companies. By scaling and investing in our three existing operating businesses, our capital allocation and resulting revenue generation will evolve to reflect the growing permanent and repeatable adoption of cryptoeconomy services.
- *Expanding Into Additional In-Demand Products and Technologies:* The digital assets, cryptocurrency, and blockchain industry continues to expand and we are well-positioned to develop new businesses and products as the industry matures. Our close partnerships with industry leaders and ecosystem innovators across the breadth of the cryptoeconomy have allowed us to examine thousands of potential opportunities to widen our exposures in-line with innovation and development trends across the ecosystem. This vantage point allows us to incubate, support, and scale ideas that we believe can ultimately crystalize into new and compelling businesses to offer to our clients. We have actively participated in the research and development of applications with strong adoption signals and the build-out of blockchain infrastructure, such as bitcoin mining and proof-of-stake validator nodes, to enable Galaxy and our clients to participate in the growing digital ecosystem. Product development continues at a robust pace within the cryptoeconomy, and we will continue to invest and participate to ensure we know how to best serve clients across our platform and within the ecosystem.

As our bitcoin mining operations have expanded, so have the opportunities before us. The growing demand for AI and HPC is driving a need for scalable, low-cost data center capacity. To meet this increasing demand, subsequent to year-end, Galaxy signed the Lease Agreement to deliver approximately 200 MW of gross power infrastructure to host CoreWeave’s AI/HPC data center services.

Our Material Challenges, Obstacles and Risks

We are operating in a new industry that is highly innovative, rapidly evolving and characterized by healthy competition, experimentation, changing customer needs, and the frequent introduction of new products and services. It is subject to uncertain and evolving industry and regulatory requirements. Our business model is largely dependent on digital assets and the broader cryptoeconomy. Our operating results have and will continue to fluctuate due to a variety of factors, including the highly volatile nature of cryptocurrencies. While we believe we are well-positioned to capitalize on market opportunities made possible by the rapid evolution of the digital assets ecosystem, due to the relatively nascent stage of our industry and other challenges that we face, our business model also presents certain material risks. For a further discussion of these risks, see “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to our Operations*” in this AIF.

All participants in the cryptoeconomy, including direct investors, consumers and providers of goods and services related to this industry, may be subject to additional costs associated with participating in this industry, as compared with participation in established commerce, due to the rapidly evolving landscape.

The potentially higher costs associated with the cryptoeconomy include, but are not limited to, elevated legal and financial advisory fees, use of significant resources to monitor and maintain compliance with applicable laws and regulations, as well as elevated and unpredictable costs of custody, transactions, insurance and theft. Other material risks specific to this industry include a lack of adoption or acceptance of digital assets and blockchain technology, the volatile prices of digital assets, exposure to malicious actors and platform vulnerabilities, and uncertainties in the tax and accounting treatment of digital assets, among others. For a further discussion of these risks, see “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Cryptocurrencies and Digital Assets*” in this AIF.

Competition

We operate in a rapidly evolving industry, and accordingly, we expect competition to further intensify in the future as existing competitors introduce new products or enhance existing products, and as new competitors emerge. We compete against a number of companies operating both within the United States and abroad, both those that focus on traditional financial services and those that focus on crypto-based services. Among our discrete business lines, we face competition from the following sources:

- *Global Markets.* Our trading business within the Global Markets segment competes with an inter- and multi-national set of spot, prime, proprietary, and derivatives OTC providers and trading platforms; and our lending business competes with a variety of both traditional and non-traditional financing providers. Galaxy Prime competes against prime brokerage platforms who provide, or will be able to provide, access to digital asset trading, financing, custody, reporting and other services through a unified customer interface. Our business lines also compete against DeFi lending and trading platform protocols and applications. Our investment banking business competes with investment banking advisory teams and firms ranging in size and scope, from boutiques, focused on the crypto or fintech sectors, to bulge bracket providers of advisory and underwriting services across multiple sectors and asset classes.
- *Asset Management.* Our asset management business competes with other traditional and crypto-native asset managers that provide both retail and institutional clients passive, active and venture exposure to digital assets and blockchain companies in the ecosystem. Our venture investments business competes with an inter- and multi-national set of investment firms that include crypto and blockchain venture firms, generalist venture capital firms with dedicated crypto funds, and growth investors investing in equity, debt, and cross-asset structures.
- *Digital Infrastructure Solutions.* Our mining business within the Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment competes with other proprietary miners, public and non-public, as well as companies offering hosting to miners. Our self-custody technology product offered through GK8 within the Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment competes with other self-custody solutions and with managed-custodial solutions. Our validator business within the Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment competes with other staking infrastructure providers and our AI/HPC data center business will compete against other data center providers, public and non-public.

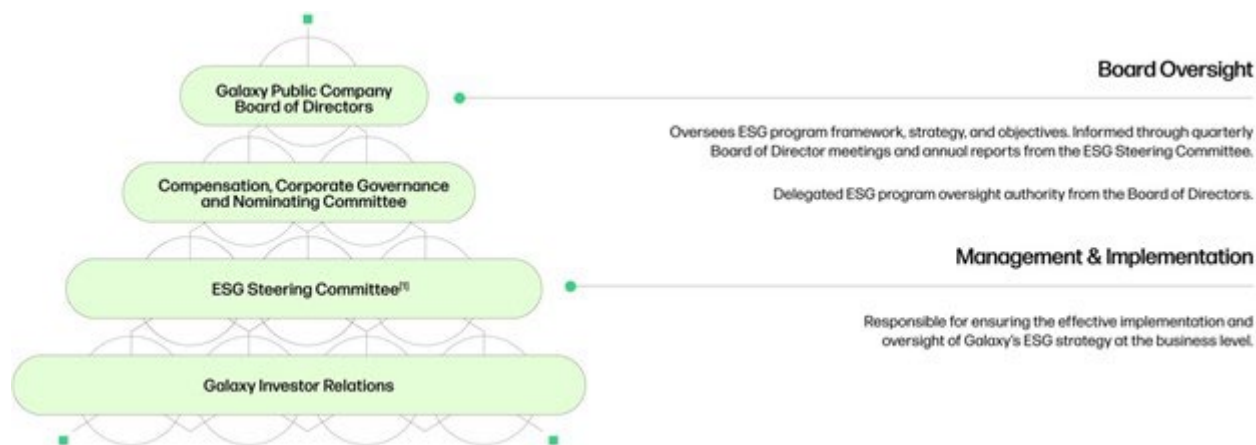
ESG Program Oversight

Galaxy is committed to responsible ESG practices as we build our business and help shape a new economic paradigm. Galaxy is led by a diverse, knowledgeable, and experienced board of directors with deep expertise in capital markets, asset management, digital assets, investing, ESG, and technology. Our Board

and its Compensation, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee (the “**CGN Committee**”) oversee our ESG framework, strategy, and objectives. The Board and its CGN Committee are informed through Board meetings and annual reports from the ESG Steering Committee (as defined below).

Our ESG Steering Committee is comprised of senior executives across business lines and regions, and is charged with ensuring the effective implementation and oversight of the Company’s ESG strategy at the business level (the “**ESG Steering Committee**”). Our ESG strategy is developed and executed by Galaxy’s Investor Relations team, who regularly meet to review and evolve the Company’s ESG strategy for the benefit of all our stakeholders.

Galaxy’s program adheres to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board and the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards.



(1) Chair: Global Head of Asset Management; Membership: Director, Office of the CEO, Chief Marketing Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Deputy General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, Chief People Officer, Chief Security Officer, Galaxy Investor Relations, Galaxy Mining

Key priorities of our ESG program are to:

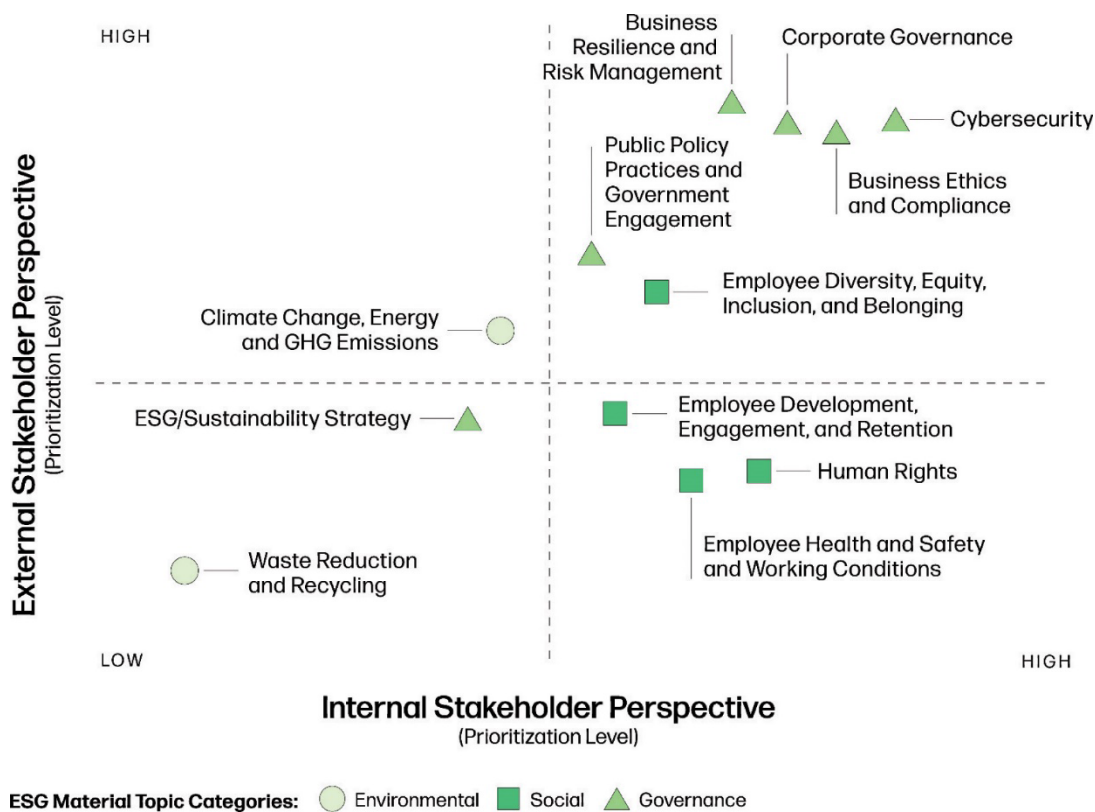
1. Manage our environmental and carbon footprint.
2. Foster a diverse, equitable, and inclusive culture and ensure our employees are inspired by our mission
3. Establish strong corporate governance to maintain a culture of integrity—all while creating value for shareholders and stakeholders.

ESG Materiality Assessment

We completed our first ESG materiality assessment to identify focus areas that are key to our long-term business strategy. The results of the ESG materiality assessment help shape our sustainability program strategy, prioritize our areas of focus, and ensure that our reporting is aligned with addressing the ESG issues of greatest importance. We will reevaluate these results on a biennial basis.

Our ESG materiality assessment process included the following steps:

- *Identify:* We reviewed various ESG frameworks, standards, raters, and cross-referenced our peers’ strategies to understand the current ESG landscape and identified potential material ESG topics.
- *Categorize:* We refined a list of potentially material ESG topics, and categorized as an “environmental,” “social,” or “governance” issue.
- *Assess Impact:* We explored each material ESG topic in detail to understand its relevance to our business and our stakeholders.
- *Gather Feedback:* We engaged key stakeholders, including subject-matter experts, employees, and external stakeholders, to receive feedback on material ESG topics. After gathering feedback, the results were plotted on a graph to create an “ESG Materiality Matrix.”
- *Engage Management:* The ESG Steering Committee reviewed the ESG Materiality Matrix, and it was then approved by the Board.



Diversity Initiatives

We are a dynamic team united by our passion for empowering investors and creators to drive positive change in the global economy. Our commitment to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (“DEI”) is deeply ingrained in our corporate ethos, reflecting our core principles, culture, and business philosophy. Oversight of our DEI strategy lies with our Board and the ESG Steering Committee.

Our DEI strategy embraces a comprehensive approach that encompasses both top-down and bottom-up initiatives. We acknowledge that diversity is not merely a social responsibility but also a strategic imperative, essential for achieving our goals and delivering value to all stakeholders. Diverse perspectives not only safeguard against groupthink but also unlock the full spectrum of talent, fortifying our problem-solving capabilities, organizational resilience, and innovation potential. This holistic framework provides a clear and strategic direction for our ongoing DEI endeavors.

Our industry faced both macroeconomic and industry-specific headwinds over the course of 2022 and 2023, which impacted the size and composition of our workforce. Through a challenging time for markets and companies operating in the digital asset industry, we proved our resilience and continued to invest in our people, products, and technology, which we believe positions Galaxy to capture market share and be a leader in our space over the long-term. We continue to expand our global footprint and the diversity of our workforce and recognize the imperative of advancing our DEI principles. Our DEI journey is a collective one, involving each member of our organization as we work collaboratively towards a more inclusive industry,

Our focused Employee Resource Groups reflect the diversity of Galaxy. We have established five of these groups, representing employees who identify as Asian and Pacific Islander, Black, LGBTQIA+, Hispanic and Latinx, Women, and one dedicated to promoting and supporting mental health.

As a part of our New Hire Onboarding Program, all new hires are assigned onboarding buddies and advisor networks to help acclimate them into Galaxy. Buddies are designated employees that take new hires out to coffee and lunch during their first week, conduct an office tour, introduce them to co-workers, and answer any office-related questions. Advisor networks are groups of employees that a new hire can look to for advice on navigating Galaxy.

Our programs and resources promote health and productivity to unlock our people's potential. We offer competitive and equitable compensation and forward-looking benefits to best serve our employees in all areas of their lives. We view compensation and benefits as critical tools for attracting, developing, engaging, and retaining our workforce.

We provide opportunities for our employees to learn and develop in both formal and informal settings. Galaxy allocates significant resources to employee development and training. Employees participate in goal setting, feedforward (mid-year check-ins), and year-end reviews as part of our performance management cycle. Additionally, we have implemented People Manager Training sessions for all people managers, to ensure managers are properly managing their direct reports.

Culture and Employees

- Our people are our greatest asset, and employee engagement and satisfaction are a hallmark of our innovative company culture.
- Our success depends on our ability to attract, retain, develop and motivate highly qualified people.
- We strive to foster an innovative culture as we further build our business and expand our products and services, and we view our human capital-related initiatives as an ongoing priority.
- We are committed to fostering a diverse, inclusive, equitable and healthy environment for our people, our stakeholders, our clients, and our communities.

- We attract curious, innovative, entrepreneurial, creative and highly-motivated people, from best-in-class companies across Wall Street and Silicon Valley, and from ‘crypto-blue-chip’ firms.
- As part of our inclusive culture, we hold regular all-hands meetings during which senior management provides business and market updates, and where any employee can ask questions.

We have hired professionals with significant experience in each of our businesses and our operations. As of December 31, 2024, we had over 520 full-time employees worldwide, with over 380 employees in the United States. None of our employees are represented by a labor organization or are a party to a collective bargaining arrangement. We work to identify, attract, retain, and develop employees who are aligned with and will help us progress with our mission. We seek to provide competitive cash and equity or equity-based compensation. We believe we have a good relationship with our employees and that our unique, strong culture of innovation differentiates us and is a key driver of business success. A number of employees in our trading business have prior experience trading in traditional markets at financial institutions including trading operations and technology development of investment banks, hedge funds, proprietary trading firms and broker-dealers. They have joined Trading to build out its proprietary trading systems and lending business.

We employ individuals in our advisory business with prior experience in leading private placements of securities as a placement agent, providing advice on mergers and acquisitions and acting as underwriter for registered public offerings of equity, debt or other corporate securities in the United States, and supporting the advisory operations.

In addition, a number of employees in our asset management business have experience across portfolio management, trading, sales, operations, and client service from buy-side, sell-side, public and private financial institutions, and experience supporting the asset management operations.

Certain employees in our mining business have prior experience in banking, investing and mining at large financial services firms. The mining team is primarily focused on proprietary and hosted bitcoin mining at our flagship Helios campus.

Our Helios campus is currently staffed by approximately 50 employees who manage its day-to-day operations, and our GK8 team includes approximately 60 people, including cryptographers and blockchain engineers.

Finally, certain of our employees focus exclusively on research and understanding, proactively planning for and responding to risks associated with our business and industry. We have also hired experienced professionals in legal, finance, technology, administrative support and operations areas that support the businesses, and today, have over 200 employees dedicated to corporate activities that support the businesses.

Our Policies and Procedures

We have various policies and procedures in place to prevent self-dealing and identify and address other potential conflicts of interest. Our compliance team reviews potential conflicts of interest with respect to Galaxy and all Galaxy subsidiaries and escalates any conflicts that may arise between business lines or within a business line, as necessary, to a Conflicts Committee, which consists of members of the compliance team and the applicable business head. At the time of employment, all employees are required to disclose

their Outside Business Activities (“**OBA**”). Following the date of employment, prior to engaging in a new OBA, employees must seek and be granted pre-approval for any new OBA and must notify the Chief Compliance Officer (“**CCO**”) if changes are made to previously approved activities. Our compliance team evaluates each proposed activity and concludes as to whether to authorize, impose conditions or limitations, or prohibit the activity. Our compliance team also evaluates the proposed activity to determine whether the activity is properly characterized as an OBA, and, in the case of registered representatives of Galaxy’s affiliated broker-dealer, whether it should be treated as an outside securities activity subject to the requirements of FINRA Rule 3280 on private securities transactions. If an OBA is determined to be a securities transaction, the transaction is reviewed for potential conflicts by the manager and CCO. If approved, the activity is subject to ongoing supervision. All employees must attest on a quarterly basis that their OBAs are current, and all employees must attend an annual compliance training where OBAs are discussed and employees are reminded of our policies and procedures. Moreover, as part of our portfolio company due diligence, GAM deal teams review capitalization tables to identify when we, our affiliates or our employees may have investments in target companies, and potential conflicts are brought to the compliance team for further review.

Additionally, we have instituted policies and procedures designed to monitor and prevent commingling of assets. The GAM-sponsored funds hold OTC trading, custodial and bank accounts in their own names to ensure that our limited partners’ funds are not commingled with our funds or the funds of our affiliates. GPL holds its customers’ cash balances in omnibus client custodial accounts with one or more banks that are members of the FDIC. To the extent that client cash balances are subject to lending arrangements with Galaxy where Galaxy has the right to rehypothecate, the cash for the loaned balances is moved into Galaxy’s accounts with one or more banks that are members of the FDIC. In accordance with its customer agreements, GPL holds client digital assets in omnibus accounts at digital asset custodians. GPL does not itself hold digital assets in custody or hold customer digital assets on digital asset trading platforms. Aggregate client omnibus account balances held with custodians can be viewed on the blockchain; however, specific client ownership of assets is not delineated or viewable on the blockchain. GPL maintains an internal ledger that records and tracks ownership of customer assets on behalf of customers and performs daily reconciliation of total assets maintained in each omnibus account. We maintain separate wallets for our inventory and for purposes of facilitating our non-client businesses. Similarly, separate bank accounts are maintained for our fiat currencies that are segregated from our clients and our affiliates’ bank accounts. Refer to “*Description of the Business—Safeguarding of Digital Assets*” for more information about the procedures in place around the wallets in which digital assets are stored.

Furthermore, we have implemented policies and procedures that are designed to prevent, detect and manage actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest and breaches of information barriers. We maintain a “restricted list,” which is applied across all of our entities and includes companies for which we may be in possession of, or are likely to come into possession of, material non-public information through some form of engagement or involvement. When a company is placed on our restricted list, trading in the securities or other instruments of such company will be prohibited either on a principal or agency basis, absent authorization from our CCO, until that company is removed from the restricted list. In addition to the risk disclosures we provide on our website, our clients are also provided with affiliate-specific customer agreements that disclose any potential conflicts of interest to our clients, at or prior to the time of the client’s initial transaction and as required by applicable law. We also maintain and regularly update a database of various relationships across Galaxy’s business lines, which is used to identify and track any potential conflicts of interest.

Our policies and procedures are also designed to prevent the unauthorized sharing of material non-public information from business areas that are authorized to receive such information with business areas that are not. We have established information barriers to restrict, manage and control the flow of confidential information between our various business entities and outside parties, including affiliates and different

business units (and at times within these business units). Information barriers may include, but are not limited, to: (i) our use of separate legal entities to conduct our business (e.g., Galaxy Prime's reliance on Galaxy for its technology and control functions in accordance with an intercompany agreement), (ii) any physical arrangements, such as those relating to any restriction of access to technology and/or certain areas of the Company's premises and operations, (iii) the segregation of electronic and other data, (iv) the segregation of duties and reporting lines, (v) ongoing surveillance of electronic communication and (vi) policies and procedures designed to manage confidential information and to control, prevent and monitor the transmission of confidential information across business units or affiliates.

Our cybersecurity and information system policies and procedures that are integrated into our overall risk management program are designed to safeguard the Company against potential cyber threats that may compromise, misuse, alter or destroy our data, as well as that of our clients and employees. These policies are developed with due consideration to regulatory requirements across the various jurisdictions in which we operate.

Our comprehensive policies and procedures center around:

- establishing robust controls and taking measures to enhance the existing risk assessment program,
- performing penetration tests to identify emerging threats, residual issues and assess the effectiveness of the controls,
- outlining a clear escalation and reporting protocol in an event of an incident,
- formulating detailed recovery strategies,
- performing rigorous due diligence of third-party service providers and clients prior to onboarding, and
- the ongoing monitoring of cyber capabilities of third-party service providers and clients.

The Company acts in line with the policies and procedures described above in a manner that is designed to proactively identify, detect, and mitigate any cybersecurity risks. The Company has implemented numerous technologies including Extended Detection and Response, Anti-Malware, and Security Information and Event Management solutions with the goal of promptly identifying incidents and triggering alerts. In case of a real event our Security Operations Team is activated based on the severity of the incident.

Additionally, in adherence to our cybersecurity and information system policy, all employees are mandated to undergo periodic cybersecurity awareness training, with emphasis on social engineering and escalation process within the Company.

The Board provides oversight of the cybersecurity risk management process, including review and ongoing maintenance of the existing policies and procedures. The Board consists of at least one member with cybersecurity expertise. Our Chief Security Officer periodically provides updates to the Board on cybersecurity risks, strategies to mitigate such risks and the associated costs, evolving threats, incidents involving the Company and that of third-party service providers, continuous enhancements made to our cybersecurity framework, and any regulatory actions and requirements.

We devote significant resources to overseeing the effectiveness of the policies and procedures used to identify, monitor and manage our risks relating to conflicts of interest, security and commingling of assets.

However, it is possible that our policies and procedures may not always be effective and/or we may not always be successful in monitoring and evaluating the risks to which we are or may be exposed in all market environments or against all types of risks in these areas, including unidentified or unanticipated risks. For more information, see the section titled “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Regulation, Information Systems and Privacy Matters.*”

Safeguarding of Digital Assets

We utilize the Fireblocks Inc. (“**Fireblocks**”) technology platform to manage portions of our private keys and transfer and secure digital assets. As of December 31, 2024, we utilized Fireblocks to secure approximately 73% of Galaxy’s digital assets. Fireblocks is a technology platform that provides Galaxy with additional security while managing its digital assets. Galaxy retains full control of its assets and key recovery phrases that allow us to access our digital wallets independent from Fireblocks’ operations. Galaxy and Fireblocks entered into an amended license agreement dated July 30, 2021 (as amended from time to time, the “**Fireblocks License Agreement**”) wherein Fireblocks grants to Galaxy a non-exclusive, non-sublicensable, non-transferable license to access and use such Fireblocks software on a Software as a Service (“**SaaS**”) basis and/or mobile application, and all related documentation, manuals and training materials (the “**Fireblocks Service**”) covered by the Fireblocks License Agreement. Most recently, Galaxy entered into a multi-year contract renewal dated July 30, 2024. The current Fireblocks License Agreement expires in July 2026. Through the Fireblocks License Agreement, Galaxy utilizes the Fireblocks platform to custody, transfer and secure our digital assets. Under the Fireblocks License Agreement, Fireblocks does not provide insurance for its digital assets and/or its products, services and operations utilizing the Fireblocks platform. Fireblocks utilizes a secure hot vault and secure transfer environment to help establish connections between Galaxy’s wallets, digital asset trading platforms, counterparties and networks. Fireblocks utilizes multi-party computation (“**MPC**”) protection layers to distribute private key secrets across multiple locations to prevent a single point of failure associated with the private keys. The use of MPC prevents private key shards from being concentrated on a single device at any point in time. We utilize the Fireblocks Policy Engine to designate transaction approval policies for digital assets held within Fireblocks vaults. As such, administrators configure automated rules to ensure all transactions are disbursed based on the asset sent, total value of the transaction, source and destination of funds and signer requirements. All transactions initiated from Fireblocks that fail to meet our predefined criteria per the policy engine are automatically rejected. We also utilize the Fireblocks network as a settlement layer to transact and settle with pre-approved counterparties or entities. The Fireblocks Network utilizes secure enclave technology and data-in-motion encryption to prevent traditional vulnerabilities associated with authenticating wallet addresses. All addresses for non-Fireblocks wallets owned by us and external wallets for addresses of our counterparties require multiple approvals in accordance with our whitelisting policy. As such, we settle with counterparties or entities with minimal risk of losing funds due to deposit address attacks or errors.

Fireblocks issues an annual Service Organization Control 2 (“**SOC 2**”) Type II attestation report. We review the Fireblocks SOC 2 report to confirm they maintain a secure technology infrastructure and that their system controls are designed and operating effectively. Additionally, we review our own complementary user entity controls in conjunction with the Fireblocks controls to ensure that applicable trust services criteria can be met. Fireblocks maintains an insurance policy which has coverage for technology, cyber, and professional liability and is rated “A” by A.M. Best based on the strength of the policy and has had no known security breaches or incidents reported to date. We currently have an investment interest in Fireblocks in the form of preferred shares.

We also utilize cold storage solutions to self-custody a portion of our digital assets offline. Private keys are generated, backed-up and stored in hardware wallets which are maintained in secured locations. Access to private keys and back-ups are segregated amongst authorized personnel throughout Galaxy to ensure

appropriate segregation of duties is maintained. Specific details relating to Galaxy's private key management protocols remain highly sensitive in nature and are only discussed internally with the appropriate personnel to minimize security threats.

We also utilize third-party custodians to secure certain digital assets predominantly for our customers and our fund investors. These custodians may include: Coinbase Custody Trust Company, LLC, Fidelity Digital Asset Services, LLC ("**Fidelity**"), Gemini, and BitGo. All of these custodians issue annual Service Organization Control 1 ("**SOC 1**") Type II and SOC 2 Type II attestation reports. These Services Organization Controls ("**SOC**") reports are reviewed annually by Galaxy for control reliance.

Coinbase, Gemini, BitGo and Fidelity are NYDFS regulated Qualified Custodians pursuant to them being Limited Purpose Trust Companies chartered under New York Banking Law with virtual currency activity authority. We maintain internal controls to ensure accounts are appropriately created, restricted to designated individuals, and secured. According to their respective SOC reports, each of the custodians utilize wallets secured by dedicated hardware security modules and require multi-signature authorization to approve withdrawal transactions. Each custodian provides both online ("warm/hot wallets") and offline ("cold wallets") custody solutions tested annually by their SOC auditors.

On an on-going basis, a designated individual from Galaxy reviews and monitors balances maintained at each custodian against internal records to ensure holdings are complete and accurate. Additionally, we perform monitoring and due-diligence procedures on each on an ongoing basis. We review each custodian's applicable SOC 1 Type II and SOC 2 Type II reports, covering the description of each custodian's system and the suitability of the design and operating effectiveness of its controls. We currently have an investment interest in BitGo in the form of Class B Voting Units. In addition, in February 2025, we announced that Galaxy is now included in the set of staking providers integrated with BitGo Trust Company, Inc. We may also conduct business, including the extension of loans, from time to time with affiliates of these custodians in the ordinary course.

Our policies, procedures, operational controls and controls over financial reporting are designed to protect us from material risks surrounding commingling of assets, conflicts of interests, and the safeguarding of digital assets and customer funds deposited, transferred or held in custody with third party custodians. Our policies, procedures and operational controls are applied across our various business lines. Our customer-facing businesses, including Galaxy Prime, have internal policies and procedures in place that set forth the features, functions and controls that we expect our third-party custodians to provide in order to comply with our policy objectives and regulatory obligations. As we engage with a counterparty, a custodian or otherwise, we review and assess these features, functions and controls to ensure that the services for which we contract will comply with our internal policies and regulatory obligations. Once the custodian is contracted, for example, we follow a set of procedural and operational controls in line with these policies, which enable us to monitor any actions taken with respect to our assets held in custody. These procedures and controls include periodic reviews for compliance with Galaxy's policies and regulatory obligations and periodic re-assessments of the counterparties' controls. As noted above, we request annual independent audits of our third-party custodians' financial and IT controls, including but not limited to SOC1, SOC2 and IS27001 certifications. These independent reviews are updated annually or as circumstances require.

We apply similar policies, procedures and operational controls to the assets held in connection with our proprietary businesses, which include proprietary/principal trading and principal investments. In particular, we utilize our venue risk committee (the "**Venue Risk Committee**") as a forum to implement due diligence processes and to closely monitor exposure wherever we hold assets. The Venue Risk Committee was established to perform the risk oversight function for Galaxy (including our affiliates and subsidiaries). The Venue Risk Committee convenes to assess, discuss and manage exposure to trading platforms, custodians, banks, and broker/dealers where Galaxy deploys material capital in ordinary and extraordinary situations.

Topics discussed can include the credit quality and risk of Galaxy's various venues, a review of existing exposures, regulatory updates, and approval of new venues. The Venue Risk Committee oversees the implementation and monitoring of policies and procedures in place to safeguard digital assets held by us, our customers and our counterparties. Depending on the nature of the transfers made with respect to our proprietary trading, Galaxy utilizes either a multi-factor controlled environment provided by Fireblocks, as detailed above, or when transfers are made directly on exchange, Galaxy has implemented internal controls to facilitate accurate processing and appropriate segregation of duties.

Moreover, our GalaxyOne Prime customer agreements provide that Uniform Commercial Code ("UCC") Article 8 is applicable to the customer's digital assets that are credited to the customer's account with Galaxy and custodied in omnibus accounts maintained by Galaxy with third-party custodians appointed by Galaxy, with an express agreement with the customer that such digital assets will be treated as financial assets for purposes of UCC Article 8. UCC Article 8 provides that financial assets held through an intermediary are not property of the intermediary and are not subject to the claims of its general creditors. See *"Risk Factors—Risks Related to Regulation, Information Systems and Privacy Matters—Our and our third-party service providers' failure to safeguard and manage our and our customers' funds and digital assets could adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition"* for more information. We currently utilize custodians with similar protections in their custody agreements and/or that are limited purpose trust companies regulated by the New York Department of Financial Services. While we intend to continue to custody customer digital assets with third party custodians under custody agreements that contain provisions intended to provide similar protections in the event of the insolvency of the custodian and/or at regulated entities, due to the novel nature of the issues there is a risk that in an insolvency of one of our custodians a claim against that custodian in relation to the assets of Galaxy's customers custodied at that custodian would be treated as an unsecured claim against that custodian.

Digital Asset Trading Platforms

We utilize multiple digital asset trading platforms to assist in conducting digital trading activity. As such, we maintain digital asset balances on the platforms to facilitate operations. Active digital asset trading platforms are domiciled across multiple geographies including the United States, the U.K., Gibraltar, Panama, Dubai, Luxembourg, Singapore, Seychelles, and Japan. We have a robust due diligence program for all platforms, regardless of domicile or jurisdiction. Each digital asset trading platform is required to provide all information and documentation that is necessary to do business with us. Information security reviews are conducted on each platform to assess data retention protocols, infrastructure, and applicable IT policies and procedures.

Designated departments review all documentation to ensure each digital asset trading platform meets pre-defined criteria before providing approval for onboarding. Additionally, we assess security, reputation, and operational risks in our determination of utilizing any digital asset trading platform. Once onboarded, each platform is monitored and refreshes of the Company's due diligence are performed periodically.

As part of our control procedures, certain individuals are designated to administer and provision users with digital asset trading platform access and secure accounts per IT security protocols. Upon opening a new account, passwords, application programming interface ("API") keys, and multi-factor authentication mechanisms are created to secure credentials under our Password and Multi-Factor Authentication Policy. Credentials are managed in secured locations and are only made accessible to authorized personnel with privileged access. Address management features are utilized in accordance with each platform and require withdrawal addresses to be whitelisted and approved by authorized individuals. This prevents the withdrawal of digital assets held on the trading platforms to any address that has not been internally verified.

Digital asset trading platform balances are aggregated via live API feeds to ensure risk exposures are monitored across Galaxy’s positions.

Digital asset trading platform accounts with material balances are integrated within the Fireblocks platform; the integration allows for authorized users to initiate digital asset trading platform withdrawals directly from Fireblocks to dedicated vault accounts within the platform. We maintain contingency plans to securely transfer digital assets off platforms to pre-defined wallets and vault accounts. On an ongoing basis, we assess our risk exposure based on current market conditions and our digital asset positions. To date, no known security breaches have occurred with any of our digital asset trading platform accounts which have resulted in a loss or theft of our digital assets. We perform reconciliation procedures to review digital asset trading platform balances, trades, and fees against internal and third-party records to ensure digital asset holdings are complete and accurate.

Our activities may expose us to a variety of financial and other risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, market risk, digital asset risk, loss of access risk, irrevocability of transactions, hard fork and airdrop risks and regulatory oversight risk, among others. See “*Risk Factors—Risks Related to Cryptocurrencies and Digital Assets.*” We seek to minimize potential adverse effects of these risks on performance by employing experienced personnel, daily monitoring of our investments and digital assets, and any market events, and diversifying our business strategy as well as its investment portfolio within the constraints of our investment objectives.

Decentralized Finance

The Company leverages on-chain, DeFi protocols to facilitate financial transactions in the execution of some of its strategies. Decentralized protocols are assessed by a cross-functional task force as part of the due diligence and approval process for new protocols. Components of the assessment include, but are not limited to security, compliance, operations, technology, and finance, as well as reviews of the protocol’s design, decentralization, and support. Additionally, new protocols undergo a whitelisting review process within Fireblocks to confirm we only interact with legitimate protocols and associated smart contracts. Interactions with DeFi protocols are facilitated from dedicated Fireblocks vaults and are governed by the Fireblocks’ transaction policy outlined in *Safeguarding of Digital Assets* above. The Company utilizes portfolio tracking software built specifically for DeFi protocols, as well as its independent third-party administrator, to reconcile, and report on DeFi positions for risk management and financial reporting purposes.

Intangible Properties

GDH LP owns the following service marks registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”): (1) GALAXY DIGITAL word mark, U.S. Reg. No. 6,195,764; (2) the composite mark GALAXY DIGITAL & Design, U.S. Reg. No. 6,195,765, (3) “Galaxy” logo mark, U.S. Reg. No. 5,939,417, (4) GALAXY word mark, US Reg. No. 4,576,146, (5) GALAXYONE word mark, U.S. Reg. No. 7,573,148, and (6) the composite mark GALAXY & Design, US Reg. No. 7,356,550.

Galaxy Vision Hill Group LLC owns the following service marks registered with the USPTO: (1) VISION HILL GROUP word mark, U.S. Reg. No. 6,855,428, and (2) VISIONTRACK word mark, U.S. Reg. No. 6,855,429.

In connection with GK8, Galaxy Digital Trading LLC owns the following trademark registered with the USPTO: the composite mark GK8 GK8 GK8 GK8 & Design, U.S. Reg. No. 6,641,882. Galaxy Digital Trading LLC also has: (1) six issued patents and four patent applications pending in the U.S., and (2) nine issued patents, two allowed patent applications and 22 patent applications pending in other jurisdictions.

UNDERSTANDING THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND THE ITEMS THAT IMPACT SUCH INFORMATION

Separate Financial Disclosure

As a reporting issuer, the Company complies with NI 51-102 (as defined below) and files financial statements and MD&A, as required for each quarter and fiscal year. GDH LP is not a reporting issuer and is not required to comply with NI 51-102. However, in connection with the Arrangement, and as re-filed in connection with the Company's short form base shelf prospectus, dated November 27, 2020, as amended on April 9, 2021, the Company sought exemptive relief from the Ontario Securities Commission from certain financial statement requirements. As a condition to granting the exemptive relief the Ontario Securities Commission required the following condition (among others):

“in complying with its reporting issuer obligations, the [Company] will treat GDH LP as a subsidiary of the [Company]; however, if generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) used by the [Company] prohibit the consolidation of financial information of GDH LP and the [Company], then for as long as GDH LP (including any of its significant business interests) represents a significant asset of the [Company], the [Company] will provide separate audited annual financial statements and interim financial reports, prepared in accordance with the same GAAP as the [Company's] financial statements, and related MD&A, prepared in accordance with NI 51-102 or its successor, for GDH LP (including information about any of its significant business interests)”

To determine whether the results of the Company would be consolidated with the results of GDH LP, the Company performed an analysis to determine whether the Company controlled GDH LP. If the Company was determined to control GDH LP, then the results of GDH LP would be consolidated. Based on the analysis, the general partner of GDH LP and the majority owner of GDH LP were determined to have control over GDH LP. In addition, the inverse analysis was performed to determine whether GDH LP controlled the Company, in which case the results could also be consolidated pursuant to GAAP. Based on the analysis, it was determined that GDH LP did not control the Company. As a result of the foregoing, the Company and GDH LP are each required to file their own audited annual financial statements, interim financial statements and MD&A in order to comply with the exemptive relief conditions of the Ontario Securities Commission.

Significance of Investments and Digital Assets

GDH LP currently has significant holdings of investments and digital assets. As of December 31, 2024, GDH LP held investments of \$1.6 billion, digital assets, net of \$1.1 billion and total equity of \$2.3 billion. Changes in investments and digital assets will generally have a significant impact on GDH LP's results. The Company accounts for its investment in GDH LP under the equity method of accounting. Under this method, its investment in GDH LP is initially recorded at cost and is subsequently adjusted for its share of the profit or loss of GDH LP and for impairment losses, if any. As the investment in GDH LP is the Company's only major asset, the results of GDH LP significantly impact the results of the Company. The Company believes that its market capitalization is a reasonable approximation of the Company's enterprise value and could be used to derive the recoverable amount of its investment in GDH LP since substantially all of the Company's value is concentrated in the investment in GDH LP. Given the current materiality of GDH LP's investments and digital assets, the following information is reported in GDH LP's MD&A and is also referenced in the Company's MD&A:

- Investments by Industry

- Material Investment Positions
 - Any investments or digital assets that are deemed material to GDH LP and the reasons for that materiality assessment
- Select Investments Holdings
 - The ten largest investment holdings of the entire investment portfolio, on a fair value basis, with cost and fair value information, and descriptions of those investments
 - The significant drivers of the changes during the year
- Select Digital Assets Holdings
 - The composition of the portfolio between digital assets with a greater than \$1 billion market cap and those with a less than \$1 billion market cap
 - The fair value of top digital asset holdings
- Digital Assets and Investments Risk
 - Risks regarding digital assets, net and the effect of a +/- 20% change in those assets
 - Risks regarding investments and the effect of a +/- 20% change in those assets
 - This risk section is supplemental to the extensive risk factors sections included in the MD&A for the year-ended December 31, 2024 and herein.

In the event that either of the control tests set out above are met, the Company's reporting of its results and those of GDH LP may change as it moves to reporting results on a consolidated basis, in accordance with GAAP. The Company also anticipates that as its business grows, the balance sheet venture investment business may become less significant to its overall operations and as a result the impact and materiality of its results from those operations may become less significant. The Company expects to revisit its disclosure as its business develops.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company has not, since its inception, declared or paid any dividends on the Ordinary Shares. The declaration of dividends on the Ordinary Shares is within the discretion of the Board and will depend on the assessment of, among other factors, capital requirements, earnings, and the operating and financial condition of the Company. At the present time, the Company's anticipated capital requirements are such that the Company follows a policy of retaining all available funds and any future earnings in order to finance business development and corporate growth. The Company does not intend to declare or pay cash dividends on its Ordinary Shares within the foreseeable future.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Overview

As of the date of this AIF, the authorized capital of the Company consisted of 2,000,000,000 Ordinary Shares of C\$0.001 par value each. As of the date of this AIF, the Company had 128,002,717 Ordinary Shares issued and outstanding and 215,862,343 B Units of GDH LP issued and outstanding, which are exchangeable for Ordinary Shares on a one-for-one basis, pursuant to the GDH LPA.

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has outstanding an aggregate of 6,494,100³ stock options to acquire Ordinary Shares (each, an “**Option**”) granted to certain officers, directors and employees of the Company pursuant to the amended and restated stock option plan approved by the Shareholders on June 24, 2019 (the “**Option Plan**”). Since the adoption of the LTI Plan (on May 14, 2021) and approval by our Shareholders (on June 29, 2021), no new grants have been made under the Option Plan and it is anticipated that no more grants will be made under the Option Plan.

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has outstanding an aggregate of 13,182,489 Options, 9,352,806 Share Units to acquire Ordinary Shares, 304,513 deferred share units (“**DSUs**”) and 472,292 stand-alone stock appreciation rights (“**Stand Alone SARs**”) granted to certain officers, directors and employees of the Company pursuant to the LTI Plan. As of the date of this AIF, the number of shares remaining available for issuance under the LTI Plan is 22,590,870.

Ordinary Shares

Authorized Capital

The Company’s authorized share capital is C\$2,000,000 divided into 2,000,000,000 Ordinary Shares, each with a par value of C\$0.001.

Subject to certain limitations on the redemption and purchase of the Ordinary Shares, and relevant stock exchange approvals, the directors have general and unconditional authority to allot (with or without confirming rights of renunciation), grant options over or otherwise deal with any unissued Ordinary Shares to such persons, at such times and on such terms and conditions as they may decide.

Voting

Each Ordinary Share entitles the holder thereof to one vote at any meeting of Shareholders, subject to the Certification Process Adjustment, described below.

Certification Process Adjustment

The Articles of Association provide for a “certification process adjustment” (the “**Certification Process Adjustment**”) whereby, in connection with any resolution of the Shareholders (“**Shareholder Resolution**”) passed, each Shareholder shall be provided a certification as to its status, and the status of any person for whom the Shareholder holds beneficially, as a U.S. resident. In connection with the Certification Process Adjustment, in respect of any Shareholder Resolution in general meeting or in writing, each Shareholder shall be required to certify that, at the time of the general meeting (or any adjournment thereof) at which the resolution is tabled, or in the case of the resolution being proposed as a written resolution, at

³ 3,634,300 Options included in this number were issued pursuant to an inducement grant and although such Options are subject to the terms and conditions of the Option Plan, they do not affect the total grants issuable thereunder.

the time of signifying its agreement to the proposed written resolution: (a) it is not a U.S. resident; and (b) to the extent it holds Ordinary Shares for the account or benefit of any other person, such person is not a U.S. resident (each Shareholder not making such certification, a “**Non-Certifying Shareholder**”). This Certification Process Adjustment is intended to preserve the Company’s status as a “foreign private issuer” within the meaning of Rule 405 under the *U.S. Securities Act* and Rule 3b-4 under the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* (the “**1934 Act**”), by ensuring that the aggregate total number of votes that Non-Certifying Shareholders are entitled to cast may never exceed 49% of the total number of votes that all Shareholders are entitled to cast (pursuant to the adjustment that is described in the following paragraphs).

For the purposes of calculating the number of votes which Non-Certifying Shareholders are entitled to cast on a Shareholder Resolution, if and to the extent that, in the absence of the Certification Process Adjustment:

$$“A” > (49 \div 100) \times “B,”$$

then “A” shall be reduced so that “D” is the whole number nearest to but not exceeding:

$$“C” \times (49 \div 51).$$

Where the aggregate number of votes actually cast by Non-Certifying Shareholders (whether on a poll or on a written resolution) “for” and “against” the relevant Shareholder Resolution when added to the number of votes withheld by Non-Certifying Shareholders in respect of such resolution, exceeds “D,” then the number of: (a) votes cast “for;” (b) votes cast “against;” and (c) votes withheld in respect of, such resolution by Non-Certifying Shareholders, will each be reduced pro rata until the aggregate number of votes “for,” votes “against” and votes withheld in respect of such resolution by Non-Certifying Shareholders, is the whole number nearest to but not exceeding “D.” Where the aggregate number of votes actually cast (whether on a poll or on a written resolution) and votes withheld, in each case by Non-Certifying Shareholders, is equal to or less than “D,” then each of such votes or votes withheld (as applicable) shall be counted and no reduction shall occur.

For the purposes of the foregoing:

“A” = the aggregate total of votes which all Non-Certifying Shareholders, whether or not actually voting, are entitled to cast, whether on a poll or on a written resolution, on the resolution prior to the operation of the Certification Process Adjustment;

$$“B” = “A” + “C;”$$

“C” = the aggregate total of votes which all holders of the Ordinary Shares who are not Non-Certifying Shareholders, whether or not actually voting, are entitled to cast, whether on a poll or on a written resolution, on the resolution; and

“D” = the aggregate total of votes all Non-Certifying Shareholders, whether or not actually voting, are entitled to cast, whether on a poll or on a written resolution, on the resolution, following the operation of the Certification Process Adjustment.

The directors may specify such other requirements or vary the requirements of the Certification Process Adjustment as they in their discretion consider necessary or appropriate to give effect to these restrictions.

Share Ownership Limitations

The Articles of Association provide the directors with the discretion to decline to register any person as a holder of a Share of the Company unless that person provides a declaration (and supporting evidence, if requested) showing that it is not a Disqualified Holder. “**Disqualified Holders**” include:

1. any investor that uses the assets of certain employee benefit plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“**ERISA**”) or certain plans subject to the Internal Revenue Code (the “**Code**”), other than one all of whose holdings of Ordinary Shares were purchased from the Company (or result from conversion or exercise of securities purchased from the Company) after complete and correct disclosure by that investor to the Company with respect to its status as such;
2. any initial subscriber or subsequent transferee that is a U.S. person that is not an “accredited investor” as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “**U.S. Securities Act**”) and a “qualified purchaser” as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act; and
3. any person that the directors determine to whom a sale or transfer of Ordinary Shares, or in relation to whom the holding of Ordinary Shares: (i) would or could be in breach of the laws or requirements of any jurisdiction or governmental authority or in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with other persons, connected or not, or any other circumstances) appearing to the directors to be relevant; or (ii) might result in the Company incurring a liability to taxation or suffering a pecuniary, fiscal, legal, administrative or regulatory disadvantage, including the Company’s being required to register as an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act, the Company’s no longer being a “foreign private issuer” for purposes of the 1934 Act, the assets of the Company being deemed to be plan assets of a U.S. Benefit Plan Investor, the Company’s becoming subject to regulation as a depository institution holding company subsidiary or otherwise subject to banking law or the Company’s otherwise not being in compliance with the Investment Company Act, ERISA, the Code or any other provision of U.S. federal or state law or non-U.S. law.

Investment in the Company by the above-referenced types of benefit plan investors is prohibited so that the assets of the Company will not be deemed to constitute “plan assets” of the investor. Similarly, the additional restrictions are to avoid subjecting the Company to the regulatory restrictions under both U.S. and non-U.S. laws, including under applicable U.S. securities laws.

In light of these restrictions, the directors may at any time give notice in writing to the holder of an Ordinary Share of the Company requiring that holder within such reasonable period show whether or not a Disqualified Holder is interested in such Ordinary Share of the Company. If within 14 days (or any extended or shortened time considered reasonable by the directors) the directors are not satisfied, the directors may declare that a Disqualified Holder is interested in such Ordinary Share of the Company.

With respect to any Ordinary Shares declared to be held directly or beneficially by any Disqualified Holder (such Ordinary Shares, “**Disqualifiable Shares**”), the directors shall serve written notice (a “**Transfer Notice**”) on a registered holder of Disqualifiable Shares and on any other person who is a Disqualified Holder in relation to those Disqualifiable Shares requiring the Disqualifiable Shares to be transferred or otherwise disposed of to a person that is not a Disqualified Holder within 14 days of the service of the Transfer Notice. If the Disqualified Holder fails to comply with the Transfer Notice, the directors may arrange for sale or disposal to be made.

Notwithstanding any of these requirements, the directors shall, so long as they act reasonably and in good faith, be under no liability to the Company or to any other person for failing to treat any Ordinary Share as a Disqualifiable Share or any person as a Disqualified Holder and neither shall the directors be liable to the Company or any other person if, having acted reasonably and in good faith, they determine erroneously that any Ordinary Share or other security of the Company is a Disqualifiable Share, or any person is a Disqualified Holder, or on the basis of such determination or any other determination or resolution of the directors, they perform or exercise (or purport to perform or exercise) their duties, powers, rights or discretions described above in relation to such Ordinary Share.

Dividends and Other Rights

The holders of Ordinary Shares are entitled to receive if, as and when declared by the Board, dividends in such amounts as shall be determined by the Board.

The Ordinary Shares do not carry any pre-emptive, subscription, redemption, retraction, surrender or conversion or exchange rights, nor do they contain any sinking or purchase fund provisions.

Stock Options

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has an aggregate of 6,494,100⁴ Options outstanding to acquire Ordinary Shares pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Option Plan. The terms and conditions of the Option Plan are summarized in the Company's 2019 information circular dated April 30, 2019 available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has an aggregate of 13,182,489 Options outstanding to acquire Ordinary Shares pursuant to the terms and conditions of the LTI Plan. The terms and conditions of the LTI Plan are summarized in the 2024 Circular available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

Share Units

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has an aggregate of 9,352,806 Share Units outstanding to acquire Ordinary Shares pursuant to the terms and conditions of the LTI Plan. The terms and conditions of the LTI Plan are summarized in the 2024 Circular available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

Deferred Share Units

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has an aggregate of 304,513 DSUs outstanding to acquire Ordinary Shares pursuant to the terms and conditions of the LTI Plan. The terms and conditions of the LTI Plan are summarized in the 2024 Circular available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

Stock Appreciation Rights

As of the date of this AIF, the Company has an aggregate of 472,292 Stand-Alone SARs outstanding representing the right to receive payment, in cash, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the corresponding

⁴ 3,634,300 Options included in this number were issued pursuant to an inducement grant and although such Options are subject to the terms and conditions of the Option Plan, they do not affect the total grants issuable thereunder.

grant agreement and the LTI Plan. The terms and conditions of the LTI Plan are summarized in the 2024 Circular available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

GDH LP B Units

B Units of GDH LP do not entitle the holder the right to vote at meetings of Shareholders, but are, subject to certain limitations, including vesting conditions, exchangeable for Ordinary Shares on a one-for-one basis subject to customary adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications and other similar transactions. As of the date of this AIF, there are 215,862,343 B Units of GDH LP issued and outstanding. Exchange Rights

B Units are, pursuant to their terms under the GDH LPA and subject to certain limitations, exchangeable for Ordinary Shares on a one-for-one basis subject to customary adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications and other similar transactions or, at the election of GDH LP, GDH LP may deliver an amount of cash in lieu of Ordinary Shares to an exchanging B Unit holder. Holders of B Units will be permitted to exchange their B Units in accordance with the terms of the GDH LPA subject to the limitations set forth in the exchange terms of the GDH LPA (“**Exchange Terms**”). To the extent GDH LP determines to exchange Ordinary Shares for surrendered B Units, the Company and/or an affiliate of the Company will receive a number of A-1 Units and A-2 Units equal to the number of Ordinary Shares that the Company issues, and the corresponding number of B Units that were surrendered will be cancelled.

Pursuant to the GDH LPA Amendments, the Exchange Terms under the GDH LPA were amended to allow for either the Company or the U.S. Blocker Subsidiary to elect to effect the exchange of all or any portion of the B Units subject to an exchange through a direct exchange of such B Units and an amount in cash equal to the current market price in lieu of delivering Ordinary Shares upon the exchange of a B Unit (“**Cash Consideration**”). Upon such direct exchange, (i) the number of B Units to be exchanged will be converted into a number of A Units that is equal to the number of B Units so exchanged, (ii) the Company or the U.S. Blocker Subsidiary, as applicable, will deliver the Cash Consideration to the exchanging holder of B Units and (iii) GDH LP will deliver the A Units converted to the Company and/or the U.S. Blocker Subsidiary, as applicable.

On December 18, 2023, GDH GP amended the definition of Quarterly Exchange Notice Period (as defined therein) in the GDH LPA, in accordance with GDH GP's rights under the GDH LPA, such that GDH LP may accept exchanges of B Units for Ordinary Shares during any period when GDH LP and the Company are not in a trading blackout period, as determined under the Company's Insider Trading Policy.

Pre-Emptive Rights of B Units Holders

For so long as the B Unit holders own at least 10% of the total outstanding GDH LP Units, if either the Company or GDH LP offers any equity securities or securities convertible into equity (“**Participating Interests**”), the B Unit holders may purchase additional Participating Interests, but only to the extent necessary to maintain their respective proportional direct or indirect interests in GDH LP. Any such participation by B Unit holders will be on price and other terms that are no more favorable in any material respect than those applicable to other purchasers of participating interests, excluding commissions or other transaction expenses paid by the Company or GDH LP. These pre-emptive rights will be subject to certain customary carve-outs for circumstances relating to, among others, equity compensation plans, dividend or distribution reinvestment plans, and the acquisitions of businesses by the Company or GDH LP, as well as a carve-out for any exchange of B Units pursuant to the Exchange Terms.

Qualifications and Listing

Subject to the other provisions of the GDH LPA (including the Exchange Terms incorporated therein), if any Ordinary Shares to be issued and delivered pursuant to an exchange of B Units require registration or qualification with or approval of or the filing of any document, including any prospectus or similar document, or the taking of any proceeding with or the obtaining of any order, ruling or consent from any governmental authority in Canada under applicable laws or the fulfilment of any other Canadian federal or provincial legal requirement before such Ordinary Shares may be issued and delivered by or on behalf of the Company to the holder thereof (other than certain “control person” and other restrictions), the Company will take all actions and do all things necessary to cause these Ordinary Shares to comply with those requirements.

The Company also will agree that it will make such filings and take such other reasonable steps as may be necessary in order: that the Ordinary Shares issued in an exchange of B Units (other than any restricted Ordinary Shares) will be approved for listing and posted for trading on the TSX or any stock exchange or marketplace on which the Ordinary Shares then trade; and to preserve the listing on the TSX or any other relevant stock exchange or marketplace of all outstanding Ordinary Shares (other than restricted shares).

Tag/Drag Rights

The GDH LPA provides that if the holders of B Unit own at least 10% of the total outstanding GDH LP Units, and if Mr. Novogratz so requests, the Company will cause, in respect of GDH LP, a purchaser (other than the Company or an affiliate of the Company) of securities of GDH LP owned by Company (or any permitted assignee) to purchase a pro rata portion of the securities of GDH LP held by the holders of B Units, on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as are applicable to the purchase of securities of GDH LP by the purchaser. If the holders of B Units or any permitted assignee holds in aggregate less than 10% of the Ordinary Shares (on a fully exchanged basis), the Company will be entitled, in connection with the direct or indirect sale of all of its interest in GDH LP, to require the holders of B Units or any permitted assignee to sell its securities in GDH LP on the same conditions as are applicable to the Company’s direct or indirect sale of its interest in GDH LP, and upon the Company making such request and completing such sale, the holders of B Units or their permitted assignees will have no further interest in GDH LP.

Tax Receivable Agreement

The Company has entered into a tax receivable agreement with Galaxy Group, certain former First Coin Shareholders and certain GDH LP employees (the “**Tax Receivable Agreement**”), as contemplated by the Arrangement, that provides for the payment by the Company to those GDH LP Partners of a material percentage (for example, 85%) of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local and foreign income tax or franchise tax that the Company actually realizes as a result of any increase in tax basis in GDH LP’s assets resulting from exchanges by those holders of B Units for Ordinary Shares in accordance with the terms of the B Units, as and when such tax benefits are realized.

The actual increase in tax basis, as well as the amount and timing of any payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement, will vary depending upon a number of factors, including the timing of exchanges by the GDH LP Partners, the price of the Ordinary Shares at the time of the exchange, the extent to which such exchanges are taxable, the amount and timing of the taxable income that the Company generates in the future, the tax rate then applicable and the portion of the Company’s payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement that constitute imputed interest.

GDH A Units

The A Units are subdivided into A-1 Units, all of which are held by the Company, and A-2 Units, which are held indirectly by the Company, through the U.S. Blocker Subsidiary. The A-2 Units have no voting or governance rights under the GDH LPA. The number of A-1 Units and A-2 Units issued and outstanding, at any given time, will each be equal to the number of Ordinary Shares issued and outstanding. Any income of GDH LP that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, as determined by GDH GP in its sole discretion, will be allocated in respect of the A-2 Units.

Governance Rights Granted by GDH LP to Certain Limited Partners

Generally, the GDH LPA will grant GDH GP the power to operate and manage GDH LP in accordance with the ELP Act.

Managers of the board of GDH GP (the “**GDH GP Board**”) are elected by the vote of the GDH LP Partners, provided that, (a) initially, for so long as the Company owns more than 10% but no more than 50% of the outstanding GDH LP Units, the Company will have the right to appoint one manager to the GDH GP Board; (b) if at any time the Company owns more than 40% but no more than 50% of the outstanding GDH LP Units, it shall have the right to appoint a second manager to the GDH GP Board; and (c) for as long as Mr. Novogratz (A) owns directly or indirectly an amount of B Units that is greater than 25% of the total outstanding GDH LP Units and (B) owns directly or indirectly a number of B Units that is greater than (x) the number of B Units owned by any other person and (y) the number of Ordinary Shares owned by any other person, Mr. Novogratz will have the right to appoint the minimum number of managers that is greater than 50% of the number of managers on the GDH GP Board.

Generally, when the Company issues Ordinary Shares, the Company will contribute the net proceeds of that issuance to GDH LP in exchange for one A-1 Unit and one A-2 Unit for each Ordinary Share so issued and the Company will be prohibited from investing the proceeds of its issuance in any other manner. However, the GDH LPA will include certain limitations with respect to these offerings. In the event that GDH LP determines to raise equity capital, it will raise such capital through the Company, unless the GDH GP Board determines that there is a bona fide business or strategic reason to raise equity capital through the issuance of equity by GDH LP directly and then it may only do so in an aggregate amount up to 70,000,000 B Units (the “**Pre-Approved Amount**”). Any issuance of GDH LP Units that exceeds the Pre-Approved Amount must be approved by the Board. Any increase to the Pre-Approved Amount will be subject to approval by the Board and the Shareholders of the Company. Such issuances will remain at all times subject to any approvals required under corporate or applicable stock exchange rules. In the event that the Company undertakes a financing for any reason other than at the request of GDH LP, GDH LP shall not be obligated to issue additional A Units to the Company, unless such financing has been approved by holders of a majority of GDH LP Units.

Pursuant to the GDH LPA Amendments, if the Company or the U.S. Blocker Subsidiary contributes any amount received as part of a distribution under the GDH LPA in order to receive an issuance of A Units (a “**Distribution**”), then the general partner of GDH LP shall consolidate the GDH LP Units in a manner that reduces the number of A Units outstanding following the Distribution to the number of A Units outstanding immediately prior to that particular Distribution, and make a corresponding pro rata reduction to the number of outstanding B Units.

In addition, the Company will have the following consent rights (exercised either by vote of the Board or by vote of the Shareholders):

1. In addition to the requisite approval of GDH GP and the GDH LP Partners, (i) any issuance of B Units, in a transaction or series of related transactions, in an aggregate amount greater than 25% of the GDH LP Units outstanding as of immediately before the transaction or series of related transactions and (ii) the authorization of award units in excess of the amount most recently approved by the Shareholders will require approval by the Board and by ordinary Shareholder Resolution.
2. In addition, any bona fide sale of all or substantially all of the businesses or assets of GDH LP will require approval by GDH GP, by the GDH LP Partners and by special Shareholder Resolution.
3. In addition to the requisite approval of GDH GP, any amendment to the GDH LPA that could reasonably be expected to be materially adverse to the Company will require approval by the Board and by special Shareholder Resolution.
4. In addition to the approval of GDH GP, (i) any change in the auditors, and (ii) any issuance of B Units for less than a value calculated in accordance with the rules of the stock exchange on which the Ordinary Shares are listed (less any permissible discounts), will require approval by the Board.

In addition, any material Related Party transactions involving GDH LP will require approval by the following parties (not including any constituents therein that are interested in relevant transaction): (i) the managers of GDH GP, (ii) the GDH LP Partners, (iii) the Board and (iv) the Shareholders. Such approvals are in addition to, and not replacement of, any approvals required by applicable law or exchange requirements.

It is important for Shareholders to note that the Company will have no right, and GDH GP will have no obligation, to cause GDH LP to make distributions to GDH LP Partners or withdrawals from GDH LP, including the Company. See “*Dividends*” above.

A full description of the terms of the GDH LP Units, subject to subsequent actions of GDH GP as described in *Capital Structure—GDH LP B Units—Exchange Rights*, is contained in the GDH LPA. A copy of the GDH LPA is available under the Company’s SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

Debt

2026 Exchangeable Notes

On December 9, 2021, GDH LP issued \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 3.00% Exchangeable Notes (the “**2026 Exchangeable Notes**”). Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions and certain periods, holders of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes may opt to exchange such 2026 Exchangeable Notes (i) prior to the Reorganization, for Ordinary Shares and (ii) following the Reorganization, for Class A Shares, in each case, at GDH LP’s election, cash or a combination thereof. The 2026 Exchangeable Notes have an initial exchange rate of 7,498.2210 shares per US\$250,000 principal amount, equivalent to an initial exchange price of approximately US\$33.3412 per share (C\$42.6467 equivalent based on the November 26, 2021 exchange rate), up to a maximum of 21,274,971 shares issuable pursuant to the 2026 Exchangeable Notes (assuming that all such exchanges are settled by the delivery of shares, and subject to adjustment). The Company purchased and cancelled \$55 million of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes in 2022 at a discount. As of December 31, 2024, a maximum of 18,934,725 shares are issuable pursuant to the outstanding 2026

Exchangeable Notes (assuming that all such exchanges are settled by the delivery of shares, and subject to adjustment).

The 2026 Exchangeable Notes will mature on December 15, 2026 unless earlier exchanged, redeemed or repurchased. Interest on the 2026 Exchangeable Notes will be payable on June 15 and December 15 of each year, beginning on June 15, 2022. The 2026 Exchangeable Notes will be general senior unsecured obligations of GDH LP.

The exchange rate applicable to the 2026 Exchangeable Notes is subject to adjustment if certain events occur. Further, following certain corporate events that occur prior to the maturity date, in certain circumstances the exchange rate will increase for the 2026 Exchangeable Notes of a holder who elects to exchange its 2026 Exchangeable Notes in connection with such occurrence.

In addition, if the Company or PubCo, as applicable, undergoes a “fundamental change,” subject to certain conditions, holders of 2026 Exchangeable Notes may require GDH LP to repurchase for cash all or any portion of their 2026 Exchangeable Notes in principal amounts of US\$250,000 or integral multiple thereof. The fundamental change repurchase price will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date.

GDH LP may redeem for cash all or part of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes, as its option, from time to time on or after December 15, 2024, if the last reported sale price of Ordinary Shares or Class A Shares, as applicable, has been at least 130% of the exchange price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any 30 consecutive trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date on which GDH LP provides notice of redemption, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date.

2029 Exchangeable Notes

On November 25, 2024, GDH LP issued \$402.5 million aggregate principal amount of 2.50% Exchangeable Notes (the “**2029 Exchangeable Notes**”). Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions and certain periods, holders of the 2029 Exchangeable Notes may opt to exchange such 2029 Exchangeable Notes (i) prior to the Reorganization, for Ordinary Shares and (ii) following the Reorganization, for Class A Shares, in each case, at GDH LP’s election, cash or a combination thereof. The 2029 Exchangeable Notes have an initial exchange rate of 10,497.5856 shares per US\$250,000 principal amount, equivalent to an initial exchange price of approximately US\$ 23.81 per share (C\$33.30 equivalent based on the November 20, 2024 exchange rate), up to a maximum of 23,239,030 shares issuable pursuant to the 2029 Exchangeable Notes (assuming that all such exchanges are settled by the delivery of shares, and subject to adjustment).

The 2029 Exchangeable Notes will mature on December 1, 2029 unless earlier exchanged, redeemed or repurchased. Interest on the 2029 Exchangeable Notes will be payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on June 1, 2025. The 2029 Exchangeable Notes will be general unsecured obligations of GDH LP.

The exchange rate applicable to the 2029 Exchangeable Notes is subject to adjustment if certain events occur. Further, following certain corporate events that occur prior to the maturity date or GDH LP’s delivery of a notice of redemption, GDH LP will increase, in certain circumstances, the exchange rate for a holder who elects to exchange its 2029 Exchangeable Notes in connection with such corporate event or a notice of redemption, as the case may be.

In addition, if the Company, or PubCo, as applicable, undergoes a “fundamental change,” subject to certain conditions, holders of 2029 Exchangeable Notes may require GDH LP to repurchase their 2029 Exchangeable Notes for cash. The fundamental change repurchase price will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2029 Exchangeable Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the applicable repurchase date.

GDH LP may not redeem the 2029 Exchangeable Notes prior to December 6, 2027, except in certain circumstances set forth in the 2029 Exchangeable Notes. GDH LP may redeem for cash all or part of the Exchangeable Notes, at its option, from time to time on or after December 6, 2027 and prior to the 41st scheduled trading day immediately before the maturity date, but only if the last reported sale price per ordinary share of GDHL or Pubco Class A common stock, as applicable, has been at least 130% of the exchange price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any 30 consecutive trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date on which GDH LP provides notice of redemption, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2029 Exchangeable Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Company’s Ordinary Shares trade on the TSX under the symbol “GLXY.”

The following table sets forth, for the Company’s financial year ended December 31, 2024, and the subsequent period, the reported high and low prices and volume traded on the TSX.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Month	High (C\$)	Low (C\$)	Volume
January 2024	12.40	7.61	21,065,337
February 2024	15.25	9.14	20,723,145
March 2024	15.02	12.05	20,240,912
April 2024	16.29	11.13	20,306,588
May 2024	15.11	11.57	14,445,809
June 2024	17.91	14.21	18,330,339
July 2024	19.16	14.90	14,086,776
August 2024	17.10	11.86	12,505,670
September 2024	19.08	13.40	10,200,679
October 2024	20.12	16.18	12,410,146
November 2024	28.84	16.12	26,714,376
December 2024	30.71	24.20	21,302,913
January 2025	34.98	24.65	25,752,320
February 2025	29.08	18.02	19,937,284
March 1 to 27, 2025	23.98	16.46	18,416,040

PRIOR SALES

The following table summarizes the details of each class of securities of Galaxy or GDH LP that are outstanding but not listed or quoted on a marketplace issued by Galaxy or GDH LP during the period beginning January 1, 2024 and ending December 31, 2024:

Stock Options under the LTI Plan

Date of Issuance	Number of Stock Options Issued	Exercise Price (C\$)	Reason for Issuance
March 27, 2024	1,748,973	13.46	Employee – Incentive Compensation
March 27, 2024	59,500	15.00	Employee – Incentive Compensation
March 27, 2024	66,500	21.00	Employee – Incentive Compensation
March 27, 2024	63,000	18.00	Employee – Incentive Compensation
May 14, 2024	20,000	10.00	Employee – Incentive Compensation
May 14, 2024	166,000	15.00	Employee – Incentive Compensation
May 14, 2024	167,000	18.00	Employee – Incentive Compensation
May 14, 2024	167,000	21.00	Employee – Incentive Compensation
June 18, 2024	65,000	16.00	Employee – Incentive Compensation
September 5, 2024	70,878	14.29	Employee – Incentive Compensation
December 9, 2024	125,000	29.90	Employee – Incentive Compensation
December 9, 2024	125,000	37.38	Employee – Incentive Compensation
December 12, 2024	69,200	27.29	Employee – Incentive Compensation

Share Units under the LTI Plan

Date of Issuance	Number of restricted share units (“Share Units”) Issued	Fair Value (C\$)	Reason for Issuance
March 27, 2024	2,403,491	12.72	Employee – Incentive Compensation
May 14, 2024	162,650	12.41	Employee – Incentive Compensation
June 18, 2024	34,000	15.37	Employee – Incentive Compensation
August 2, 2024	156,000	13.22	Employee – Incentive Compensation
September 5, 2024	64,000	14.23	Employee – Incentive Compensation

Date of Issuance	Number of restricted share units (“Share Units”) Issued	Fair Value (C\$)	Reason for Issuance
November 8, 2024	258,583	25.67	Employee – Incentive Compensation
November 26, 2024	90,000	23.25	Employee – Incentive Compensation
December 9, 2024	151,716	26.72	Employee – Incentive Compensation
December 12, 2024	45,000	27.45	Employee – Incentive Compensation

DSUs under the LTI Plan

Date of Issuance	Number of DSUs Issued	Fair Value (C\$)	Reason for Issuance
August 2, 2024	73,595	13.22	Director – Incentive Compensation

ESCROW SECURITIES

As of the date of this AIF, to the knowledge of Galaxy, no securities of Galaxy were held in escrow or are subject to contractual restrictions on transfer other than those disclosed below.

Designation of class	Number of securities held in escrow or that are subject to a contractual restriction on transfer	Percentage of class	Depository
Ordinary Shares	427,723 ⁽¹⁾	0.33%	TSX Trust

Notes:

- (1) These Ordinary Shares are subject to contractual restrictions on transfer in connection with remuneration paid pursuant to an acquisition in December 2024. Pursuant to the applicable Stock Option Agreement, (a) 347,636 Ordinary Shares will be released from the restrictions on transfer in three equal installments on June 9, 2025, December 9, 2025 and June 9, 2026 and (b) 80,087 Ordinary Shares will be released from the restrictions on transfer in three equal installments on December 9, 2025, December 9, 2026 and December 9, 2027.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Identifying Information and Holdings

The following sets forth the names and province or state and country of residence of our directors and executive officers, the offices held by them in the Company and GDH GP and its subsidiaries, where applicable, and their principal occupations during the last five years as of March 1, 2025.

<u>Name, Place of Residence and Position</u>	<u>Director⁽¹⁾/Officer/ Manager Since</u>	<u>Position and Principal Occupation in the Past Five Years</u>	<u>Ordinary Shares beneficially owned or controlled/ directed</u>
Michael Novogratz New York, USA <i>Director and Chief Executive Officer</i> <i>Manager of GDH GP (Cayman)</i>	July 31, 2018	Chief Executive Officer of the Company and GDH GP (since at least December 2019 to Present)	522,945 ⁽⁴⁾
Bill Koutsouras ⁽²⁾ Providenciales, Turks and Caicos Islands <i>Lead Director</i>	July 31, 2018	Principal, Kouts Capital (since at least December 2019 to Present)	Nil ⁽⁵⁾
Dominic Docherty ⁽²⁾ Dubai, United Arab Emirates <i>Director</i> <i>Manager of GDH GP (Cayman)</i>	July 31, 2018	Entrepreneur and founder of BIOS Middle East (since at least December 2019 to 2023), CloudHPT.com (since at least December 2019 to 2023), and Capital Assured (since at least December 2019 to Present)	89,100 ⁽⁶⁾
Michael Daffey London, England <i>Chairman of the Board</i>	September 1, 2021	Senior Advisor to the Company (September 2021 to present) Chairman, Tamesis Partners LLC (October 2024 to Present) and Partner, Chairman of the Global Markets Division, and a Member of the Management Committee, Goldman Sachs (since at least December 2019 to 2021)	1,500,000 ⁽⁷⁾
Jane Dietze ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Rhode Island, USA <i>Director</i>	March 2, 2022	Chief Investment Officer in the Investment Office of Brown University (2019 to Present) Managing Director, Brown University (since at least December 2019 to 2018)	Nil ⁽⁸⁾

<u>Name, Place of Residence and Position</u>	<u>Director⁽¹⁾/Officer/ Manager Since</u>	<u>Position and Principal Occupation in the Past Five Years</u>	<u>Ordinary Shares beneficially owned or controlled/ directed</u>
Damien Vanderwilt Nassau, Bahamas <i>Director</i>	February 14, 2023	Senior Advisor to the Company (February 2023 to Present)	533,120 ⁽⁹⁾
		Co-President and Head of Global Markets of the Company and GDH GP LLC (December 2020 to February 2023)	
		Partner, Global Head FICC Execution Services, Goldman Sachs (since at least December 2019 to November 2020)	
Richard Tavoso ⁽³⁾ New York, USA <i>Director</i>	June 28, 2023 ⁽¹⁰⁾	President of the Company and GDH GP (July 2017 to December 2018)	575,000 ⁽¹¹⁾
<i>Manager of GDH GP (Cayman)</i>			
Christopher Ferraro New York, USA <i>President</i>	July 31, 2018	President of the Company and GDH GP (February 2022 to Present)	659,256 ⁽¹²⁾
<i>Manager of GDH GP (Cayman)</i>		Co-President of the Company and GDH GP (December 2020 to February 2022)	
		President of the Company and GDH GP (July 2019 to September 2020)	
		Chief Investment Officer of the Company and Galaxy Digital LP (since at least December 2019 to July 2019)	

<u>Name, Place of Residence and Position</u>	<u>Director⁽¹⁾/Officer/ Manager Since</u>	<u>Position and Principal Occupation in the Past Five Years</u>	<u>Ordinary Shares beneficially owned or controlled/ directed</u>
Rhonda Adams Medina New York, USA <i>Manager of GDH GP (Cayman)</i>	September 28, 2020	Head of Business Affairs for Entertainment Originals at Audible, Inc. (July 2023 to Present) Global Head of Content Legal at Audible, Inc. (an Amazon company) (August 2022 to July 2023) Director, Business and Legal Affairs, Netflix (January 2019 to August 2022)	Nil ⁽¹³⁾
Anthony Paquette Connecticut, USA <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	January 1, 2025	Chief Financial Officer at Point72 (October 2020 to December 2024) Business Unit Leader at SoFi (since at least December 2019 to September 2020)	Nil ⁽¹⁴⁾
Alex Ioffe ⁽¹⁵⁾ Connecticut, USA <i>Former Chief Financial Officer</i>	April 1, 2021	Chief Financial Officer of the Company and GDH GP (April 2021 to December 2024) Chief Financial Officer of Virtu Financial (September 2019 to August 2020) Chief Financial Officer for the brokerage business of Interactive Brokers (since at least December 2018 to September 2019)	153,113 ⁽¹⁶⁾
Steve Kurz New York, USA <i>Head of Asset Management</i>	July 31, 2018	Head of Asset Management of the Company and GDH GP (since at least December 2019 to Present)	336,802 ⁽¹⁷⁾

<u>Name, Place of Residence and Position</u>	<u>Director⁽¹⁾/Officer/ Manager Since</u>	<u>Position and Principal Occupation in the Past Five Years</u>	<u>Ordinary Shares beneficially owned or controlled/ directed</u>
Andrew Siegel New York, USA <i>General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer</i>	July 31, 2018	General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company and GDH GP (since at least December 2019 to Present)	349,772 ⁽¹⁸⁾
Erin Brown Illinois, USA <i>Chief Operating Officer</i>	May 14, 2021	Chief Operating Officer of the Company and GDH GP (May 2021 to Present) Chief Risk Officer at Jump Trading (January 2020 to May 2021) Head of Global Treasury and Operations at DRW (since at least December 2019 to January 2020)	202,297 ⁽¹⁹⁾
Francesca Don Angelo New York, USA <i>Corporate Secretary</i>	July 31, 2018	Corporate Secretary of the Company and GDH GP (since at least December 2019 to Present)	241,607 ⁽²⁰⁾
Michael Ashe New York, USA <i>Head of Investment Banking</i>	October 26, 2020	Head of Investment Banking of the Company and GDH GP (October 2020 to Present) Director – Investment Banking at Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (since at least December 2019 to October 2020)	35,807 ⁽²¹⁾
Jason Urban Illinois, USA <i>Head of Trading</i>	November 12, 2020	Head of Trading of the Company and GDH GP (November 2020 to Present) Chief Executive Officer at Drawbridge Lending (since at least December 2019 to November 2020)	298,813 ⁽²²⁾

Notes:

- (1) All of the directors' appointments expire at the next annual meeting of the Shareholders.
- (2) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (3) Member of the Compensation, Corporate Governance, Nominating Committee.

- (4) In addition to the Ordinary Shares listed in the table above, Mr. Novogratz holds 205,096,000 B Units that are exchangeable into 205,096,000 Ordinary Shares and 300,000 Share Units entitling him to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, 300,000 Ordinary Shares.
- (5) Mr. Koutsouras holds 100,000 Options entitling him to acquire an additional 100,000 Ordinary Shares and 57,467 DSUs entitling him to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 57,467 Ordinary Shares.
- (6) In addition to the Ordinary Shares listed in the table above, Mr. Docherty holds 150,000 Options entitling him to acquire an additional 150,000 Ordinary Shares and 57,467 DSUs entitling him to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 57,467 Ordinary Shares.
- (7) In addition to the Ordinary Shares listed in the table above, Mr. Daffey holds 500,000 Options entitling him to acquire an additional 500,000 Ordinary Shares.
- (8) Ms. Dietze holds 74,645 DSUs entitling her to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 74,645 Ordinary Shares.
- (9) In addition to the Ordinary Shares listed in the table above, Mr. Vanderwilt holds 3,634,300 Options entitling him to acquire an additional 3,634,300 Ordinary Shares.
- (10) Mr. Tavoso has been a manager of GDH GP since July 31, 2018.
- (11) In addition to the Ordinary Shares listed in the table above, Mr. Tavoso holds 57,467 DSUs entitling him to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 57,467 Ordinary Shares.
- (12) In addition to the Ordinary Shares listed in the table above, Mr. Ferraro holds 4,661,001 B Units that are exchangeable into 4,661,001 Ordinary Shares, 1,081,319 Options entitling him to acquire, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 1,081,319 Ordinary Shares and 1,175,317 Share Units entitling him to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 1,175,317 Ordinary Shares.
- (13) Ms. Medina holds 150,000 Options entitling her to acquire an additional 150,000 Ordinary Shares and 57,467 DSUs entitling her to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 57,467 Ordinary Shares.
- (14) In connection with Mr. Paquette's agreement to become the CFO of Galaxy, the Board has approved (a) a grant of 975,000 Options, which will entitle him to acquire, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 975,000 Ordinary Shares and (b) a grant of 375,000 Share Units, which will entitle him to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 375,000 Ordinary Shares, in each case, once granted.
- (15) Mr. Ioffe stepped down as CFO of the Company on December 31, 2024. He assumed the role of senior advisor of the Company.
- (16) In addition to the Ordinary Shares listed in the table above, Mr. Ioffe holds 600,000 Options entitling him to acquire, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 600,000 Ordinary Shares (including 204,000 Options entitling him to acquire 204,000 Ordinary Shares, which will be cancelled and forfeited in their entirety in connection with Mr. Ioffe's termination of employment pursuant to the Ioffe Separation Agreement (as defined in Appendix "B" of this AIF) and 243,236 Share Units entitling him to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 243,236 Ordinary Shares.
- (17) In addition to the Ordinary Shares listed in the table above, Mr. Kurz holds 1,520,278 B Units that are exchangeable into 1,520,278 Ordinary Shares, 662,837 Options entitling him to acquire, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 662,837 Ordinary Shares, and 397,179 Share Units entitling him to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 397,179 Ordinary Shares.
- (18) In addition to the Ordinary Shares listed in the table above, Mr. Siegel holds 223,169 B Units that are exchangeable into 223,169 Ordinary Shares and 136,687 Share Units entitling him to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 136,687 Ordinary Shares.
- (19) In addition to the Ordinary Shares listed in the table above, Ms. Brown holds 1,162,637 Options entitling her to acquire, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 1,162,637 Ordinary Shares and 306,312 Share Units entitling her to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 306,312 Ordinary Shares.
- (20) In addition to the Ordinary Shares listed in the table above, Ms. Don Angelo holds 100,000 Options entitling her to acquire, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 100,000 Ordinary Shares, and 118,168 Share Units entitling her to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 118,168 Ordinary Shares.
- (21) Mr. Ashe holds 60,903 B Units that are exchangeable into 60,903 Ordinary Shares, 1,111,300 Options entitling him to acquire, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 1,111,300 Ordinary Shares and 144,942 Share Units entitling him to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 144,942 Ordinary Shares.
- (22) In addition to the Ordinary Shares listed in the table above, Mr. Urban holds 1,292,637 Options entitling him to acquire, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 1,292,637 Ordinary Shares and 349,504 Share Units entitling him to receive, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting terms and conditions, an additional 349,504 Ordinary Shares.

Share Ownership by Directors and Executive Officers

As of the date of this AIF, as a group, the Company's and GDH LP's directors and executive officers beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control over 5,497,727 Ordinary Shares, representing 4.30% of the issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares of the Company.

As of the date of this AIF, as a group, the Company's and GDH LP's directors and executive officers also beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control over 211,561,351 B Units, 10,545,030 Options, 3,171,345 Share Units and 304,513 DSUs.

On a fully diluted, fully exchanged basis, the Company’s and GDH LP’s directors and executive officers beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control over 217,059,078 Ordinary Shares, representing 63.12% of the issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares on a fully diluted and fully exchanged basis (not including Ordinary Shares issuable pursuant to the 2026 Exchangeable Notes or the 2029 Exchangeable Notes and assuming all options were exercised and “in the money”).

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

To the knowledge of the directors and executive officers of the Company, as at December 31, 2024, no person beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to the Company’s issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares, other than:

Name	Number of Securities	Percentage of Outstanding Ordinary Shares		
		Non Diluted / Exchanged ⁽¹⁾	Partially Diluted / Exchanged ⁽²⁾	Fully Exchanged ⁽³⁾
Michael Novogratz ⁽⁴⁾	522,945 Ordinary Shares 205,096,000 Class B Units ⁽⁵⁾	0.41%	61.80%	59.87%
FMR LLC ⁽⁶⁾	18,692,754 Ordinary Shares	14.65%	5.62%	5.44%

Notes:

- (1) Assuming no B Units are exchanged for Ordinary Shares, no exchangeable senior notes of GDH LP are exchanged for Ordinary Shares and no dilution from options or warrants.
- (2) Assuming that the 205,096,000 B Units held by Mr. Novogratz are exchanged for Ordinary Shares (and, for the avoidance of doubt, assuming no other B Units are exchanged for Ordinary Shares, no exchangeable senior notes of GDH LP are exchanged for Ordinary Shares and no dilution from options or other share units).
- (3) Assuming all B Units outstanding are exchanged for Ordinary Shares (and, for the avoidance of doubt, assuming no dilution from options or other share units).
- (4) Mr. Novogratz is the beneficial owner of the securities through Galaxy Group Investments LLC, Novofam Macro LLC and family trusts controlled by Mr. Novogratz.
- (5) B Units of GDH LP do not entitle the holder the right to vote at a meeting of the Company, but are, pursuant to the fifth amended and restated limited partnership agreement of GDH LP and subject to certain limitations, exchangeable for Ordinary Shares on a one-for-one basis subject to customary adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications and other similar transactions.
- (6) Information based solely on an Alternative Monthly Report filed on SEDAR by such shareholder on Form 62-103F3 as of November 8, 2024. FMR LLC, as the investment manager, has control or direction over such securities but such securities are owned by accounts managed by the investment manager. The address of such shareholder is 245 Summer Street, Boston, MA, 02210. No natural person or persons has sole or shared voting or investment power with respect to any shares held by FMR LLC.

CORPORATE CEASE TRADE ORDERS, BANKRUPTCIES, PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS

No director or executive officer of Galaxy or GDH LP is, as at the date of this AIF, or was within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including Galaxy and GDH LP), that was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order, or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days:

1. that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or

2. that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

Except as disclosed below, no director or executive officer of Galaxy or GDH LP, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of Galaxy or GDH LP:

1. is, as at the date of this AIF, or has been within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director or executive officer of any company (including Galaxy and GDH LP) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets, state the fact; or
2. has, within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

No director or executive officer of Galaxy or GDH LP, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Galaxy or GDH LP to affect materially the control of Galaxy or GDH LP, has been subject to (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Company will undergo the Reorganization to redomicile from the Cayman Islands to Delaware, as described in the material change reports of the Company filed on SEDAR+ on May 14, 2021 and April 4, 2022, subject to ongoing SEC review, stock exchange approval and approval of Shareholders.

The directors and officers of Galaxy may have interests in the Reorganization that are, or may be, different from, or in addition to, the interests of other Shareholders, as described in the material change reports of the Company filed on SEDAR+ on May 14, 2021 and April 4, 2022.

Other than as disclosed herein, none of our directors, officers or principal shareholders and no associates or affiliates of any of them, have or have had any material interest in any transaction which materially affects us. There are potential conflicts of interest to which our directors and officers will be subject in connection with our operations. In particular, certain of our directors are involved in managerial and/or director positions with other companies whose operations may, from time to time, be in direct competition with our operations or with entities which may, from time to time, provide financing to, or make equity investments in, our competitors. See *“Risk Factors– In the event that our employees, contractors or any of our affiliates engage in misconduct or commit errors, it may materially adversely impact our business, operating results and our reputation.”*

Some of the individuals acting as directors, managers or officers of the Company or GDH GP, as applicable, are also directors, officers and/or promoters of other reporting and non-reporting issuers. As of the date of this AIF and to the knowledge of the directors and officers of the Company and GDH GP, there are no existing conflicts of interest between the Company, GDH GP or a subsidiary or affiliate of the Company

and a proposed director, officer or promoter of the Company, GDH GP or a subsidiary or affiliate of the Company, as applicable.

As a diversified financial services and investment management business, GDH LP intends to engage in a broad spectrum of activities, and it is possible that situations could arise in which the activities of GDH LP or its affiliates or their partners, members, directors, officers and employees conflict with the interests of the GDH LP's clients and investors.

In order to address potential conflicts of interest, personal investment holdings and certain transactions by, and outside business activities of GDH LP, or its affiliates or their partners, members, directors, officers and employees (a “**Related Party**” and collectively, “**Related Parties**”), the Company adopted the Global Code of Conduct (the “**Global Code**”). The Compensation, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee's Charter indicates that it will monitor conflicts of interest (real or perceived) of members of the Board and management in accordance with the Global Code and report to the Board on compliance with, material departures from, and investigations and any resolutions of complaints received under, the Global Code and approve waivers from the Global Code as the Committee considers appropriate, and where necessary recommend changes to the Board for approval. GDH LP has also adopted an ethics code, comprised of policies and procedures set out in the GDH LP's Code of Business Ethics and Conduct (the “**Ethics Code**”) and GDH LP's Personal Trading Accounts Policy, which are designed to mitigate business conflicts of interest. Pursuant to the Ethics Code, personal investment holdings, including in digital assets, and outside business activities of Related Parties must be disclosed to, and certain transactions and outside activities are subject to pre-clearance by, GDH LP's Legal and Compliance group. With respect to matters subject to pre-clearance, it is expected that GDH LP generally will not approve a Related Party's transaction or activity if it is subject to an internal restriction (such as those related to the receipt of material, non-public information), or competes or conflicts with GDH LP's or its affiliates activities or a client's transaction, or violates GDH LP's internal policies or any fiduciary duties of GDH LP or its affiliates to any client, or creates the appearance of impropriety. In addition, the Board has adopted a Related Person Transaction Policy, which was prepared to assist the Board in reviewing, approving and ratifying related person transactions, meeting public disclosure requirements, and ensuring timely notification and reporting. See “*Description of the Business—Our Policies and Procedures*” for a description of our policies and procedures relating to conflicts of interest.

PROMOTERS

GDH LP may be considered a promoter of the Company within the meaning of applicable securities legislation by reason of its active involvement in the ongoing management of the Company's business and its active contributions to the Company's ongoing growth. As of the date of this AIF, GDH LP does not own any Ordinary Shares of Galaxy.

In 2024 except as described below (or as prescribed by the terms and conditions of the GDH LPA), the Company has not provided GDH LP with anything of value, including money, assets, property, contracts, options or rights of any kind. See “*Capital Structure—GDH LP B Units*” and “*—GDH A Units*,” as well as “*Description of the Business*” sections, for more information relating to GDH LP.

On April 14, 2022, GDH LP entered into a promissory note (as amended and restated in November 2023 and as of December 2024, the “**Promissory Note**”) with GDHI LLC, a subsidiary of the Company. For further information relating to the Promissory Note, see the Company's annual MD&A under the heading “*Transactions with Related Parties*,” therein.

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

As at the date hereof, and during the Company's financial year ended December 31, 2024, no director or executive officer of the Company and no associate of any such director or executive officer (including companies controlled by them), no employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, and no former executive officer, director or employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, is indebted to the Company or any of its subsidiaries (other than for "routine indebtedness" as defined under applicable securities legislation) or is indebted to another entity where such indebtedness is the subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar arrangement or understanding provided by the Company or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

In the ordinary course of business, the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates may be threatened with, named as defendants in, or made parties to pending and potential legal actions, including class actions, arbitrations and other disputes. The Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates are also subject to oversight by numerous regulatory and other governmental agencies and may receive inspection requests, investigative subpoenas and requests from regulators for documents and information, which could lead to enforcement investigations and actions.

The Company reviews any lawsuits, regulatory investigations, and other legal proceedings on an ongoing basis and provides disclosure and records loss contingencies in accordance with its accounting policies. Except as discussed below, the Company does not believe that the ultimate resolution of existing legal and regulatory outstanding matters will have a material effect upon our financial condition or liquidity. However, in light of the uncertainties inherent in these matters, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of one or more of these matters may have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations for a particular period, and future changes in circumstances or additional information could result in additional accruals by GDH LP or resolution in excess of accruals established by GDH LP, which could adversely affect the Company's results of operations, potentially materially.

SEC Matters: As previously disclosed, in prior years, members of the staff of the SEC's Division of Enforcement raised whether certain of the digital assets that Galaxy trades are securities and therefore such trading activities should be conducted through a registered entity. In addition, the staff of the SEC's Division of Enforcement also raised whether off-channel communications were appropriately captured. In February 2025, Galaxy received termination letters concluding these investigations without charges.

Luna Matters: On March 27, 2025, Galaxy reached an agreement with the New York State Attorney General to resolve civil claims relating to certain investments, trading, and public statements made in connection with the LUNA digital asset from late 2020 to 2022. As of December 31, 2024, GDH LP accrued a legal provision of \$166 million. The accrued amounts include the impact of discounting the estimated cash flows. The undiscounted amount of the settlement is \$200 million and payable between 2025 and 2028, with a payment of \$40 million in each of 2025 and 2026, and a payment of \$60 million in each of 2027 and 2028. Under the terms of the settlement, Galaxy also agreed to, among other things, compliance enhancements related to public statements about cryptocurrency and purchases and sales of cryptocurrency.

In December 2022, a proposed class action was filed in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice against us, our Chief Executive Officer and our former Chief Financial Officer asserting various claims including alleged misrepresentations relating to our public disclosure regarding investments and trading in the LUNA digital asset. The class action purports to be brought on behalf of a proposed class of persons and entities who acquired our securities on the secondary market from May 17, 2021 to and including May 6, 2022. The class action seeks unspecified damages and various declaratory relief, including leave to proceed with

the right of action for misrepresentation under statutory securities provisions. These proceedings are still in early stages and have not been certified to proceed as a class action. Based on the stage of the case, the outcome remains uncertain, and the Company cannot estimate the potential impact, if any, on its business or financial statements at this time.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Except as otherwise disclosed herein, in the 2024 Circular and in the Financial Disclosure (as defined below), no informed person, as such term is defined in National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations (“**NI 51-102**”), of the Company, no proposed director of the Company, and no associate or affiliate of any informed person or proposed director has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction since January 1, 2024 or in any proposed transaction which has materially affected or would materially affect the Company.

AUDITOR, TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The auditor of the Company, appointed August 13, 2021, is KPMG LLP at its offices located at 345 Park Avenue, New York, NY, 10154.

The transfer agent and registrar of the Company is TSX Trust Company (“**TSX Trust**”), at its offices located at 200 University Avenue, Suite 300, Toronto, Ontario M5H 4H1.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Galaxy is a party to the following material contracts as defined in National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*.

1. The indenture dated as of November 25, 2024 between GDH LP, the Company, PubCo and the Bank of New York Mellon in connection to the 2029 Exchangeable Notes. See “*Capital Structure – Debt – 2029 Exchangeable Notes.*”

A copy of the indenture is available under the Company’s SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

2. The Fifth Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of GDH LP dated November 24, 2022, following the Fourth Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of GDH LP dated June 23, 2020, following the Third Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of GDH LP dated November 27, 2018, following the Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of GDH LP dated July 31, 2018 and the initial form of the limited partnership agreement of GDH LP entered into on May 10, 2018, in connection with the Arrangement.

As noted above, the Company’s only significant asset is its minority ownership interest in GDH LP in the form of A-1 Units and A-2 Units. However, there are certain rights granted to the Company in the GDH LPA in exchange for certain agreements on the Company’s part. See “*Corporate Structure – Intercorporate Relationships.*”

A copy of the GDH LPA is available under the Company’s SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

3. The indenture dated as of December 9, 2021 between GDH LP, the Company, PubCo and the Bank of New York Mellon in connection to the 2026 Exchangeable Notes. See “*Capital Structure – Debt – 2026 Exchangeable Notes.*”

A copy of the indenture is available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

4. The Limited Liability Company Agreement of GDH GP dated July 26, 2018 (“**GP LLC Agreement**”) of GDH GP, in connection with the Arrangement. GDH GP was formed and registered pursuant to the ELP Act and in accordance with the GP LLC Agreement and the GDH LPA. The GP LLC Agreement established that the management of GDH GP, vested exclusively in the appointed managers, appointed or replaced in accordance with the provisions of the GDH LPA and the GP LLC Agreement.

INTEREST OF EXPERTS

The financial statements of GDH Ltd. for the fiscal years ended December 2023 and 2024 were audited by KPMG. In addition, the financial statements of GDH LP for the fiscal years ended December 2023 and 2024 were audited by KPMG.

KPMG has confirmed that they are independent from the Company under Rule 1.200.011 of the *American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' (AICPA) Code of Professional Conduct*, and its interpretations and rulings and under the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit Committee Charter

The Audit Committee of the Board (the “**Audit Committee**”) operates under a written charter that sets out its responsibilities and composition requirements. The text of the Audit Committee charter is appended as Appendix “A” to this AIF.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is comprised of Bill Koutsouras, Dominic Docherty and Jane Dietze, all of whom are financially literate as such term is defined in NI 52-110 and are considered independent pursuant to NI 52-110. A description of the education and experience of each Audit Committee member that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as an Audit Committee member may be found above under the heading “*Executive Officers and Directors – Identifying Information and Holdings*”.

Relevant Education and Experience

See heading “*Executive Officers and Directors – Identifying Information and Holdings*” above for a description of the education and experience of each of the members of the Audit Committee that is relevant to their performance as an audit committee member, in particular, the education and experience that provides the members with:

1. an understanding of the accounting principles used by the issuer to prepare its financial statements;
2. the ability to assess the general application of those principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and provisions;
3. experience preparing, auditing, analyzing and evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and

complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the issuer’s financial statements, or experience actively supervising individuals engaged in such activities; and

4. an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

Additional information is contained in the 2024 Circular available under the Company’s SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since January 1, 2024 has the Company relied on the exemptions in section 2.4 of NI 52-110 (*De Minimis Non-audit Services*), subsection 3.2 of NI 52-110 (*Initial Public Offerings*), subsection 3.3(2) of NI 52-110 (*Controlled Companies*), subsection 3.4 of NI 52-110 (*Events Outside Control of Member*), subsection 3.5 of NI 52-110 (*Death, Disability or Resignation of Member*), subsection 3.6 of NI 52-110 (*Temporary Exemption for Limited and Exceptional Circumstances*), subsection 3.8 of NI 52-110 (*Acquisition of Financial Literacy*) or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 (*Exemptions*) by a securities regulatory authority or regulator.

Audit Committee Oversight

Since the commencement of the Company’s most recently completed financial year, there has not been a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor which was not adopted by the Company’s Board.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee has authority and responsibility for pre-approval of all non-audit services to be provided to the Company or its subsidiary entities by the external auditors or the external auditors of the Company’s subsidiary entities, unless such pre-approval is otherwise appropriately delegated or if appropriate specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services have been adopted by the Audit Committee.

External Auditor Service Fees by Category

The aggregate fees billed by the Company’s auditor in the last two financial years for services in each of the categories indicated are as follows:

Financial Year Ending	Audit Fees⁽¹⁾	Audit Related Fees⁽²⁾	Tax Fees⁽³⁾	All Other Fees⁽⁴⁾
December 31, 2024	\$9.1 million	\$0.6 million	-	\$0.1 million
December 31, 2023	\$8.8 million	\$0.5 million	-	\$0.1 million

Notes:

- (1) Audit Fees consist of fees incurred for the annual audit of the Company’s financial statements or services that are normally provided by the external auditor in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements. Audit fees for the financial years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 also include fees billed in connection with the Reorganization.
- (2) Audit Related Fees consist of fees paid or accrued for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company’s financial statements that are not included under “Audit Fees” in the table above.
- (3) Tax Fees relate to fees paid or accrued for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning services.
- (4) All Other Fees include fees for products and services other than the services reported in Audit Fees, Audit Related Fees and Tax Fees.

MARKET CONTROLS AND REGULATION

Below is a description of the regulations, requirements or regimes that are, or are expected to be, applicable to our businesses by jurisdiction.

The worldwide regulation of investing and financial businesses is extremely complex; digital assets make up a relatively new and rapidly evolving space. We are expected to be guided in significant part by regulatory regimes that are not clear or are not yet developed. We intend to use our internal legal and compliance expertise, in consultation with our outside counsel, to determine how to engage in our business activities so as to obtain the appropriate licenses or to be able to rely on an exception or exemption from any relevant registration requirement. We will continue to monitor the laws and guidance issued in these jurisdictions that may be applicable to our business.

United States

Our business is subject to multiple complex regulatory regimes in the United States. For a discussion of certain U.S. regulatory risks, see *“Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Operations—A determination that a digital asset is a ‘security’, or that an activity in which we engage involves a ‘securities transaction’ for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could adversely affect the value of that digital asset and potentially digital assets generally, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares;”* *“Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Operations—A determination that a digital asset is a ‘security’, or that an activity in which we engage involves a ‘securities transaction’ for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could have adverse regulatory consequences for us, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares;”* and *“Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Operations—Our process for analyzing whether or not a particular digital asset is a security for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws may not yield results that are consistent with subsequent determinations by the SEC or federal courts, or with similar determinations made by our competitors.”*

Securities Regulation Generally

A key question that we face in virtually all of our business lines is whether the digital assets we transact in are “securities” or sold in a “securities transaction” under the federal securities laws. As a general matter, if a particular digital asset is a security, any transaction in that digital asset that falls under U.S. jurisdiction would be subject to the SEC’s anti-fraud and anti-manipulation authority. In addition, offers and sales of that digital asset would require registration under the Securities Act or, alternatively, establishing an exemption from registration. Our involvement in these transactions could subject us to regulation as a broker-dealer or investment adviser, as discussed below under “—Broker-Dealer Regulation” and “—Investment Adviser Regulation.” And while transactions in digital asset securities in the United States or with U.S. clients and counterparties would generally be subject to regulation under the federal securities laws, similar transactions that take place outside the United States with non-U.S. clients and counterparties generally would not implicate the federal securities laws. As a result, the manner in which we are able to engage in transactions in a particular digital asset depends on the digital asset itself and the characteristics of the specific transaction, and requires us to maintain procedures for conducting careful facts-and-circumstances analyses.

For transactions in digital assets (other than those carried out on digital asset trading platforms in which we act on a proprietary basis as an investor), our procedures sort individual digital assets into two categories:

- *No Restrictions*—digital assets that we may transact in the United States or with U.S. clients and counterparties. These are digital assets for which we have identified what we believe to be reasonable grounds for concluding the digital assets are not securities under the federal securities laws.
- *Non-US—digital* assets that we may transact only outside the United States with non-U.S. clients and counterparties. These are digital assets that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the “No Restrictions” category.

We have adapted our process for determining the federal securities law status of digital assets over time, as the specific steps in the process have evolved in light of the developing regulatory environment. Prior to 2018, our activities primarily involved bitcoin and Ethereum and their various forks. Beginning in January 2018, we implemented a procedure whereby before transacting in a new digital asset, our trading desk would seek approval from the legal department; the legal department would generally discuss the digital asset with other Galaxy employees to determine whether the digital asset appeared to have a consumptive use, as opposed to a merely speculative investment use, and if so approve it for transactions. Beginning in January 2019, our legal department introduced a New Product Approval form in order to standardize the process that was initiated the previous year, and responsibility for approving and categorizing new digital assets was assigned to a risk committee (later renamed the “**Token Committee**”) composed of senior executives, including members of the legal department, and advised by the legal department. In August 2020, with the benefit of several months’ experience using the Token Committee approval process, our legal department updated the New Product Approval form to more closely align with the analysis being conducted by the Token Committee with advice of the legal department. In August 2021, the Token Committee introduced an element to the approval process in addition to the New Product Approval form, generally requiring a third-party assessment of a digital asset’s federal securities law status when the digital asset is proposed for inclusion in the “no restrictions” category, which may include a legal analysis prepared by external lawyers.

As part of our federal securities law analytical process, we take into account a number of factors, including the various definitions of “security” under the federal securities laws and federal court decisions interpreting elements of these definitions, such as the U.S. Supreme Court’s decisions in the *Howey* and *Reves* cases and their progeny, as well as reports, orders, press releases, public statements and speeches by the SEC, its commissioners and its staff providing guidance on when a digital asset may be a security for purposes of the federal securities laws. To the extent any such court rulings, reports, orders, press releases, public statements, speeches or other developments we become aware of implicate a digital asset that we have previously sorted into the “No Restrictions” category, we endeavor to reassess the federal securities law status of such digital asset. In certain circumstances, our categorization of particular digital assets has changed, and may in the future change, in light of new information. For example, if a digital asset in which we transact in the United States or with U.S. clients or counterparties were alleged to be a security in an SEC enforcement order or in a statement or speech by an SEC official, we would consider any new findings of facts, legal analyses and other circumstances involving such digital asset that are relevant to whether such digital asset may be a security, and determine whether our classification of such digital asset should be modified. Conversely, certain digital assets that were once offered in a manner that led us to sort them into the “Non-US” category (i.e., because they did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the “No Restrictions” category at the time of such determination), may later be re-analyzed based on developing facts and circumstances. Under certain circumstances, we may determine that we have reasonable grounds for concluding that such a digital asset is not a security under the federal securities laws. We also evaluate any broader impact that such court rulings, reports, orders, press releases, public statements and speeches may have on our overall business strategy, in particular the scope of our trading business. We continue to monitor the U.S. (and global) regulatory environment, and we expect our process to continuously evolve to take into account case law, facts and developments in technology, as regulatory guidance evolves.

From time to time, we may conduct a re-evaluation of our prior determinations regarding the federal securities law status of a digital asset in which we may transact when we become aware of new findings of facts or other changed circumstances implicating such digital asset. We do not always update or reconsider the federal securities law status of the digital assets in which we may transact under our current procedures absent any new findings of facts or other changed circumstances involving such digital assets. When we become aware of any court rulings, reports, orders, press releases, public statements, speeches or other developments implicating a digital asset in which we transact, and a member of the Token Committee considers there to be a reasonable likelihood that such development could impact our prior determination with respect to the federal securities law status of such digital asset, we would reevaluate such digital asset under our current procedures, taking into consideration such new development, before continuing to transact in such digital asset in the United States or with U.S. clients or counterparties. Because of this, there is a possibility that a digital asset we have approved for trading under our prior policies and procedures might not gain approval under our policies and procedures as updated or enhanced.

We believe that our process reflects a thoughtful analysis that is reasonably designed to facilitate consistent application of available legal guidance to digital assets to determine whether a particular digital asset is a security or involves a securities transaction. However, we recognize that the application of securities laws to the specific facts and circumstances of digital asset transactions is complex and subject to change and differing judicial opinions, and therefore legal and regulatory risk will be an inherent feature of our business model until greater legal and regulatory certainty becomes possible. Because our process may be considered “risk based” in the sense that it is not capable of entirely eliminating risks associated with a particular digital asset being found to be a security, and because of the fact that our determinations (and similar determinations by other industry participants) are not binding upon the SEC, any federal court or any state securities regulator, we acknowledge that a particular digital asset that we transact in may in the future be found by a federal court or alleged by the SEC or a state securities regulator to be a security or involve a securities transaction notwithstanding our prior determination. We also acknowledge that the SEC, a federal court or a state securities regulator may determine that a digital asset is a security based on factors that are difficult to predict and/or are outside of our control, potentially including the actions of a third party promotor. In that case, our prior determination, even if reasonable under the circumstances, would not preclude legal or regulatory enforcement action, or lawsuits brought by our clients and counterparties, based on the presence of a security.

The potential consequences of having engaged in a digital asset transaction in the U.S. or with U.S. clients and counterparties in which we did not, but in retrospect should have, treated the digital asset in question as a security would depend on the facts of the specific transaction. For example, if we brokered a trade or engaged in a principal transaction in an unregistered digital asset security, depending on the facts it is possible that we could have acted as an unregistered broker or dealer, or perhaps as an “underwriter” with respect to that digital asset security, incurring fines and other penalties for the failure to register as a broker-dealer with the SEC and for having engaged in an illegal unregistered securities transaction. A client or counterparty who purchased a digital asset from us in an illegal unregistered securities transaction could also, depending on the facts, have the right to rescind that transaction and to sue us for damages. Similarly, if we advised a client or counterparty in connection with the purchase or sale of a digital asset security, depending on the facts we could incur fines and other penalties for the failure to register as an investment adviser, and our client or counterparty could also have a damages claim against us. The amount of fines, penalties and damages that we could incur as a result of having improperly transacted in digital asset securities could be significant enough to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Broker-Dealer Regulation

The 1934 Act requires that any person who is acting as a broker or dealer effecting or inducing securities transactions must register with the SEC. A broker is defined as “any person engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities for the account of others,” while a dealer is defined as “any person engaged in the business of buying and selling securities for such person’s own account,” in each case, subject to regulatory exceptions. To facilitate our financial advisory and trading businesses and provide securities-related services to clients, we have registered two broker-dealers, now known as Galaxy Digital Partners LLC (“**GDP**”) and Galaxy Securities, LLC (“**GSL**”) GDP operates within the Investment Banking business and is authorized to act as a placement agent for private placements of securities and provide advisory services on mergers and acquisitions. FINRA has approved GDP’s business expansion, which permits it to also act as an underwriter to registered public offerings of equity, debt or other corporate securities in the United States. GDP has not been approved by FINRA to transact in digital asset securities. In February 2025, GSL was approved by FINRA as an introducing broker and is authorized to conduct equities and options trading, including agency, principal, and riskless principal trading activities. This approval allows GSL to engage in public market transactions in compliance with FINRA and SEC regulations. As an introducing broker, GSL does not self-clear but instead relies on a clearing firm for trade settlement, custody, and related brokerage services. Both GDP and GSL, as registered broker-dealers, are subject to regulation, examination, investigation, and disciplinary action by the SEC, FINRA, state securities regulators, and other relevant governmental authorities and self-regulatory organizations with which they are registered or licensed or of which they are a member. In addition to being members of FINRA, GDP and GSL are registered with the SEC and subject to broker-dealer regulations governing their respective activities. GDP is registered, and GSL is in the process of registering, as a broker-dealer in 53 U.S. states and territories. The regulation of broker-dealers encompasses all aspects of their business and operations, including sales and trading practices, client onboarding, advertising and marketing, research publication and distribution, best execution of customer orders, public offerings, order handling, suitability, fee arrangements, conflicts of interest, disclosures to clients, registration and supervision of personnel, capital adequacy, financial reporting, business continuity planning, and information security, including data protection and cybersecurity. Broker-dealers must also comply with AML rules and requirements issued by FinCEN under the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act, including customer due diligence, suspicious activity reporting, and transaction monitoring requirements (See “*Market Controls and Regulations – United States – Anti-Money Laundering Rules*” below for a description of the specific requirements).

Investment Adviser Regulation

The Advisers Act defines an investment adviser as “any person who, for compensation, engages in the business of advising others, either directly or through publications or writings, as to the value of securities or as to the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities, or who, for compensation and as part of a regular business, issues or promulgates analyses or reports concerning securities.” Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP (“**GDCM LP**”) within GAM is an SEC-registered investment adviser. To the extent that GAM has discussions with potential investors, it intends to follow the applicable selling restrictions for each such jurisdiction. In addition, GAM is subject to the Anti-Money Laundering Rules (See “*Market Controls and Regulations – United States—Anti-Money Laundering Rules*” below for a description of the specific requirements).

Our investment adviser is subject to, among other things, the anti-fraud provisions of the Advisers Act and fiduciary duties derived from these provisions, which apply to our relationships with our advisory clients. These provisions and duties impose restrictions and obligations on us with respect to our dealings with our clients and the investments we manage, including for example disclosure of conflicts of interest. Our

investment adviser has in the past and will in the future be subject to periodic SEC examinations. A regular or routine SEC examination will typically involve, at a minimum, a careful review of the adviser's books and records and may include interviewing employees. The SEC examination staff may also conduct more frequent examinations focusing on a limited number of specific issues or conduct an examination "for cause." Our investment adviser is also subject to other requirements under the Advisers Act and related regulations primarily intended to protect advisory clients. These additional requirements include maintaining effective and comprehensive compliance programs and written policies and procedures, record-keeping, reporting and disclosure, advertising and solicitation rules, safeguards for protecting client funds and securities, limitations on agency cross and principal transactions between an adviser and its advisory clients, restrictions on advisory contract assignments, privacy protection regulations, and anti-corruption rules relating to investors associated with U.S. state or local governments. The Advisers Act generally grants the SEC broad administrative powers, including the power to limit or restrict an investment adviser from conducting advisory activities in the event it fails to comply with federal securities laws. Additional sanctions that may be imposed for failure to comply with applicable requirements include the prohibition of individuals from associating with an investment adviser, the revocation of registrations, significant monetary penalties, disgorgement of gains, cease-and-desist orders and other censures. The SEC may bring civil actions against investment advisers, and seek damages or other relief, in a U.S. district court or before an administrative law judge. Even if an investigation or proceeding did not result in a sanction or the sanction imposed against us or our personnel by the SEC were small in monetary amount, the adverse publicity relating to the investigation, proceeding or imposition of these sanctions could harm our reputation and cause us to lose existing clients or fail to gain new clients.

Regulation of Money Transmission

FinCEN requires any administrator or exchanger of convertible virtual currencies to register with FinCEN as a money transmitter and comply with the Anti-Money Laundering Rules and counter-terrorist financing laws and regulations applicable to money transmitters. As part of our obligations under the *Bank Secrecy Act* ("BSA"), we are required to develop, implement, and maintain a risk-based anti-money laundering program, provide an anti-money laundering-related training program, report suspicious activities and transactions to FinCEN, comply with certain reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and collect and maintain information about our customers. In addition, we are required to comply with customer due diligence requirements designed to verify a customer's identity.

U.S. states have adopted a spectrum of approaches to the regulation of digital assets, ranging from a state applying its own money transmission licensing regime, which 49 of the states have done in some form, to adopting a separate regulatory regime for the oversight of digital assets, such as New York's BitLicense and California's DFAL (as defined below) discussed further below. In addition, the transmission of certain non-cryptocurrency digital assets, such as digital tokens, could also constitute a money services business, a federally regulated business. A subsidiary of GDH LP, GalaxyOne Prime LLC, is registered as a money service business with FinCEN and has applied for money transmitter licenses in a number of states in order to effect aspects of its trading business. GalaxyOne Prime NY LLC, another subsidiary of GDH LP, has applied to become a FinCEN registered money services business. GalaxyOne Prime NY LLC has also applied to the NYDFS for a New York virtual currency license ("**BitLicense**") and a New York money transmitter license. As money services businesses, GalaxyOne Prime LLC and GalaxyOne Prime NY LLC are required to comply with the Anti-Money Laundering Rules and any other laws and regulations applicable to a money services business. Furthermore, a number of U.S. states have adopted specific statutory provisions, or have issued guidance, regarding the treatment of virtual currencies under the money transmitter requirements of that U.S. state.

CFTC Regulation

The CFTC regulates markets in listed futures and various types of derivatives on commodities that have certain types of connections to the United States. The CFTC has taken the position that certain digital assets are commodities that are not securities for purposes of the regulatory scheme of the CEA. Generally speaking, trading in a principal capacity in commodities in the “spot” or “cash” markets would not subject a person to a licensing or registration requirement under the CEA. The CFTC has jurisdiction over these spot commodity trading activities with respect to its anti-fraud and anti-manipulation authority under the CEA. The CEA imposes registration and regulatory requirements, including disclosure, reporting, and other requirements, on market participants engaged in certain commodity derivatives dealing activities. Under the CEA, commodity derivatives include swaps, futures, and retail leveraged commodity transactions. In addition, the CFTC regulates leveraged retail commodity transactions, which are subject to CFTC regulation as futures contracts unless such transactions result in actual delivery within 28 days. As a result of an acquisition in November 2020, we have a subsidiary, Galaxy DBL, LLC, that is a CFTC-regulated commodity trading advisor and commodity pool operator and is a member of the National Futures Association (the “NFA”). Members of the NFA are subject to its rules, including, but not limited to, anti-fraud and anti-manipulation rules, diligent supervision requirements and disclosure requirements related to certain digital assets activities.

In 2024, Galaxy dealing activity in swaps exceeded the applicable Dodd-Frank *de minimis* registration threshold, which required Galaxy to apply for registration as a swap dealer with the CFTC and National Futures Association. Upon becoming a registered swap dealer, Galaxy will be subject to additional regulatory requirements, including, but not limited to, capital requirements, margin requirements, risk management requirements, supervision requirements, business conduct standards, and transaction reporting requirements. Galaxy will experience a significant increase in costs to appropriately comply with swap dealer requirements, with such additional costs factored into broader business planning exercises. In addition, Galaxy’s customers may face additional costs for transactions with Galaxy (such as certain requirements related to margin posting and collection) that may make those customers less willing to trade swaps with Galaxy. To the extent that digital asset transactions that we facilitate or facilitated are deemed leveraged retail commodity transactions, including pursuant to current or subsequent rulemaking or guidance by the CFTC, we may be subject to additional regulatory requirements and oversight related to them. Additionally, any failure to adequately comply with applicable CFTC rules and requirements may result in investigation and enforcement actions, as well as potential monetary fines, sanctions and/or reputational damage.

Anti-Money Laundering Rules

We are subject to various anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing laws. As a broker-dealer, an investment adviser, and a money services business registered with FinCEN, we are subject to the Anti-Money Laundering Rules and are required to, among other things, develop, implement, and maintain a risk-based anti-money laundering program, provide an anti-money laundering-related training program, report suspicious activities and transactions to FinCEN, comply with certain reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and collect and maintain information about our customers. In addition, the Bank Secrecy Act requires us to comply with certain customer due diligence requirements as part of our anti-money laundering obligations, including developing risk-based policies, procedures, and internal controls reasonably designed to verify a customer’s identity. Many states and other countries impose similar, and, in some cases, more stringent requirements related to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing. We have implemented a compliance program designed to prevent our platform from being used to facilitate money laundering, terrorist financing, and other illicit activity in countries, or with persons or entities, included on designated lists promulgated by OFAC and equivalent foreign authorities. Our compliance program includes policies, procedures, reporting protocols, and internal controls, and is

designed to address legal and regulatory requirements as well as to assist us in managing risks associated with money laundering and terrorist financing. Anti-money laundering regulations are constantly evolving and vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. We continuously monitor our compliance with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing regulations and industry standards and implement policies, procedures, and controls in light of the most current legal requirements.

Virtual Currency Business Activity in New York

The NYDFS requires that any persons or entity engaging in virtual currency activity for third parties in or involving New York, excluding merchants and consumers, must apply for a license, commonly referred to as a BitLicense, from the NYDFS and must comply with anti-money laundering, cybersecurity, consumer protection, and financial and reporting requirements under 23 CRR-NY Parts 200 and 500, among others, or must be chartered under the New York Banking Law and be approved by the NYDFS to engage in virtual currency business activity. Subject to certain exemptions, virtual currency business activity includes virtual currency transmission, storing, holding, maintaining custody, buying or selling as a customer business or controlling, administering or issuing virtual currency. GalaxyOne Prime NY LLC, a subsidiary of GDH LP, has applied for a New York BitLicense in order to effect aspects of its trading business. Neither Galaxy nor any of its affiliates currently have a BitLicense, or have otherwise received approval to engage in virtual currency business activity in New York.

Digital Financial Assets Business Activity in California

On October 13, 2023, California enacted the Digital Financial Assets Law (the “DFAL”). Starting July 1, 2026, DFAL will prohibit any person or entity engaging in digital financial asset business activity or holding itself out as being engaged in digital financial asset business activity, with or on behalf of a resident of California (including businesses with a place of business in California), unless that person or entity either (i) holds a license under the DFAL, (ii) has submitted an application for such license on or before July 1, 2026 and is awaiting approval or denial of that application, or (iii) is exempt from licensure. Once licensed, the licensee must comply with requirements related to record maintenance, fee and risk disclosures, cybersecurity, customer protection, and anti-fraud and anti-money laundering. Subject to certain exemptions, digital financial asset business activities under the DFAL include: exchanging, transferring, or storing a digital financial asset; holding electronic precious metals or electronic certificates representing interests in precious metals on behalf of another person or issuing shares or electronic certificates representing interests in precious metals; and exchanging one or more digital representations of value within certain online gaming systems. “Digital financial assets” are defined by the DFAL as any “digital representation of value that is used as a medium of exchange, unit of account, or store of value, and that is not legal tender, whether or not denominated in legal tender,” but that does not include (i) a transaction in which a merchant grants, as part of an affinity or rewards program, value that cannot be taken from or exchanged with the merchant for legal tender, bank or credit union credit, or a digital financial asset, (ii) a digital representation of value issued by or on behalf of a publisher and used solely within an online game, game platform, or family of games sold by the same publisher or offered on the same game platform, or (iii) a security registered with or exempt from registration with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or a security qualified with or exempt from qualifications with the department. Neither Galaxy nor any of its affiliates have applied for a digital financial assets business license in California but expect to do so in advance of July 1, 2026.

Lending

There is no U.S. federal law that requires registration or licensing for lending activities. However, if we were to originate consumer or commercial loans in the United States, we would be subject to federal laws including: the Truth-in-Lending Act (the “TILA”), which requires creditors to provide consumers with

uniform information regarding their loan transactions; the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (the “**ECOA**”), which prohibits creditors from discriminating against a number of protected groups; the Consumer Protection Act (the “**CPA**”); the Fair Credit Reporting Act (the “**FCRA**”), which is administered by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the “**CFPB**”) and imposes disclosure requirements on creditors who take action based on information from credit reports; and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (the “**FDCPA**”), which limits the permissible conduct of debt collectors in connection with the collection of consumer debt.

Some U.S. state laws may, under certain circumstances, require us to obtain a license from the relevant regulatory authority or authorities in a given state before conducting those lending activities. As a general matter, most state lending licensing laws focus their registration and regulatory requirements on small-dollar, consumer and household lending activities, not commercial lending activity. However, laws and licensing requirements related to lending activities vary from state to state. GDH LP is headquartered in the State of New York and will conduct its operations, including lending activities, from the State of New York. One or more of the legal entities through which GDH LP will conduct such lending activities will be incorporated in the State of Delaware. Generally, GDH LP expects to engage in its lending activities that are above the New York State dollar threshold and do not involve consumer credit transactions for purposes of Delaware State law. GDH LP will also comply with the requirements in other states and it intends to obtain the appropriate licenses if required. GDH LP currently has an active lending license in California.

Consumer Protection

A number of U.S. federal, state, and local regulatory agencies, the Federal Trade Commission and the CFPB chief among them, regulate financial products and have broad consumer protection mandates and discretion in enforcing consumer protection laws, including matters related to unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts and practices. They also promulgate, interpret, and enforce rules and regulations that could affect GDH LP’s business.

Economic Sanctions

We must comply with economic and trade sanctions administered by the United States and other foreign governments in jurisdictions in which we operate. These sanctions can prohibit or restrict transactions to or from certain countries, regions, governments, and specified individuals. For instance, the Office of Foreign Assets Control includes cryptocurrency addresses to the list of Specially Designated Nationals whose assets are blocked and with whom U.S. person are generally prohibited.

Privacy and User Data

There are a number of laws, rules, directives, and regulations relating to the collection, use, retention, security, processing, and transfer of personally identifiable information about customers and employees. Because of that, much of the data we process, including certain financial information associated with individuals, is regulated by various privacy and data protection laws. These laws can apply, not only to third-party transactions, but also to information transferred between us, our subsidiaries, and other commercial parties.

Mining

Certain jurisdictions around the world have implemented laws or regulations restricting, prohibiting or regulating digital asset mining activities. For example, China enacted a ban on bitcoin mining in June and July 2021, which caused many bitcoin miners to cease operations in China. The Mining business operates in Texas, primarily at our flagship campus, Helios. Though there are currently no federal laws or regulations

that explicitly apply to digital asset mining activities as such, state regulations vary. In Texas, where our bitcoin mining operations are located, virtual currency mining facilities with a demand of more than 75 MW within the purview of the Electricity Reliability Council of Texas (“**ERCOT**”) are required to register with the Public Utilities Commission of Texas (“**PUCT**”), which shares that data with ERCOT. Texas legislators are currently in the draft rulemaking stage with PUCT and ERCOT regarding digital asset mining facilities and other large electrical loads interconnecting to the ERCOT grid. We regularly monitor for any additional regulations we may be required to comply with in the future as a result. We are licensed as a money transmitter in Texas and do not believe that any other laws or regulations currently exist that subject us to additional registration or licensing regimes as a result of our mining business. We may be required to provide financial attestations or audited financial statements to regulators in Texas in the future if our bitcoin mining operations or other business in Texas continues to grow.

Canada

As a company listed on the TSX, the Company is subject to Canadian securities law obligations promulgated by the Canadian Securities Administrators (the “**CSA**”), including the Ontario Securities Commission. GDH LP or its applicable subsidiaries will, if required in the future, register, or file for a registration exemption, in Canada to act as a dealer, advisor or investment fund manager in Canada.

GDH LP may from time to time make loans to Canadian companies. If GDH LP makes loans on the security of real property or engages in other registerable mortgage-related activities, such as, selling mortgages that it has originated, unless an exemption applies, provincial mortgage broker legislation in certain provinces, including for example, Ontario and British Columbia, may impose licensing and related compliance requirements on GDH LP as such legislation is not limited to consumer mortgages. If loans were made to borrowers located in Saskatchewan, a financing corporation license under the province Trust and Loan Corporations Act, 1997 would be required. In addition to Saskatchewan, if loans are made to sole proprietors in certain prescribed categories, a money lender licensing requirement under the Quebec consumer protection legislation may also apply to GDH LP. Any loans made by GDH LP would also need to comply with Canada’s criminal interest rate prohibitions. Additional Canadian regulatory requirements would apply if loans were made in cryptocurrency instead of in cash. Canadian anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing legislation would apply if GDH LP was authorized as a securities dealer, a mortgage broker, or if it was required to be registered as a foreign money services business in connection with dealing in virtual currencies. Under Canadian law, while there are no registration requirements that would apply to GDH LP if it were to engage in debt collection activities for its own loans, there are specific requirements and restrictions on interactions with debtors that it must comply with in connection with collecting or attempting to collect debts. There are also specific restrictions with respect to GDH LP referring to itself as a “bank.” GDH LP intends to comply with any such applicable requirements.

In March 2019, the CSA and the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada, which has subsequently been renamed as the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization (“**CIRO**” or “**IIROC**”) jointly published Consultation Paper 21-402 Proposed Framework for Crypto-Asset Trading Platforms (“**CP 21-402**”), in which they proposed regulation of platforms that facilitate the buying, selling or transferring of digital assets. The proposal contemplates platforms becoming registered as investment dealers and becoming both dealer and marketplace members of CIRO. The proposal addresses the risks and features of the platforms through a series of requirements to be further developed through consultation with the financial technology community, market participants, investors and other stakeholders. The framework is intended to apply both to platforms that operate in Canada and to those that have Canadian participants. GDH LP intends to comply with any such applicable requirements.

In January 2020, the CSA published Staff Notice 21-327 Guidance on the Application of Securities Legislation to Entities Facilitating the Trading of Crypto Assets, in which they provided guidance on certain factors to determine whether securities legislation applies to any entity that facilitates transactions relating to digital assets, including buying and selling digital assets as discussed in CP 21-402. The guidance provides examples of when securities legislation may or may not apply to certain platforms that facilitate the buying, selling or transferring of digital assets or the trading of instruments or contracts involving digital assets. The guidance is intended to apply both to platforms that operate in Canada and to those that have Canadian participants. GDH LP intends to comply with any such applicable guidance.

In March 2021, the CSA published Staff Notice 51-363 Observations on Disclosure by Crypto Assets Reporting Issuers, in which they provided an outline of several disclosure observations and guidance based on the first annual filings by reporting issuers (other than investment funds) that engage materially with digital assets via mining and/or the holding/trading of those assets. GDH LP intends to comply with any such applicable guidance.

In March 2021, the CSA published Staff Notice 21-329 Guidance for Crypto-Asset Trading Platforms: Compliance with Regulatory Requirements, in which they provided further guidance on the regulation of crypto asset trading platforms (“CTPs”) that facilitate or propose to facilitate the trading of crypto assets that are: securities, contracts, or any other instruments that involve crypto asset trading. The guidance addresses existing requirements currently operating in Canadian jurisdictions and how these apply to the various business models used by CTPs. Specifically, the guidance distinguishes between marketplace platforms and dealer platforms. The guidance highlights the applicable Canadian securities legislation that apply to CTPs that serve Canadian clients, even if the CTPs are operated and managed outside of Canada. GDH LP intends to comply with any such applicable guidance.

In September 2021, the CSA and CIRO jointly published the CSA-IIROC Staff Notice 21-330 Guidance for Crypto-Trading Platforms: Requirements relating to Advertising, Marketing and Social Media Use, in which they provide guidance on how requirements under securities legislation and CIRO rules relating to advertising, marketing and the use of social media may apply to platforms that trade crypto assets. GDH LP intends to comply with any such applicable guidance.

In February 2023, the CSA published Staff Notice 21-332 Crypto Asset Trading Platforms: Pre-Registration Undertakings – Changes to Enhance Canadian Investor Protection, in which they clarified the legal framework proposed in CP 21-402 noting that CTPs that operate in Canada and trade securities or derivatives are required to comply with Canadian securities law requirements, including registering with securities regulators, and are obligated to provide a complete pre-registration undertaking to their principal regulators. The timing and impact of any final regulations remain uncertain. At this time, the Canadian Securities Administrators have considered an interim, time-limited registration that would allow CTPs to operate within a regulated environment, with regulatory requirements tailored to the CTP’s operations. The overall goal of the regulatory framework is to ensure there is a balance between the need to be flexible and facilitate innovation in the Canadian capital markets, while upholding the regulatory mandate of promoting investor protection and fair and efficient capital markets. GDH LP intends to comply with any such applicable requirements.

In October 2023, the CSA published Staff Notice 21-333 Crypto Asset Trading Platforms: Terms and Conditions for Trading Value-Referenced Crypto Assets with Clients, in which the CSA imposed specific regulations on issuers and CTPs involved in trading crypto assets that are designed to maintain a stable value over time by referencing the value of a fiat currency or any other value or right (or combination

hereof), called value-referenced crypto assets, which are also known as stablecoins. Such regulations include the requirements to provide an undertaking to the CSA, confine stablecoins to those that reference Canadian or US dollars on a one-for-one basis and are backed by a segregated reserve of cash and cash equivalents and to publish audited annual financial statements and monthly assurance reports on reserve levels. GDH LP intends to comply with any such applicable requirements.

The timing and impact of any final regulations remain uncertain, however, as set out in Staff Notice 21-327 and Staff Notice 21-329, existing Canadian securities legislation applies to CTPs that facilitate or propose to facilitate the trading of instruments or contracts involving digital assets because the user's contractual right to the crypto asset may itself constitute a security and/or a derivative.

Other Jurisdictions

GDH LP may engage in activities relating to digital assets in other jurisdictions, including, among other places, Japan, the U.K., Hong Kong and the Bahamas.

Japan

The main regulations for digital assets in Japan are the Payment Service Act (the “**PSA**”) and the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (the “**FIEA**”). The PSA regulates digital asset trading platforms, digital asset custodians, and initial coin offerings. The FIEA regulates digital asset derivatives and security token offerings (“**STO**”).

The PSA, which was amended in 2016 and 2019, requires all digital asset trading platforms to register with the Financial Services Agency (the “**FSA**”). The PSA defines “Crypto Assets” broadly as digital assets that can be used to purchase goods and services from unspecified persons or that can be mutually exchanged with digital assets that can be used in the aforementioned manner. Digital assets linked to fiat currencies and those that are securities are explicitly excluded. The term “Crypto Asset Exchange Business” includes: (i) the sale and purchase of digital assets or exchange of a digital asset into another crypto asset; (ii) an intermediary, brokerage, or agency service for the sale, purchase, or exchange of digital assets; and (iii) management (custody) of digital assets on behalf of others. An operator offering such services to Japanese residents must register with the FSA as a “Crypto Asset Exchange Business Operator” (“**CAEBO**”). The duties of a CAEBO include customer identity verification, accountability, segregation and safekeeping of customers' assets, customer protection, market integrity, bookkeeping, compliance, and internal audits. The PSA also applies to OTC transactions and services for professional investors except for certain limited cases such as providing liquidity to registered CAEBOs. The PSA is supplemented by subsidiary legislation and guidelines of both the FSA and the Japan Virtual Currency Exchange Association (the “**JVCEA**”), the self-regulatory body for CAEBOs.

The FIEA, which was amended in 2019, regulates crypto derivatives. A service provider offering crypto derivatives to Japanese residents must register as a “Type I Financial Instrument Exchange Business Operator” (the “**FIEBO**”) with the FSA and is subject to strict supervision. The FIEA also applies to OTC derivatives and services for professional investors except for certain limited cases such as providing liquidity to registered FIEBOs. The FIEA is supplemented by subsidiary legislation and guidelines of both the FSA and JVCEA.

ICOs are regulated under the PSA, FSA and JVCEA subsidiary legislation. STOs are regulated under the FIEA, and FSA and Japan STO Association (in the case of fund type STO) or Japan Securities Dealer Association (in the case of stocks or bond type STO) subsidiary legislation.

United Kingdom

The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the “FSMA”), provides that no person can carry on a regulated activity by way of business in the U.K. without being authorized by the appropriate regulator or exempt. A regulated activity is a specified activity that, except with respect to certain regulated activities, relates to a specified type of investment. The FSMA (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (the “RAO”), a piece of subordinate legislation, specifies various activities such as dealing, advising, arranging and managing, that, when performed in relation to specified investments, such as shares, debt instruments and derivatives, are regulated activities in the U.K. Subsequent to the RAO being introduced, the EU rolled out its Financial Services Action Plan, introducing multiple new directives and regulations seeking to harmonize financial regulation across different sectors. For investment business, the relevant directives were the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (“MiFID”), effective November 1, 2007, which was then superseded by MiFID II and a related regulation, the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation, effective January 3, 2018. These cover the activities, among others, of reception and transmission of orders and execution of orders on behalf of clients, dealing on own account and investment advice. The so-called “MiFID perimeter” differed from that under the RAO, so when both MiFID and MiFID II came into force, the U.K. had the choice of either (i) reforming and aligning the RAO with the EU legislation; or (ii) implementing a short-hand legislative fix. The U.K. opted for the latter, implementing the so-called “MiFID Override,” which has been in force since November 1, 2007 and was expanded for MiFID II, effective on January 3, 2018. The MiFID Override disappplies numerous RAO exclusions that would not be allowed under MiFID II. The MiFID Override remained part of U.K. law following the end of the transition period relating to the U.K.’s departure from the EU. For that reason, when assessing questions concerning the U.K. regulatory perimeter, it is necessary to consider both the text of the RAO and the application of the MiFID Override.

The regulatory status of cryptoassets has been clarified by the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”) following a series of consultations and discussion papers, culminating in the publication of perimeter guidance in July 2019. Specifically, the FCA adopted a taxonomy for identifying and determining the regulatory treatment of different types of cryptoassets based on three main categories: (i) security tokens; (ii) electronic money (or e-money) tokens; and (iii) unregulated tokens. Security tokens provide rights and obligations that are akin to specified investments under the RAO, such as shares and debt instruments, and are therefore within the U.K. regulatory perimeter. E-money tokens that meet the definition of electronic money under the Electronic Money Regulations 2011 are also subject to regulation in the U.K. The category of unregulated tokens includes exchange tokens, such as cryptocurrencies, and utility tokens that grant holders access to a current or prospective product or service within a discrete network. Although unregulated tokens fall outside of the U.K. regulatory perimeter, certain activities in relation to such tokens may constitute payment services that are subject to regulation under the Payment Services Regulations 2017 (the “PSRs”). For example, the transfer of unregulated tokens (such as crypto-to-crypto platforms) may not amount to a regulated payment service, but fiat currency-to-crypto and crypto-to-fiat currency platforms may be regulated under the PSRs.

On a number of occasions, the FCA has expressed concerns regarding the appropriateness for retail investors of certain types of cryptoasset products. The volatility of such cryptoasset products, combined with the lack of a reliable basis for valuation, led the FCA to ban, effective as of January 6, 2021, the marketing, distribution and sale to retail clients of derivatives and exchange traded notes that reference certain types of cryptoassets. The ban applies to products that reference unregulated transferable cryptoassets, rather than security tokens and e-money tokens (which, as noted above, already fall within the U.K. regulatory perimeter). The ban prohibits unauthorized firms, in addition to a limited range of EU firms carrying on business in the U.K. under post-Brexit transitional arrangements, from marketing, distributing or selling derivatives or exchange traded notes that reference unregulated transferable cryptoassets in or from the U.K.

In the U.K., communicating an offer or inducement to engage to in an investment activity is prohibited unless (i) the person making the communication is authorized, (ii) the content of the communication is approved by an authorized person, or (iii) the communication is otherwise exempt. This is referred to as the “financial promotion restriction.” The term “investment activity” broadly corresponds to regulated activities discussed above in the context of the RAO (i.e., dealing, advising, arranging and managing in relation to specified investments). Prior to the coming into effect of amendments to the scope of the financial promotion restriction, which came into effect in October 2023, the financial promotion restriction meant that promotions of security tokens could only lawfully be communicated by authorized persons, following approval of the content of the financial promotion by an authorized person, or in accordance with an applicable exemption. The October 2023 amendments extended the financial promotion regime to capture promotions of certain types of unregulated cryptoassets (referred to as “qualifying cryptoassets”). Following the October 2023 amendments, promotions of qualifying cryptoassets can only be made in the U.K. (i) by authorized persons, (ii) following approval of the content of the financial promotion by an authorized person or (iii) pursuant to an exemption. The FCA also introduced amendments to its rules to require (x) authorized firms communicating or approving financial promotions relating to qualifying cryptoassets, and (y) cryptoasset businesses that are registered with the FCA under the Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 (the “MLRs”) communicating financial promotions relating to qualifying cryptoassets as permitted under an exemption introduced as part of the October 2023 amendments, in each case, to comply with the FCA’s financial promotion rules from October 2023 (although the application date of certain rules was delayed until January 2024). The FCA’s financial promotion rules require, among other things, that financial promotions of qualifying cryptoassets communicated to retail investors are treated as promotions of “restricted mass market investments,” which is a form of high-risk investment that is subject to restrictions and additional compliance obligations when promoted to retail investors.

GDH LP’s subsidiary Galaxy Digital U.K. Ltd. (“GD U.K.”) became an appointed representative in the U.K. in 2019. An “appointed representative” is a firm that is exempt from the prohibition on carrying on regulated activities. Specifically, an appointed representative may lawfully perform certain regulated activities with a firm that is directly authorized by the FCA, which is referred to as its principal, taking responsibility for that business. Being an appointed representative means that GD U.K. can undertake certain regulated activities in the U.K. in relation to securities, and security tokens without the need to become FCA authorized itself. However, in January 2024, GD U.K. applied to the FCA for authorization to carry on a range of regulated activities relating to derivatives and other specified investments in the U.K., and GD U.K. was granted that authorization in December 2024. GD U.K.’s status as an appointed representative was therefore terminated in December 2024. As an authorized firm GD U.K. is able to communicate financial promotions and is subject to the FCA’s rules which include conduct of business and organizational requirements, GD U.K. is not required to hold regulatory capital requirements, and other obligations.

On January 10, 2020, amendments to the MLRs came into effect that make the FCA responsible for the AML/CTF supervision of certain U.K. “cryptoasset exchange providers” and “custodian wallet providers.” The amended MLRs define a “crypto-asset exchange provider” to mean, “a firm or sole practitioner who by way of business provides one or more of the following services, including where the firm or sole practitioner does so as creator or issuer of any of the cryptoassets involved, when providing such services— (a) exchanging, or arranging or making arrangements with a view to the exchange of, cryptoassets for money or money for cryptoassets, (b) exchanging, or arranging or making arrangements with a view to the exchange of, one cryptoasset for another, or (c) operating a machine which utilizes automated processes to exchange cryptoassets for money or money for cryptoassets” (the entire foregoing definition referred to herein as “Cryptoasset Business Activities”). All businesses that were conducting Cryptoasset Business Activities prior to January 10, 2020, were permitted to continue with that business, in compliance with the MLRs, on the basis of a temporary FCA registration but were required either (i) apply for full registrations

by January 10, 2021 or (ii) stop all Cryptoasset Business Activity. Accordingly, on June 30, 2020, GD U.K. applied to be registered under the MLRs to carry on Cryptoasset Businesses Activities. On November 25, 2021, GD U.K. was informed by the FCA that its registration under the MLRs was approved, enabling GD U.K. to carry on its specific Cryptoasset Business Activities in the U.K. (not including operating a cryptoasset ATM under limb (c) of the definition). GD U.K. retains its registration to carry on such Cryptoasset Business Activities in the U.K. alongside its status as an authorized firm.

Further, in 2022, certain legislation was introduced (the “**Financial Services and Markets Bill**”) that proposed amendments to existing, and introduced new, legislation giving His Majesty’s Treasury (“**HMT**”) power to bring “digital settlement assets” used for payments within the U.K. a regulatory perimeter, including among other matters (i) providing powers to establish an FCA authorization and supervision regime for issuers and payment service providers using digital settlement assets, (ii) enabling HMT to recognize the operators of systemic payment systems and meet systemic service providers for regulation by the Bank of England and (iii) enabling the Payments Services Regulator to regulate payment systems using digital settlement assets. The Financial Markets and Services Bill came into force as the Financial Markets and Services Act 2023 in June 2023.

In addition, in February 2023, HMT issued a consultation and call for evidence on the U.K.’s future financial services regulatory regime for cryptoassets, and confirmed in its October 2023 response that it intended to bring into the U.K. regulatory perimeter, in phases, a wide range of cryptoasset-related activities. HMT indicated that its priorities for initial phases would be the regulation of the issuance and custody of fiat-backed stablecoins, and bringing within the scope of payments services regulation the use of fiat-backed stablecoins to make payments in the U.K. In November 2023, the FCA published an initial discussion paper concerning regulatory requirements for firms seeking to issue or custody fiat-backed stablecoins, such requirements being similar in nature to those applying to authorized firms. This discussion paper also covered conduct requirements relating to the use of fiat-backed stablecoins in payment chains.

In November 2024, the new U.K. Government stated its intention to implement the HMT proposals, however its intention now is to move forward with regulation of other cryptoassets at the same time as regulation of stablecoin-related activities. It also stated that it no longer plans to apply U.K. payments regulation to stablecoin activities. As a result, it is anticipated that, following the development and coming into effect of relevant legislation, a wide range of activities relating to currently unregulated cryptoassets (including dealing and arranging deals in cryptoassets) will be brought within the U.K. regulatory perimeter. In November 2024 the FCA published an indicative “roadmap” of its related cryptoassets policy work, indicating its intention to publish discussion and consultation papers on a wide range of rules that it intends to apply to cryptoasset businesses falling within the scope of the expanded U.K. regulatory perimeter. Such proposed rules may concern, for example, the backing and redemption of stablecoins, custody requirements, regulatory capital rules and rules applicable to intermediation, lending and staking and cryptoasset trading platforms. As part of this policy work, in December 2024, the FCA published an initial discussion paper on admissions and disclosures and a market abuse regime for cryptoassets. The FCA’s roadmap indicates that it currently aims to publish final rules in 2026, in advance of the new regulatory regime later taking effect (subject to parliamentary time for necessary legislation).

Hong Kong

The primary legislation in Hong Kong that governs the securities and futures industry is the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the “**SFO**”). Firms which engage in the conduct of “regulated activities” are subject to the licensing or registration regime of the Securities and Futures Commission (the “**SFC**”); and the SFC has supervisory powers over intermediaries licensed or registered with the SFC in the conduct of “regulated activities” under the SFO. The scope of “regulated activities” largely depends on whether the subject matter falls within the legal definitions of “securities” or “futures” under the SFO.

Since 2017, the SFC has issued various guidance and statements related to virtual assets and securities tokens, including investor warnings regarding fraud risk and warnings against securities law breaches, as well as guidance issued for financial intermediaries in dealing with virtual assets.

In November 2019, the SFC launched a regulatory framework for virtual asset trading platforms that involve at least one security token. The framework requires these platform operators to obtain certain traditional licences required for financial intermediaries conducting regulated activities in relation to securities, and imposes additional licensing conditions.

In December 2022, a broader regulatory framework for virtual asset platforms (where no security tokens are involved) was passed into law by way of an amendment to the existing Anti-Money Laundering Ordinance (“**AMLO**”). The new regime includes a licensing and AML/CFT compliance framework administered by the SFC for operators of a “virtual asset service,” defined to include services provided through means of electronic facilities whereby (i) offers to sell or purchase virtual assets are regularly made or accepted in a way that forms or results in a binding transaction, or persons are regularly introduced, or identified to other persons in order that they may negotiate or conclude, or with the reasonable expectation that they will negotiate or conclude sales or purchases of virtual assets in a way that forms or results in a binding transaction; and (ii) where client money or client virtual assets come into direct or indirect possession of the person providing such service.

Certain virtual asset types are excluded from the definition of virtual asset for this purpose, such as digital currency issued by a central bank or the government, and limited purpose digital tokens such as customer loyalty points and in-game assets.

The applicant of a virtual asset service operator license and its ultimate owner, responsible officers and directors must satisfy a “fit-and-proper” test. Licensing conditions may be imposed, and may include among others the following: (a) financial resources; (b) knowledge and experience; (c) risk management policies and procedures; (d) anti-money laundering and antiterrorist financing policies and procedures; (e) management of client assets; (f) soundness of the business; (g) financial reporting and disclosure; (h) virtual asset listing and trading policies; (i) prevention of market manipulation and abusive activities; (j) avoidance of conflicts of interest; (k) keeping of accounts and records by licensed providers and their associated entities; (l) provision of contract notes, receipts, statements of account and notifications by licensed providers and their associated entities; (m) financial statements and other documents, and the auditor’s report; (n) business conduct of licensed providers and their licensed representatives; (o) notification of changes; and (p) cybersecurity.

On February 8, 2024, the Government of Hong Kong SAR (via the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau (the “**FSTB**”)) launched a consultation which proposes to regulate the activity of OTC spot brokerage of certain unregulated virtual assets under the existing AMLO. The consultation proposes that the Customs & Excise Department (Customs & Excise) oversee this activity.

In July 2024, the FSTB and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority issued consultation conclusions in respect of the proposed implementation of a regulatory regime for stablecoin issuers in Hong Kong, indicating that they were preparing on behalf of the Government of Hong Kong SAR proposed legislation to implement a regulatory regime for fiat-referenced stablecoins in Hong Kong, with primary legislation to be supported in due course by the issue of licensing and supervisory guidelines.

On February 19, 2025, the SFC announced its “roadmap,” furthering the FSTB’s February 2024 consultation. The SFC has stated that it will support the Hong Kong government’s introduction of a dedicated OTC licensing framework, noted that the SFC ‘will ensure parity between OTC operators and

virtual asset trading platforms’ (“VATPs”) and emphasized that the SFC understands the critical role of OTC desks in liquidity provision and institutional participation.

On February 19, 2025, the SFC also released its virtual assets “roadmap,” which aims to further develop Hong Kong as a global crypto hub, including (1) the introduction of a crypto custody regime, which is likely to be completed by the end of 2025, (2) exploration of virtual asset margin financing requirements and how to align such requirements with the risk management protocols for margin financing in traditional securities markets (e.g. initial and variable margin requirements and volatility-adjusted haircuts for collateral), (3) potential to allow the provision of staking services subject to custodial safeguards and requirements to mitigate slashing and other risks from staking and virtual asset borrowing/lending activities for professional investors with robust risk management measures, (4) taking a more dynamic approach to custody technologies by exploring the use of technology-neutral, outcome-based standards, and allowing VATPs to adopt alternative solutions if they can ensure robust asset protection and a secure, auditable control environment and (5) attracting global exchanges, order flow and liquidity providers to establish operations in Hong Kong, including by allowing global exchanges establishing operations in Hong Kong to tap into their global order books ‘under appropriate compliance standards’ and reducing the barriers for liquidity providers seeking to connect with local licensed VATPs in a bid to enhance liquidity.

The Bahamas

The primary legislation in the Bahamas that governs the registration and regulation of digital asset businesses and initial token offerings is the Digital Assets and Registered Exchanges Act, 2020 (the “**DARE Act**”). The DARE Act is administered by the Securities Commission of The Bahamas (the “**SCB**”).

The DARE Act, which was enacted in November 2020 and later amended in May 2022 and July 2024, applies to any person who as organizer, issuer, founder, purchaser or investor participates in the formation, promotion, maintenance, organization, sale or redemption of an initial token offering, and any legal entity carrying on a digital asset business irrespective of the physical location from which the activity is carried out. A digital asset business under the DARE Act includes the business of (i) a digital token exchange; (ii) providing services related to a digital token exchange; (iii) operating as a payment service provider business utilizing digital assets; (iv) operating as digital asset service provider including providing distributed ledger technology platforms that facilitates (a) the exchange between digital assets and fiat currencies; (b) the exchange between one or more forms of digital assets; and (c) the transfer of digital assets; (v) participation in an provision of financial services related to an issuer’s offer or sale of a digital asset; and (vi) any other activity which may be prescribed by regulations.

The DARE Act requires any person carrying on or being involved in a digital asset business in or from within the Bahamas, or purporting to do so, to be a legal entity registered under the DARE Act.

The DARE Act puts in place a legislative structure around the digital asset space that includes requirements regarding permissible participants, the level of capital needed, the rules for reporting and seeking the SCB’s approval, and the penalties for failure to comply. Most notably, DARE participants must also implement the same AML/CFT standards as required by non-financial business professionals and financial institutions operating in the Bahamas.

The Bahamas enacted the Digital Assets and Registered Exchanges (Anti-Money Laundering, Countering Financing of Terrorism and Countering Financing of Proliferation) Rules in March 2022, as amended in July 2024, which covers the verification of customers identity, internal controls, risk rating, record keeping and education and training.

On December 19, 2022, Galaxy Bahamas Ltd. received approval from the SCB for registration as a digital asset business under the DARE Act. Galaxy Bahamas Ltd. physically operates out of the Bahamas and serves as a limited extension of the trading and lending business and also offers market making services.

RISK FACTORS

Readers and investors should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below as well as the other information contained in this AIF and the risk factors included in our management's discussion and analysis for the financial year ended December 31, 2024. Investing in our securities is speculative and involves a high degree of risk due to the nature of our business. The following risk factors, as well as risks currently unknown to us, could materially adversely affect our future business, operations and financial condition, each of which could cause purchasers of our securities to lose part or all of their investment.

The following risks and uncertainties are not the only ones facing the Company or GDH LP. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Company or GDH LP, or that are currently considered immaterial, may also impair the Company or GDH LP. If events occur which cause GDH LP's business, prospects, financial condition, cash flows and operating results to be materially harmed, the Company would also be adversely affected.

Risks Related to the Company and the Ordinary Shares

We are a common equity holder in GDH LP. Galaxy's business is conducted through GDH LP and its subsidiaries. All risks of GDH LP are risks of Galaxy.

Galaxy derives substantially all of its income or loss from its partial ownership of GDH LP. In addition, Galaxy primarily relies on GDH LP to meet its obligations. To the extent that Galaxy needs funds to pay expenses generally and GDH LP cannot pay Galaxy's expenses or does not make a distribution to Galaxy, the value of any investment in Galaxy could decline substantially.

Galaxy is exposed to all of the risks to which GDH LP is exposed. These risks include GDH LP's investment program based on risky and volatile digital asset classes, which create a material risk that holders of Ordinary Shares may lose their entire investment.

Galaxy's equity interest in GDH LP is the functional equivalent of common equity. This interest does not carry any liquidation preference, distribution priority, priority in bankruptcy or insolvency or any other typical creditor-style protections.

The market price and trading volume of the Ordinary Shares may be volatile. Market volatility may affect the value of an investment in our Ordinary Shares and could subject us to litigation.

The market price and trading volume of Galaxy's Ordinary Shares has been volatile, has historically been volatile and will likely continue to be subject to significant fluctuations in response to, among other factors: developments in the digital assets industry; market fluctuations in digital assets generally or changes in the underlying values and trading volumes of the digital assets that GDH LP holds or trades; GDH LP's financial performance and prospects or changes in the financial performance and prospects of companies engaged in businesses that are similar to GDH LP's businesses; changes in laws or regulations, including tax laws, or new interpretations or applications of laws and regulations, that are applicable to GDH LP's businesses; sales of Ordinary Shares by the Shareholders, including Ordinary Shares issued upon exchange of any B Units; general economic trends and other external factors, including those resulting from war, incidents of terrorism or responses to such events; speculation in the press or investment community

regarding our business or investments, or factors or events that may directly or indirectly affect our businesses or investments; and further issuances of Ordinary Shares or of GDH LP Units.

The price of our Ordinary Shares also could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to the risk factors described in this AIF and others beyond our control, including:

- the number of shares of our Ordinary Shares publicly owned and available for trading;
- overall performance of the equity markets or publicly-listed financial services and technology companies;
- our actual or anticipated operating performance and the operating performance of our competitors;
- changes in the projected operational and financial results we provide to the public or our failure to meet those projections;
- failure of securities analysts to initiate or maintain coverage of us, changes in financial estimates by any securities analysts who follow our Company, or our failure to meet the estimates or the expectations of investors;
- any major change in our Board, management, or key personnel;
- if we issue additional shares of capital stock, including in the form of blockchain tokens, in connection with customer reward or loyalty programs;
- rumors and market speculation involving us or other companies in our industry;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant innovations, new products, services, features, integrations or capabilities, acquisitions, strategic investments, partnerships, joint ventures, or capital commitments; and
- other events or factors, including those resulting from pandemic, war, incidents of terrorism, or responses to these events.

In recent years, stock markets have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations, which have had a significant impact on the market price of securities issued by many companies, irrespective of the operating performance of the affected companies. Moreover, the prices of the digital assets that we hold or trade have historically been, and will likely continue to be, highly volatile. Accordingly, the price of Ordinary Shares could fluctuate based upon factors that have little or nothing to do with Galaxy or GDH LP's operating performance, which could materially and adversely affect the value of any investment in the Ordinary Shares. Additionally, in the absence of an active trading market relatively small sales may result in a significant negative effect on the price of the Ordinary Shares.

Galaxy is a holding company. Our principal asset is our direct ownership interest in GDH LP. We are accordingly dependent upon distributions from GDH LP to pay dividends, if any, and taxes, make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement and pay other expenses.

Beyond interest generated on the promissory note issued by GDH LP to the Company in connection with the GDH LPA, we have no independent means of generating revenue. We will also incur expenses related to our operations, and will have obligations to make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement with

Galaxy Group, certain former First Coin Shareholders and certain GDH LP employees. More information relating to the Tax Receivable Agreement can be found under the heading “*Capital Structure—GDH LP B Units—Tax Receivable Agreement.*” We intend to call upon the promissory note and, pursuant to our rights under the GDH LPA, we intend to cause GDH LP to make distributions to the holders of GDH LP Units in amounts sufficient to (i) cover all applicable taxes payable by us and the other holders of GDH LP Units, (ii) allow us to make any payments required under the Tax Receivable Agreement, and (iii) fund dividends to our shareholders in accordance with our dividend policy, to the extent that our Board declares such dividends. In accordance with the terms of the GDH LPA, all operating expenses with the exception of taxes are reimbursable by GDH LP.

Deterioration in the financial conditions, earnings or cash flow of GDH LP and its subsidiaries for any reason could limit or impair their ability to pay such distributions. Additionally, to the extent that we need funds and GDH LP is restricted from making such distributions to us under applicable law or regulation, as a result of covenants in its debt agreements or otherwise, we may not be able to obtain such funds on terms acceptable to us, or at all, and, as a result, could suffer a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition.

We are controlled by our Founder, whose interests may be different from those of shareholders and may prevent new investors from influencing significant corporate decisions, including mergers, consolidations, or the sale of us or all or substantially all of our assets.

As of the date of this AIF, our Founder, through his direct or indirect ownership of a substantial majority of Ordinary Shares and GDH LPs Class B Units, controls over 59% of the Company on a fully exchanged basis (assuming all Class B Units of GDH LP are exchanged).

Accordingly, our Founder has the ability to substantially control GDH LP, including through the election of members of the board of managers. Where certain transactions require the approval of Shareholders, though our Founder may not be able to unilaterally authorize the transaction he may be able to unilaterally block it. This concentration of ownership and voting power may also delay, defer or prevent an acquisition by a third party or other change of control of Galaxy and may make some transactions more difficult or impossible without the support of our Founder even if they are in the best interests of the shareholders. This could have the effect of discouraging transactions in which you as a holder of shares of our Ordinary Shares might otherwise receive a premium for your shares over then-current market price. Collectively, these considerations may have a negative effect on the price of our Ordinary Shares.

Our Founder’s interests may not be fully aligned with those of other holders of Ordinary Shares which, given our Founder’s power and influence, could lead to actions that are not in the best interests of shareholders. For example, our Founder may have a different tax position from the Company and holders of Ordinary Shares, especially in light of the existence of the Tax Receivable Agreement, which could influence decisions regarding whether and when we should dispose of assets or incur new or refinance existing indebtedness, or whether and when we should undergo certain changes of control for purposes of the Tax Receivable Agreement or terminate the Tax Receivable Agreement. In addition, the structuring of future transactions may take into consideration these tax or other considerations even where no similar benefit would accrue to us. Our Founder might also be motivated to take actions to retain his controlling stake in Galaxy at the expense of maximizing the overall value of Galaxy (and therefore the market price of the Ordinary Shares). Our Founder’s fiduciary duties may serve as a check on any such motivation, but holders of our Ordinary Shares cannot be assured that the potential divergence of our Founder’s interests and theirs might not hurt the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

Changes in law could cause the Ordinary Shares to be de-listed from the TSX or any other exchange on which we are listed or cause Galaxy to undergo costly restructuring, liquidation or sale. Further, we may

need or want to raise additional capital, but we may be unable to do so due to changes in law, regulation or interpretation.

Apart from the numerous material legal and regulatory risks to GDH LP itself, Galaxy could be adversely affected by changes in law, regulation, interpretation of such law or regulation or regulator or exchange discretion. Such changes are difficult to predict but could conceivably lead to a cease-trade or the de-listing of Galaxy's Ordinary Shares, the inability to list the Ordinary Shares in other jurisdictions or a costly restructuring or even liquidation of Galaxy.

If, whether by reason of changes in law, regulation or interpretation, or by reason of Galaxy's or GDH LP's conduct, Galaxy became unable to sell securities to investors in particular jurisdictions, the liquidity and market price of the Ordinary Shares would be negatively impacted, which would make it more difficult for Galaxy to sell additional Ordinary Shares or otherwise raise capital. Such difficulties could lead to the bankruptcy or insolvency of Galaxy, which may lead to material or complete losses for holders of Ordinary Shares.

The market price of our Ordinary Shares may be subject to downward pressure due to redemptions or exchanges of GDH LP Units for Ordinary Shares, exercises of outstanding options, exchanges of 2026 Exchangeable Notes, exchanges of 2029 Exchangeable Notes or from additional issuances of Ordinary Shares.

The majority of the economic interest in GDH LP remains represented by B Units, each of which may be exchanged for one Ordinary Share pursuant to the GDH LPA. As B Units are exchanged for Ordinary Shares, the voting power and economic interest of then-current holders of Ordinary Shares will decrease proportionately (though the voting power and direct economic interest of Galaxy in GDH LP will increase proportionately). Such redemptions or exchanges would increase the market supply of Ordinary Shares, which could lead to a decrease in the market price of Ordinary Shares, especially since it is foreseeable that many exchanges may closely precede sales. Similarly, if Galaxy issues additional Ordinary Shares, then-current holders of Ordinary Shares will be diluted. The potential issuance of additional Ordinary Shares could have an adverse effect on the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

Furthermore, GDH LP issued the 2026 Exchangeable Notes and the 2029 Exchangeable Notes. See "*Capital Structure – Debt – 2026 Exchangeable Notes;*" and "*Capital Structure – Debt – 2029 Exchangeable Notes.*" The exchange of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes and 2029 Exchangeable Notes will result in a dilution of the value of a Shareholder's interest in Ordinary Shares. Similarly, if the Company issues additional Ordinary Shares, then-current Shareholders will be diluted. The potential issuance of Ordinary Shares could have an adverse effect on the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

Substantial future sales of Ordinary Shares in the public market could cause the market price of Ordinary Shares to fall.

Sales of a substantial number of Ordinary Shares in the public market, or the perception that these sales might occur, could adversely affect the market price of our Ordinary Shares and may make it more difficult for you to sell your Ordinary Shares at a time and price that you deem appropriate. If holders of B Units or any holders our Ordinary Shares (or B Units that are redeemable or exchangeable for our Ordinary Shares) sell, or indicate an intention to sell, substantial amounts of our Ordinary Shares in the public market after any legal restrictions on resales lapse, the market price of our Ordinary Shares could substantially decline. Furthermore, if our Founder alone were to sell a substantial portion of the shares he beneficially owns, it could cause the market price of our Ordinary Shares to decline.

Galaxy will be required to pay former partners of GDH LP for certain tax benefits that Galaxy may claim, and the amounts that Galaxy may pay could be material.

Galaxy has entered into a Tax Receivable Agreement with certain other GDH LP Partners that provides for the payment by Galaxy to those GDH LP Partners a material percentage (for example, 85%) of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local and foreign income tax or franchise tax that Galaxy actually realizes as a result of (i) any increase in tax basis in GDH LP's assets resulting from redemptions or exchanges by those holders of B Units for Ordinary Shares in accordance with the terms of the B Units and payments made under the Tax Receivable Agreement, and (ii) deductions in respect of interest with respect to payments made under the Tax Receivable Agreement, as and when such tax benefits are realized.

The actual increase in tax basis, as well as the amount and timing of any payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement, will vary depending upon a number of factors, including the timing of exchanges by the other GDH LP Partners, the price of Ordinary Shares at the time of the exchange, the extent to which such exchanges are taxable, the amount and timing of the taxable income that Galaxy generates in the future, the tax rate then applicable and the portion of Galaxy's payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement that constitute imputed interest. The payments that we will be required to make under the Tax Receivable Agreement could be material. The payments are not conditioned on the GDH LP Partners' continued ownership of Ordinary Shares.

Payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement will be based on the tax reporting positions we determine, and the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") or another tax authority may challenge all or a part of the tax basis increases, or other tax attributes subject to the Tax Receivable Agreement, and a court could sustain such challenge. Further, the parties to the Tax Receivable Agreement will not reimburse us for any payments previously made if such tax attributes are subsequently disallowed, except that any excess payments made to a party to the Tax Receivable Agreement (each a "TRA party") will be netted against future payments otherwise to be made to such TRA party under the Tax Receivable Agreement, if any, after our determination of such excess. In addition, upon the occurrence of certain changes of control, the actual U.S. federal, state and local and non-U.S. tax savings we may realize may be different than the amount of such tax savings we are deemed to realize under the Tax Receivable Agreement, which will be based on the U.S. federal, state and local and non-U.S. tax rates in effect on the date of the change of control and certain assumptions, including that we would have sufficient taxable income to fully utilize the deductions arising from the tax deductions, tax basis and other tax attributes subject to the Tax Receivable Agreement. In both such circumstances, we could make payments to the TRA parties that are greater than our actual cash tax savings and we may not be able to recoup those payments, which could negatively impact our liquidity. The Tax Receivable Agreement provides that (1) in the event that we breach any of our material obligations under the Tax Receivable Agreement or (2) if, at any time, we elect an early termination of the Tax Receivable Agreement, our obligations under the Tax Receivable Agreement (with respect to all GDH LP Units, whether or not GDH LP Units have been redeemed or exchanged before or after such transaction) would accelerate and become payable in a lump sum amount equal to the present value of the anticipated future tax benefits calculated based on certain assumptions, including that we would have sufficient taxable income to fully utilize the deductions arising from the tax basis increases and other tax attributes subject to the Tax Receivable Agreement. The change of control provisions in the Tax Receivable Agreement may result in situations where the existing LPs have interests that differ from or are in addition to those of our other shareholders.

Finally, because we are a holding company, with no operations of our own, our ability to make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement depends on the ability of GDH LP to repay the promissory note and to make distributions to us. To the extent that we are unable to make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement for any reason, such payments will be deferred and will accrue interest until paid. Non-payment may in certain circumstances constitute a breach of a material obligation under the Tax Receivable

Agreement and therefore accelerate payments due under the Tax Receivable Agreement, which could negatively impact our results of operations and could also affect our liquidity in periods in which such payments are made.

If the Company were to lose status as a foreign private issuer, it could affect the value of the Ordinary Shares and have adverse consequences.

The Company believes that, as analyzed on June 30, 2024, the majority of its issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares were held outside the U.S., which would result in an issuer qualifying as a “foreign private issuer” within the meaning of Rule 405 under the U.S. Securities Act Rule 3b-4 under the 1934 Act. The Articles of Association of the Company also provide for the Certification Process Adjustment that is intended to preserve the Company’s status as a foreign private issuer (“**FPI status**”) even if such Ordinary Shares were held in the U.S. The Certification Process Adjustment ensures the aggregate total number of votes cast by US Residents (or shareholders that do not certify their residency) may never exceed 49% of the total number of votes that all shareholders are entitled to cast. See “*Capital Structure – Ordinary Shares – Certification Process Adjustment*”. If the Certification Process Adjustment were deemed ineffective by the SEC in preserving the Company’s FPI status, then the Company may no longer meet the definition of a foreign private issuer if a majority of its issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares were held in the U.S. in a future period. If the Company were to lose FPI status, a holder of Ordinary Shares issued after the loss of FPI status may be limited in its ability to resell such shares free of restrictions in a transaction that is exempt from registration under the U.S. Securities Act. This could make the Company’s Ordinary Shares less attractive, which could have adverse consequences on the Company’s ability to raise capital in private placements or prospectus offerings, or to offer Ordinary Shares as consideration when acquiring other companies. In addition, holders of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes, 2029 Exchangeable Notes and B Units could be limited in their ability to resell any Ordinary Shares received upon exchange of such securities, to the extent such exchange occurs after the loss of FPI status.

If we are successful in listing on the Nasdaq, we expect to be a “controlled company” within the meaning of the rules of such exchange upon such listing and, as a result, would qualify for, and could elect to rely on, exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements.

Upon completion of the Reorganization, our Founder is expected to beneficially own more than 50% of the combined voting power for the election of members of our Board. As a result, if we are successful in listing on the Nasdaq, we will be a “controlled company” within the meaning of the corporate governance standards of the Nasdaq rules. Under these rules, a listed company of which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, group or another company is a “controlled company” and may elect not to comply with certain of Nasdaq corporate governance requirements.

Although we do not currently intend to rely on such exemptions if and when our shares are listed on the Nasdaq, we may elect to avail ourselves of exemptions from the Nasdaq standards that may enable us not to comply with certain Nasdaq corporate governance requirements in the future, subject to any such election being approved by a majority of Galaxy’s independent directors on the Board at such time. To the extent we elect to rely on any exemptions from the Nasdaq’s standards provided to “controlled companies,” you will not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all of the corporate governance requirements of the Nasdaq.

If we are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, applicable restrictions could make it impractical for us to continue our business as contemplated and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Under Sections 3(a)(1)(A) and (C) of the Investment Company Act, a company generally will be deemed to be an “investment company” for purposes of the Investment Company Act if (i) it is, or holds itself out as being, engaged primarily, or proposes to engage primarily, in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities or (ii) it engages, or proposes to engage, in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities and it owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets (exclusive of U.S. government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis.

We do not believe that we are an “investment company,” as such term is defined in either of those sections of the Investment Company Act. As the sole general partner of GDH LP, through our wholly-owned subsidiary Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc. following the domestication, we will control and operate GDH LP. On that basis, we believe that our interest in GDH LP is not an “investment security” as that term is used in the Investment Company Act. However, if we were to cease participation in the management of GDH LP, our interest in GDH LP could be deemed an “investment security” for purposes of the Investment Company Act. We intend to conduct our operations so that we will not be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act or otherwise conduct our business in a manner that does not subject us to the registration and other requirements of the Investment Company Act. In order to ensure that we are not deemed to be an investment company, we may be limited in the assets that we may continue to own and, further, may need to dispose of or acquire certain assets at such times or on such terms as may be less favorable to us than in the absence of such requirement.

For example, certain of our venture investments may be considered investment securities and we might be required to dispose of one or more of them, or to limit the extent of our venture investments business (such as by foregoing otherwise attractive balance sheet venture investment opportunities), in order not to become an investment company. Further, certain of our operating subsidiaries rely on specific exemptions from the Investment Company Act to operate their businesses. In particular, we operate our digital asset financing business so as to comply with the exemption under Section 3(c)(2) of the Investment Company Act for businesses primarily engaged in, among other things, acting as a market intermediary with respect to financial contracts relating to commodities or currencies. If our digital asset financing business was to fail to comply with this exemption, it could result in our being unable to conduct such business and it could also cause us to be deemed an investment company as our own status under the Investment Company Act depends in part on that of our operating subsidiaries that conduct our businesses. If anything were to happen which would cause us to be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act (such as the classification of digital assets held by us as securities for purposes of the Investment Company Act, or significant changes in the value of our investments or other assets), the requirements imposed by the Investment Company Act could make it impractical for us to continue our business as currently conducted, which would materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if we were to become inadvertently subject to the Investment Company Act, any violation of the Investment Company Act could subject us to material adverse consequences, including potentially significant regulatory penalties and the possibility that certain of our contracts could be deemed unenforceable.

In addition, if anything were to happen which would cause us to be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, it will become more difficult and costly for us to comply with the applicable requirements of the securities legislation and regulations thereunder of each province and territory of Canada following the completion of the Reorganization.

Our Shareholders will generally not benefit from protections of investment company statutes in various jurisdictions, and may suffer from the restrictions that such statutes place on the liquidity of Ordinary Shares and on our fundraising, businesses or other activities.

We are not an investment fund and do not intend to operate as an investment fund in the future. Nonetheless, it is possible that we may effectively be classified as the equivalent of a commodity pool (to the extent that digital assets are deemed to fall within the definition or a “commodity interest” under the CEA) or an investment fund under the investment company laws of various jurisdictions, including the European Union Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive.

Our business is designed to comply with exemptions from the application of such laws, which means that holders of Ordinary Shares do not and will not benefit from the investor protections provided by such laws. At the same time, we may be constrained by such laws from raising additional capital in certain jurisdictions, to the potential detriment of the value and liquidity of Ordinary Shares, and we may be restricted or precluded from operating in certain jurisdictions without additional financial registrations or licenses that we do not currently have.

Furthermore, if, whether by reason of changes in law, regulation or interpretation or by reason of our conduct, we no longer qualify for applicable exemptions from commodity pool or investment company laws, the results may materially adversely affect us and could lead to our liquidation or sale, which may lead to material or complete losses for holders of Ordinary Shares.

We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

We currently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, for the foreseeable future, to fund the development and growth of our business. We do not intend to pay any dividends to holders of our Ordinary Shares. As a result, capital appreciation in the price of our Ordinary Shares, if any, will be your only source of gain on an investment in our Ordinary Shares.

Holders of Ordinary Shares may be prevented from exercising voting power commensurate with their economic interests in Galaxy.

In respect of any general resolution proposed for approval by holders of Ordinary Shares, whether it relates to the election of directors or to any other matter, each holder will be required to certify that it is not a U.S. resident and, to the extent that it holds Ordinary Shares for the account or benefit of any other person, that person is not a U.S. resident. Those holders who do not so certify will still be able to vote on the resolution, but the aggregate total of the votes that those holders are entitled to cast will be limited to 49% of the total number of votes that all holders of Ordinary Shares are entitled to cast. This “variable voting” may cause certain holders’ views to have a greater or lesser influence on the governance of Galaxy than would be the case solely on the basis of percentage holdings of Ordinary Shares. In the extreme, if only a small number of holders of Ordinary Shares were to provide the certification referred to above, they would hold outsized voting power in and influence over Galaxy. Also, this variable voting, to the extent that it causes voting power to diverge from percentage holdings of Ordinary Shares, would necessarily disadvantage U.S. residents who hold Ordinary Shares or persons that hold beneficially Ordinary Shares through U.S. residents.

Galaxy and GDH LP are required to indemnify directors and certain officers or other agents against a wide range of potential liabilities and these indemnification obligations could be material.

The constating documents of Galaxy and GDH LP provide for customarily broad rights of indemnification for directors as well as certain officers or other agents. The constating documents also provide for the possibility of advancement of expenses to such indemnified persons. In addition, each of Galaxy and GDH LP have entered into indemnification agreements with its directors and officers. While rights of indemnification are typically viewed as a key protection and inducement for indemnified persons to serve in senior roles in which they may be exposed to liability, indemnification payments and advancement of

expenses may be material and may have an adverse effect on Galaxy or GDH LP. Furthermore, indemnified persons may be subject to derivative or other similar claims brought by Shareholders or GDH LP itself, which claims would generally be expected to be covered by rights of indemnification and, potentially, advancement of expenses. In certain circumstances, subject to applicable laws in the relevant jurisdictions, indemnified persons may be entitled to indemnification even if their liabilities arose from their own negligence or unlawful conduct. Galaxy or GDH LP has incurred, and is expected to continue to incur, significant expense to procure directors and officers liability insurance that both supports potential indemnification obligations of Galaxy and GDH LP and, in some cases, provides indemnified persons with additional protection beyond the scope of these obligations. If Galaxy or GDH LP is unable to maintain adequate insurance, there could be adverse consequences.

The holding of, or trading in, Ordinary Shares may be, or become, illegal in certain countries or other jurisdictions.

One or more countries or jurisdictions, including but not limited to China, Russia, South Korea, the United States and Canada, may take regulatory actions now or in the future that severely restrict the right to acquire, own, hold, sell or use digital assets. Such actions or restrictions may also result in the restriction of holding or trading in Ordinary Shares or cause the price of any affected digital asset to decrease, possibly substantially. Such actions or restrictions would likely materially and adversely affect the effectiveness of GDH LP's investment and trading strategies, the value of its assets and the value of any investment in Galaxy. Shareholders are urged to consult legal advisors in their own relevant jurisdictions with respect to the current and prospective lawfulness of their purchasing, holding or selling Ordinary Shares.

Ordinary Shares are generally not permitted to be acquired by U.S. Benefit Plan Investors, which could reduce Ordinary Shares' liquidity. Conversely, if U.S. Benefit Plan Investors were to acquire sufficient numbers of Ordinary Shares notwithstanding and in contravention of this limitation, Galaxy could be materially and adversely affected.

With limited exceptions as may be determined by the Board, Ordinary Shares may not be acquired by U.S. Benefit Plan Investors. Galaxy's constating documents provide that Galaxy need not recognize any purported transfer of Ordinary Shares to a U.S. Benefit Plan Investor and will be entitled, via an "excess share" provision, to cause any U.S. Benefit Plan Investor who acquired Ordinary Shares in contravention to sell or otherwise divest such Ordinary Shares, including to Galaxy or to a trust or similar vehicle established for this purpose. Furthermore, the shares could, now or in the future, represent ineligible investments for other categories of institutional purchasers as well. In each case, these considerations may reduce the number of prospective purchasers for whom Ordinary Shares are an attractive investment and therefore reduce Ordinary Shares' value and liquidity.

Conversely, if U.S. Benefit Plan Investors were to acquire sufficient numbers of Ordinary Shares notwithstanding and in contravention of this limitation, Galaxy could be materially and adversely affected. For example, if ERISA plans were to acquire 25% or more of Ordinary Shares, the assets of the Company would likely be deemed to be "plan assets" under ERISA, which would result, among other things, in the application of the prudence and other fiduciary responsibility standards of ERISA to investments made by Galaxy and the possibility that certain transactions in which Galaxy might otherwise seek to engage could constitute "prohibited transactions" under ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code, subjecting Galaxy to potential liability under ERISA and penalty taxes under the Code. While Galaxy has instituted safeguards to prevent this result, it is possible that such safeguards could fail to be effective (or could be deemed to have failed by a relevant governmental authority).

Dilution from exercise of outstanding Options or settlement of Share Units.

The Company has outstanding Options and B Units, each representing a right to receive an Ordinary Share upon the vesting and exercise of the Options or B Units, as applicable. In addition, the Company has outstanding Share Units, preferred share units and DSUs, representing a right to receive Ordinary Shares on vesting and satisfaction of applicable settlement conditions. The exercise of Options or the settlement of the Share Units, preferred share units or DSUs, and the subsequent resale of such Ordinary Shares in the public market, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of the Ordinary Shares and the Company's ability to raise equity capital in the future at a time and price which it deems appropriate. The Company may also enter into commitments in the future which would require the issuance of additional Ordinary Shares or may grant share purchase warrants and the Company is expected to grant additional Options, Share Units, preferred share units or DSUs. Any Ordinary Share issuances from the Company's treasury will result in immediate dilution to existing shareholders' percentage interest in the Company.

Failure to maintain adequate recordkeeping of electronic communications could expose the Company to regulatory risks, operational liabilities and reduce our ability to address legal actions.

Failure to maintain comprehensive records of written communications, especially those conducted through off-channel means (such as personal phones, private email accounts, or other devices), poses significant risks for the Company. Inadequate recordkeeping violates regulatory requirements set forth by the SEC. The inability to produce complete and accurate records during examinations can result in enforcement actions, fines, or even revocation of registration. Also, without proper documentation, we may face legal challenges. In the event of disputes, investigations, or litigation, the absence of records can weaken our legal position and hinder effective defense. Failing to capture texts, emails, instant messages, and other off-channel communications also creates operational vulnerabilities. These gaps may lead to misunderstandings, misrepresentations, or unauthorized actions that may cause harm to the Company or its reputation or harm to our clients. Finally, personal devices used for off-channel communications may lack the same security protocols as firm-managed systems. This increases the risk of data breaches, leaks, or unauthorized access.

Risks Related to Our Operations

We have limited operating history. Our business lines are nascent, unproven and subject to material legal, regulatory, operational, reputational, tax and other risks in every jurisdiction and are not assured to be profitable.

We and our subsidiaries have limited operating history on which an investor might evaluate our performance. We began operations in 2018, and publicly introduced new products and services, including buying and selling of select cryptocurrencies (our **"trading business"**), managing capital on behalf of third parties (our **"asset management"** services), our financial, investment and strategic financial services (our **"investment banking"** and our balance sheet venture investments incorporated into our **"crypto ventures"** business), and our suite of products and services related to bitcoin mining (our **"mining"** services) in 2020, our self-custody technology business in 2023, and our validator services business in 2024. As a result, we are subject to many of the risks common to early-stage enterprises, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and lack of revenues, any of which could have a material adverse effect on us and may force us to reduce or curtail operations. Due to our limited operating history, our business model has not been fully proven and we have limited financial data that can be used to evaluate our current business and future prospects, which subjects us to a number of uncertainties, including our ability to plan for, model and manage future growth and risks. Our historical revenue growth should not be considered indicative of our future performance. There is no assurance that we will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investment and the likelihood of success must be considered in light of the early stage of operations. Even if we accomplish these objectives, we may not

generate the anticipated positive cash flows or profits. No assurance can be given that we will ever be successful in our operations and operate profitably.

Furthermore, our business lines are nascent, unproven and subject to material legal, regulatory, operational, reputational, tax and other risks in every jurisdiction and are not assured to be profitable. We may fail to be able to implement our investment or trading strategies, achieve our investment objectives, effectively operate our digital asset mining sites, develop our business lines or produce a return for our investors. We have chosen to pursue a number of different businesses in this evolving industry. It is possible that some of these businesses may be difficult to enter and/or it may become evident that a particular business is not a productive use of capital or time. In particular it is possible that existing laws and regulations (as interpreted going forward), and newly-enacted laws and regulations that have not yet become effective or been proposed, could make it impractical or impossible for us to enter into new business lines and may require us to stop engaging in certain business activities that we already perform that may currently be profitable. These difficulties and legal restrictions could lead us to modify our businesses and focus. In particular, we may become involved in investments and projects that are not directly related to the digital asset or blockchain industry. These projects are likely to relate to industries and clients that we believe will benefit in the future from blockchain technology and our experience and network in digital assets industry.

From time to time, we may also launch new lines of business, offer new products and services within existing lines of business or undertake other strategic projects. For example, we anticipate beginning to convert the infrastructure at our Helios mining campus to AI/HPC data center infrastructure and operations in 2025. We have no experience in developing, retrofitting and offering AI/HPC data centers, and there can be no assurance that these or any other modifications to our business model and strategy will be successful or will not result in harm to our business. There are substantial risks and uncertainties associated with these efforts and we would invest significant capital and resources in such efforts. Regulatory requirements can affect whether initiatives are able to be brought to market at all and, even if so, in a manner that is timely and attractive to our customers. Initial timetables for the development and introduction of new lines of business, products or services and price and profitability targets may not be met.

Furthermore, our revenues and costs may fluctuate due to start-up costs associated with new businesses or products and services (including for legal or regulatory reasons) while revenues may take time to develop, which may adversely impact our results of operations. If we are unable to successfully manage our business while reducing expenses, our ability to continue in business could depend on the ability to raise sufficient additional capital, obtain sufficient financing and monetizing assets. The occurrence of any of the foregoing risks would have a material adverse effect on our financial results, business and prospects.

Our operating results have and will significantly fluctuate due to a variety of factors, including the highly volatile nature of cryptocurrency.

Our leading sources of revenue are dependent on digital assets and the broader cryptoeconomy. Our operating results have and will significantly fluctuate due to a variety of factors, including the highly volatile nature of cryptocurrency. Significant positive or negative changes in cryptocurrency asset prices (whether individually or in the aggregate) will not necessarily result in similar benefit or impairment to our operating results and financial condition. For example, the cumulative market capitalization of cryptocurrencies decreased approximately 57% during the three months ended June 30, 2022, while the value of GDH LP unit holders' capital decreased 27% during the same period. In addition, during the three months ended September 30, 2022, GDH LP unit holders' capital decreased by 3%, while the cumulative market capitalization of cryptocurrencies increased by 7%. Our operating results will continue to fluctuate significantly as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are unpredictable and in certain instances are outside of our control, including:

- our dependence on offerings that are dependent on digital asset trading activity, including trading volume and the prevailing trading prices for digital assets, whose trading prices and volume can be highly volatile;
- our ability to attract, maintain, and grow our customer base and engage our customers;
- changes in the legislative or regulatory environment, or actions by governments or regulators, including fines, orders, or consent decrees;
- legislative or regulatory changes that impact our ability to offer certain products or services;
- the impact of environmental, social and governance concerns surrounding digital assets;
- pricing for our products and services;
- investments we make in the development of products and services as well as technology offered to our ecosystem partners, international expansion, and sales and marketing;
- our ability to utilize, utilization of and dependence on centralized digital asset trading platforms and over-the-counter markets that are approved primarily based on our diligence review;
- macroeconomic conditions, including decreased trading in global markets or decreased demand for financial services products generally;
- disputes with our customers or regulators, adverse legal proceedings or regulatory enforcement actions, judgments, settlements, or other legal proceeding and enforcement-related costs;
- the development and introduction of existing and new products and services by us or our competitors;
- increases in operating expenses that we expect to incur to grow and expand our operations and to remain competitive;
- the timing and amount of non-cash expenses, such as stock-based compensation and asset impairment;
- system failure or outages, including with respect to third-party cryptocurrency networks, decentralized finance protocols, breaches of security or privacy or any inaccessibility of the third-party cryptocurrency networks or decentralized finance protocols due to our or third-party actions;
- changes in the overall tax rate for our business, changes in tax laws or judicial or regulatory interpretations of tax laws;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance and interpretations or principles;

- changes in requirements imposed on us by regulators or by our counterparties, including net capital requirements imposed by the SEC and FINRA on our broker-dealers;
- our ability to attract and retain talent;
- our ability to compete with our competitors; and
- general economic conditions in either domestic or international markets, including the impact of pandemics.

As a result of these factors, it is difficult for us to forecast growth trends accurately and our business and future prospects are difficult to evaluate, particularly in the short term. In view of the rapidly evolving nature of our business and the cryptoeconomy, period-to-period comparisons of our operating results may not be meaningful, and you should not rely upon them as an indication of future performance. Quarterly and annual expenses reflected in our financial statements may be significantly different from historical or projected rates. Our operating results in one or more future quarters may fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. As a result, the market price of our Ordinary Shares may increase or decrease significantly.

Our operating results are dependent on the prices of digital assets and volume of transactions that we conduct. If such price or volume declines, our business, operating results, and financial condition would be adversely affected.

Any declines in the volume of digital asset transactions, the price of digital assets, or market liquidity for digital assets generally may adversely affect our operating results. We have significant investments in digital assets. As of December 31, 2024, we held digital assets of \$3.0 billion. In addition, GDH LP unit holders' capital was \$2.3 billion as of such date. Changes in the value of digital assets will generally have a significant impact on our results. Our operating results will be impacted by the revenues and profits we generate from the purchase, sale, and trading of digital assets and financial contracts linked to digital assets. The price of digital assets and associated demand for buying, selling, and trading of digital assets have historically been subject to significant volatility. For instance, in 2017 and 2021, the value of certain digital assets, including bitcoin, experienced steep increases in value, followed by steep declines in 2018 and 2022. After recovering from the 2018 decline and reaching record highs in December 2021, the value of the total crypto market cap declined by approximately 64% in the twelve months ended December 31, 2022. The collapse of several companies in the digital asset industry such as Celsius, Voyager and FTX impacted digital assets prices in 2022 and the majority of 2023. We also believe that the approval and launch of spot-based Bitcoin ETPs in the U.S. in the first quarter of 2024 has driven up the crypto market cap again in 2024. The price and trading volume of any digital asset is subject to significant uncertainty and volatility, and may significantly decline in the future, without recovery. Such uncertainty and volatility depend on a number of factors, including:

- market conditions across the cryptoeconomy;
- changes in liquidity, volume, and trading activities;
- trading activities on digital asset trading platforms worldwide, many of which may be unregulated, and may include manipulative activities;

- investment and trading activities of highly active retail and institutional users, speculators, miners, and investors;
- the speed and rate at which cryptocurrency is able to gain adoption as a medium of exchange, utility, store of value, consumptive asset, security instrument, or other financial assets worldwide, if at all;
- decreased user and investor confidence in digital assets and digital asset trading platforms;
- negative publicity and events relating to the cryptoeconomy;
- unpredictable social media coverage or “trending” of digital assets;
- the ability for digital assets to meet user and investor demands;
- the functionality and utility of digital assets and their associated ecosystems and networks, including digital assets designed for use in various applications;
- consumer preferences and perceived value of digital assets and digital asset markets;
- increased competition from other payment services or other digital assets that exhibit better speed, security, scalability, or other characteristics;
- regulatory (including enforcement) or legislative changes and updates affecting the cryptoeconomy;
- the characterization of digital assets under the laws of various jurisdictions around the world;
- the maintenance, troubleshooting, and development of the blockchain networks underlying digital assets, including by miners, validators, and developers worldwide;
- the ability for cryptocurrency networks to attract and retain miners or validators to secure and confirm transactions accurately and efficiently;
- ongoing technological viability and security of digital assets and their associated smart contracts, applications and networks, including vulnerabilities against hacks and scalability;
- fees and speed associated with processing digital asset transactions, including on the underlying blockchain networks and on digital asset trading platforms;
- financial strength of market participants;
- the availability and cost of funding and capital;
- the liquidity of digital asset trading platforms;
- interruptions in service from or failures of major digital asset trading platforms;

- availability of an active derivatives market for various digital assets;
- availability of banking and payment services to support cryptocurrency-related projects;
- level of interest rates and inflation;
- monetary policies of governments, trade restrictions, and fiat currency devaluations; and
- national and international economic and political conditions.

There is no assurance that any digital asset will maintain its value or that there will be meaningful levels of trading activities. For example, in 2022 we witnessed dampened demand for trading digital assets in the wake of industry turmoil, impacting our operating results. In the event that the price of digital assets or the demand for trading digital assets decline, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Our operating results are dependent on the prices of digital assets and volume of transactions that we conduct, which are subject to social media and publicity risks.

Activities in bitcoin and other digital assets, receive a high degree of public scrutiny, both from traditional media sources and through social media and other forums. Unfavorable publicity regarding bitcoin has adversely affected the price of bitcoin, as has unfavorable publicity involving other digital assets or digital asset-focused firms. Bitcoin has in the past, and may in the future, be the target of media criticism, including regarding the market value, utility and environmental effects of bitcoin. Such unfavorable media coverage could continue to materially impact decisions to buy, hold, or trade bitcoin and, as a result, impact the price of bitcoin.

In addition, social media posts and other statements and actions by prominent individuals, including Elon Musk and Michael Saylor, have resulted in outsized movements in the market price of bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies. It is possible that future statements by Mr. Musk, Mr. Saylor and other individuals concerning bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies will have disproportionate impacts on the market price of bitcoin and other digital assets.

A determination that a digital asset is a “security,” or that an activity in which we engage involves a “securities transaction” for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could adversely affect the value of that digital asset and potentially digital assets generally, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares.

Depending on the facts and circumstances, a digital asset may be considered a “security,” or an activity in which we engage may be deemed to involve a “securities transaction,” under the U.S. federal securities laws. The test for determining whether a particular digital asset is a “security,” or whether a particular activity involves a “securities transaction,” is complex and difficult to apply, and the outcome is difficult to predict. Public, though non-binding, statements by senior officials at the SEC have indicated that the SEC did not consider bitcoin or ether to be securities, and does not currently consider bitcoin and, in certain circumstances “meme coins,” to be a security. In addition, the SEC, by action through delegated authority has approved exchange rule filings to list shares of trusts holding ether as commodity-based exchange traded products that are not registered as investment companies. The SEC staff has also authored informal, non-binding “no-action” letters to the promoters of a handful of digital assets to the effect that the staff would not recommend enforcement action to the SEC on the basis that transactions in such digital assets, as described to the staff by their respective promoters, are securities transactions. On the other hand, the

SEC under the prior administration brought enforcement actions against the issuers and promoters of several other digital assets on the basis that the digital assets in question are securities. Under prior administration, the SEC also brought enforcement actions against digital asset trading platforms for allegedly operating unregistered securities exchanges, brokers, and clearing agencies on the basis that certain of the digital assets that they facilitate trading and settlement of through their platforms are securities. In January 2025, the SEC launched a crypto task force dedicated to developing a comprehensive and clear regulatory framework for digital assets led by Commissioner Hester Peirce. Subsequently, Commissioner Peirce announced a list of specific priorities to further that initiative, which included pursuing final rules related to a digital asset's security status, a revised path to registered offerings and listings for digital assets-based investment vehicles, and clarity regarding digital asset custody, lending, and staking.

Whether a digital asset is a security or offers and sales of a digital asset are securities transactions under the federal securities laws depends on whether it is included in the lists of instruments making up the definition of "security" in the Securities Act, the Exchange Act, the Advisers Act and the Investment Company Act (collectively, "federal securities laws"). Digital assets as such do not appear in any of these lists, although each list includes the terms "investment contract" and "note," and the SEC has typically analyzed whether a particular digital asset is a security by reference to whether it meets the tests developed by the federal courts interpreting these terms, known as the Howey and Reves tests, respectively. For many digital assets, whether or not the Howey or Reves tests are met is difficult to resolve definitively, and substantial legal arguments can often be made both in favor of and against a particular digital asset qualifying as a security under one or both of the Howey and Reves tests. Adding to the complexity, the SEC staff has indicated that the security status of a particular digital asset can change over time as the relevant facts evolve, though the SEC has not further addressed this theory in its ongoing litigation.

Any enforcement action by the SEC or a state securities regulator asserting that a digital asset is a security or sold in a securities transaction or related derivatives contract, or a court decision to that effect, would be expected to have an immediate material adverse impact on the trading value of that digital asset, and depending on the specific characteristics of the digital asset, could have adverse spillover effects on the trading values of other digital assets perceived to share similar characteristics. This is because the business models behind most digital assets are incompatible with U.S. regulations applying to transactions in securities. If a digital asset is determined to be a security, it is likely to become difficult or impossible for the digital asset to be traded, cleared or custodied in the United States through the same channels used by non-security digital assets. For example, all transactions in such digital asset would have to be registered with the SEC and potentially state securities regulators, or conducted in accordance with exemptions from registration, which could severely limit its liquidity and usefulness. Moreover, the network on which such digital asset is utilized may be subject to regulation as an intermediary in the securities markets, which could effectively render the network impracticable for its intended purposes. In addition to materially and adversely affecting the trading value of the digital asset, any such consequences are likely to significantly impact its liquidity and market participants' ability to convert the digital asset into U.S. dollars. Any assertion that a digital asset is a security or securities transaction, respectively, by the SEC or another regulatory authority may have similar effects.

The SEC's positions on the federal securities law status of particular digital assets are closely watched and can have dramatic effects, whether or not the SEC's positions prevail in federal court. For example, in 2020 the SEC filed a complaint against the promoters of XRP alleging that they raised more than \$1.3 billion through XRP sales that should have been registered under the federal securities laws, but were not. In the weeks following the filing of the SEC's complaint, XRP's market capitalization fell to less than \$10 billion, which was less than half of its market capitalization in the days prior to the complaint. Subsequently, in July 2023, the District Court for the Southern District of New York held that while XRP is not a "security",

certain sales of XRP to certain buyers (but not other types of sales to other buyers) amounted to “investment contracts” under the Howey test. The District Court entered a final judgment in the case on August 7, 2024. On January 15, 2025, the SEC filed an appeal against the judgment with the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Likewise, in the days following the announcement of SEC enforcement actions against certain digital asset issuers and trading platforms, the prices of various digital assets declined significantly and may continue to decline if or as such cases advance through the federal court system. Furthermore, the decisions in cases involving digital assets have resulted in seemingly inconsistent views of different district court judges, including one that explicitly disagreed with the analysis underlying the decision regarding XRP, which underscore the continuing uncertainty around which digital assets or transactions in digital assets are securities and what the correct analysis is to determine each digital asset’s status. For example, the conflicting district court opinions and analyses demonstrate that factors such as how long a digital asset has been in existence, how widely held it is, how large its market capitalization is, the manner in which it is offered, sold or promoted and whether it has actual use in commercial transactions, ultimately may have limited to no bearing on whether the SEC, a state securities regulator or any particular court will find it to be a security.

In June 2023, the SEC brought an action against Binance (the “**Binance Complaint**”) and Coinbase (the “**Coinbase Complaint**”) alleging that they solicited U.S. investors to buy, sell, and trade “crypto asset securities” through their unregistered trading platforms and operated unregistered securities exchanges, brokerages and clearing agencies. Binance subsequently announced that it would be suspending USD deposits and withdrawals on Binance.US and that it planned to delist its USD trading pairs. In November 2023, the SEC brought similar charges against Kraken (the “**Kraken Complaint**”), alleging that it operated as an unregistered securities exchange, brokerage and clearing agency. In February 2025, a 60-day stay was granted in the SEC’s lawsuit against Binance in response to a joint request by both the SEC and Binance, which acknowledged that the SEC’s newly formed Crypto Task Force’s focus on developing a federal securities laws framework for digital assets may resolve the case. In February 2025, Coinbase and the SEC entered into a joint stipulation to dismiss the SEC’s lawsuit with prejudice. Kraken has also announced that it reached an agreement in principle with the SEC to dismiss the SEC’s lawsuit, subject to formal approval by the SEC’s Commissioners. Several other digital assets market participants have also announced that the SEC informed them that the SEC was terminating its investigation or enforcement action into their firm. The final outcome of these lawsuits (to the extent not yet dismissed), their effect on the broader digital asset ecosystem and the reputation impact on industry participants, remain uncertain. As part of our Trading business, we have in the past and in some cases continue to provide clients and counterparties access to certain digital assets that the SEC in these complaints has alleged to be securities, or the subject of securities transactions. For more information about the digital assets that our Trading business provides access to, see “*Description of the Business.*” We carefully consider the implications of these allegations as well as other developments relating to the digital assets to which we may provide clients and counterparties access.

As described under “—*A determination that a digital asset is a “security,” or that an activity in which we engage involves a “securities transaction” for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could adversely affect the value of that digital asset and potentially digital assets generally, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares,*” the determination that a digital asset is a security under the federal securities laws could also have adverse U.S. regulatory consequences for us. But even if there were no such adverse U.S. regulatory consequences, we may nevertheless decide to terminate our services relating to that digital asset

and liquidate our holdings of that digital asset while we believe a liquid market still exists, which could result in us selling that digital asset at depressed prices.

To the extent we hold any digital asset that is impacted by an assertion or finding of securities status, or we engage in any economic arrangement in respect of a digital asset that is deemed to be a securities transaction, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely impacted, as they would to the extent we earn revenues from transacting or facilitating transactions in that digital asset. Depending on which digital asset or activities are impacted, these adverse impacts could be material to us and to the market price of the Ordinary Shares.

A determination that a digital asset is a “security,” or a “security based swap,” or that an activity in which we engage involves a “securities transaction” for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could have adverse regulatory consequences for us, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares.

In addition to the potential for adverse consequences to our business, financial condition and results of operations described under “—*A determination that a digital asset is a ‘security’, or that an activity in which we engage involves a ‘securities transaction’ for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could adversely affect the value of that digital asset and potentially digital assets generally, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares,*” the classification of a digital asset as a security under the U.S. federal securities laws has wide-ranging implications for the regulatory obligations that flow from the offer, sale, trading, clearing and holding of such assets. In 2023, the SEC brought the Coinbase Complaint, the Binance Complaint and the Kraken Complaint, alleging that a number of digital assets are securities and that, as a result, each had failed to register with the SEC in a number of capacities as required under the federal securities laws. In the days following the complaints, one of the digital asset trading platform’s publicly traded stock price fell by 10%. Although we take these implications into account for those digital assets that we treat as securities for U.S. federal securities law purposes, for a digital asset that we previously treated as not being a security for U.S. federal securities law purposes, these implications could include the following, any of which could have adverse consequences to our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares:

- *Liability for participating in unregistered securities offerings.* In the United States, securities generally may not be offered or sold unless the offer or sale is registered with the SEC or an exemption from registration is available. If a digital asset or any of our transactions in or referencing digital assets is determined to be a security and we offered or sold that digital asset, or engaged in that digital asset transaction, without a valid exemption from SEC registration requirements, we could incur liability to purchasers as well as SEC monetary fines and other penalties, including restrictions on our ability to conduct business.
- *Liability for acting as an unregistered broker-dealer, national securities exchange or clearing agency.* A person in the business of effecting transactions in securities or security based swaps in the United States is generally subject to registration with the SEC as a “broker,” “dealer,” or “security based swap dealer.” A platform that brings together purchasers and sellers to trade securities (or certain securities-related derivatives) in the United States is generally subject to registration as a national securities exchange or as a security-based swap execution facility, or must qualify for an exemption, such as by being operated by a registered broker-dealer as an alternative trading system. A person that facilitates clearing and settlement of securities or that acts as a securities depository may be subject to registration with the SEC as a clearing agency. If a digital asset is determined

to be a security and we transacted in that digital asset or engaged in a transaction referencing that digital asset in a manner implicating any of the foregoing SEC registration requirements without being so registered or without a valid registration exemption, we could incur SEC monetary fines and other penalties, including restrictions on our ability to conduct business.

- *Liability for operating as an unregistered investment company.* A person in the business of investing in securities in the United States is subject to registration and regulation as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, unless a valid exemption from such registration applies. The laws and regulations applicable to registered investment companies, including limitations on debt and other forms of leverage, restrictions on transactions with affiliates and other limitations on business activities generally make it impractical for an operating company such as us. If one or more digital assets is determined to be a security and we had been relying on such digital assets as not being securities for Investment Company Act purposes, we could incur SEC monetary fines and other penalties, including restrictions on our ability to conduct business. In addition, counterparties to contracts to which we are party could seek to avoid their obligations under those contracts on grounds that contracts with illegally unregistered investment companies are unenforceable.
- *Obligation to restructure our operations in order to avoid operating as an unregistered investment company.* We intend to conduct our operations so that we will not be deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act, If we determined that we risked becoming subject to registration as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we would explore alternatives for avoiding this status, which may include disposing of digital asset securities, or one or more of our balance sheet venture investments, or acquiring businesses or assets that are not securities, and we may be required to effect such dispositions or acquisitions under unfavorable market conditions.
- *Liability for acting as an unregistered investment adviser.* A person in the business of advising others, for compensation, with respect to securities in the United States or to U.S. clients is subject to registration and regulation as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act, unless a valid exemption from such registration applies. If a digital asset is determined to be a security and we advised clients as to that digital asset in a manner implicating Advisers Act registration requirements without being so registered or without a valid registration exemption, we could incur SEC monetary fines and other penalties, including restrictions on our ability to conduct business.

We may be able to take steps in order to bring our operations into compliance with the U.S. federal securities laws following a determination that one or more digital assets in which we transact are securities, but there is no guarantee that we would be able to take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that our future activities comply with applicable law, which could force us to discontinue some or all of our business activities. In general, any steps we are able to take in order to ensure future compliance with applicable laws would not insulate us from liability for past violations.

While the above description of adverse regulatory consequences focuses on the federal securities laws, the various U.S. states and jurisdictions outside the United States also intensively regulate securities transactions, and so a U.S. state's or other jurisdiction's determination that a particular digital asset is a security could have similarly adverse consequences to our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares.

Our process for analyzing whether or not a particular digital asset is a security for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws may not yield results that are consistent with subsequent determinations by the SEC or federal U.S. courts, or with similar determinations made by our competitors.

We have procedures designed to analyze whether each digital asset that we seek to transact in or develop could be deemed to be a “security” under the U.S. federal securities laws. We have adapted our process for determining the U.S. federal securities law status of digital assets over time, as the specific steps in the process have evolved in light of the developing regulatory environment. Prior to 2018, our activities primarily involved bitcoin and Ethereum and their various forks. Beginning in January 2018, we implemented a procedure whereby before transacting in a new digital asset, our trading desk would seek approval from the legal department; the legal department would generally discuss the digital asset with other Galaxy employees to determine whether the digital asset appeared to have a consumptive use, as opposed to a merely speculative investment use, and if so approve it for transactions. Beginning in January 2019, our legal department introduced a New Product Approval form in order to standardize the process that was initiated the previous year, and responsibility for approving and categorizing new digital assets was assigned to a risk committee (later renamed the “**Token Committee**”) composed of senior executives, including members of the legal department, and advised by the legal department. The Token Committee is currently comprised of our President, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, General Counsel, Head of Trading, Head of Technology, Head of Research, Head of Operations, Chief Compliance Officer, Deputy Chief Compliance Officer and Deputy General Counsel. In August 2020, with the benefit of several months’ experience using the Token Committee approval process, our legal department updated the New Product Approval form to more closely align with the analysis being conducted by the Token Committee with advice of the legal department. In August 2021, the Token Committee introduced an element to the approval process in addition to the New Product Approval form, generally requiring a third-party assessment of a digital asset’s federal securities law status, which may include a legal analysis prepared by external lawyers.

As part of our federal securities law analytical process, we take into account a number of factors, including the various definitions of “security” under the federal securities laws and federal court decisions interpreting elements of these definitions, such as the U.S. Supreme Court’s decisions in the *Howey* and *Reves* cases and their progeny, as well as reports, orders, press releases, public statements and speeches by the SEC, its commissioners and its staff providing guidance on when a digital asset may be a security for purposes of the federal securities laws. To the extent any such court rulings, reports, orders, press releases, public statements, speeches or other developments we become aware of implicate a digital asset that we have previously sorted into the “No Restrictions” category, we endeavor to reassess the federal securities law status of such digital asset. In certain circumstances, our categorization of particular digital assets has changed, and may in the future change, in light of new information. For example, if a digital asset in which we transact in the United States or with U.S. clients or counterparties were alleged to be a security in an SEC enforcement order or in a statement or speech by an SEC official, we would consider any new findings of facts, legal analyses and other circumstances involving such digital asset that are relevant to whether such digital asset may be a security, and determine whether our classification of such digital asset should be modified. Conversely, certain digital assets that were once offered in a manner that led us to sort them into the “Non-US” category (i.e., because they did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the “No Restrictions” category at the time of such determination), may later be re-analyzed based on developing facts and circumstances. Under certain circumstances, we may determine that we have reasonable grounds for concluding that such a digital asset is not a security under the federal securities laws, and re-categorize such digital asset into the “No Restrictions” category. We also evaluate any broader impact that such court rulings, reports, orders, press releases, public statements and speeches may have on our overall business strategy, in particular the scope of our trading business. We continue to monitor the U.S. and global regulatory environment, and we expect our process to continuously evolve to take into account case law, facts, and developments in technology, as regulatory guidance evolves. However, because of the inherent

uncertainties associated with such an analysis, we acknowledge that a particular digital asset that we transact in or develop may in the future be found by a federal court or alleged by the SEC to be a security notwithstanding our prior conclusion, and such prior conclusion, even if reasonable under the circumstances, would not preclude legal or regulatory action based on the presence of a security. We recognize that the application of securities laws to the specific facts and circumstances of digital assets may be complex and subject to change and differing judicial opinions.

We conduct a re-evaluation of our prior determinations regarding the U.S. federal securities law status of a digital asset in which we may transact when we become aware of new findings of facts or other changed circumstances implicating such digital asset, and a member of the Token Committee considers there to be a reasonable likelihood that such development could impact our prior determination with respect to the federal securities law status of such digital asset. In that event, we would re-evaluate such digital asset under our then-current procedures, taking into consideration such new development, before continuing to transact in such digital asset in a manner that would implicate our compliance with U.S. federal securities laws. We do not always re-examine our prior determinations regarding the U.S. federal securities law status of the digital assets in which we may transact solely because there has been an update or enhancement to our policies and procedures. Because of this, there is a possibility that a digital asset we have approved for trading under our prior policies and procedures might not gain approval under our policies and procedures as updated or enhanced. If we were to determine, as a result of a re-examination of our prior determination or otherwise, that a digital asset in which we have previously transacted on a “No Restrictions” basis is a security, we would take all actions that we deem necessary in order to comply with law, including but not limited to ceasing to trade such digital asset in the United States or with U.S. clients or counterparties.

Because of complexities in applying the federal securities laws to digital assets and the fact that different companies doing business in the digital asset industry take varying approaches to digital asset analyses, we expect that competitors may reach different conclusions from us on the securities-law status of a particular digital asset or digital asset category. Although we anticipate that these differences will narrow over time as the SEC and federal courts address the securities-law status of larger numbers of individual digital assets, or as Congress enacts relevant legislation, until that occurs, where competitors conclude that they have the ability to transact in digital assets in ways that we do not permit because of these different conclusions, some competitors may have business and revenue opportunities that are not available to us.

We believe that our process reflects a thoughtful analysis that is reasonably designed to facilitate consistent application of available legal guidance to digital assets to determine whether a particular digital asset is a security. However, we recognize that the application of securities laws to the specific facts and circumstances of digital asset transactions is complex and subject to change and differing judicial opinions, and therefore legal and regulatory risk will be an inherent feature of our business model until greater legal and regulatory certainty becomes possible. Because our process may be considered “risk based” in the sense that it is not capable of entirely eliminating risks associated with a particular digital asset being found to be a security, and because of the fact that our determinations (and similar determinations by other industry participants) are not binding upon the SEC, any federal court or any state securities regulator, we acknowledge that a particular digital asset that we transact in may in the future be found by a federal court or alleged by the SEC or a state securities regulator to be a security notwithstanding our prior determination. We also acknowledge that the SEC, a federal court or a state securities regulator may determine that a digital asset is a security based on factors that are difficult to predict and/or are outside of our control, potentially including the actions of a third-party promoter. In that case, our prior determination, even if reasonable under the circumstances, would not preclude legal or regulatory enforcement action, or lawsuits brought by our clients and counterparties, based on the presence of a security.

If the SEC alleges that our non-custodial staking services involve unregistered offers and sales of securities or unregistered securities broker-dealer activity in violation of the U.S. Securities Act or the

1934 Act and the courts agree with the SEC, we may be required to cease our non-custodial staking activities and may be subject to monetary and other penalties.

In several enforcement actions filed by the SEC under the prior administration in federal courts in New York, California, and Washington D.C., the SEC alleged that certain companies have offered staking services to retail customers for various digital assets as unregistered securities or acted as unregistered securities broker-dealers in facilitating offers or sales of third-party staking services in violation of the registration provisions of the U.S. Securities Act or the 1934 Act. For example, in 2023 the SEC charged Kraken, Coinbase and Binance with offering and selling digital asset staking-as-a-service programs to retail customers as unregistered investment contract schemes in violation of the U.S. Securities Act. More recently, in June 2024, the SEC charged Consensys Software Inc. with acting as an underwriter of unregistered securities in violation of the U.S. Securities Act and as an unregistered broker in violation of the 1934 Act by marketing the Lido and Rocket Pool third-party liquid staking-as-a-service programs to retail customers through Consensys' "Metamask Staking" platform. As noted above, the litigation against Binance, Coinbase, and Kraken has been stayed, dismissed, or is in the process of being dismissed. In addition, in February 2025, Consensys announced that it had agreed in principle with the SEC to dismiss the litigation against it, subject to the approval of the SEC Commissioners. We believe that our non-custodial staking businesses do not offer or sell any "securities" subject to the securities laws or SEC regulations and that they would in any event qualify for exemptions from U.S. Securities Act or 1934 Act requirements. For example, we believe our provision of non-custodial staking validator node infrastructure to accredited investors through privately arranged transactions and our operation of back-end validator node support to third-party staking operations such as Lido do not fall within the purview of the securities laws or SEC regulations, and that even if they did, they would qualify for one or more exemptions from those laws or regulations. However, we do not know if the SEC will agree with our interpretation of those laws or regulations, or if we will be successful if we seek relief from the courts. If the SEC or a private litigant were to prevail on claims that our non-custodial staking businesses violate the U.S. Securities Act or 1934 Act, we may be subject to monetary penalties, liabilities, and may be required to cease offering these services.

We may suffer losses due to staking, delegating, and other related services.

Digital assets which utilize PoS or similar consensus mechanisms to validate transactions enable holders of certain digital assets to stake or delegate those assets with validator nodes to secure the network and participate in transaction validation activities on their underlying blockchain networks. We currently stake certain digital assets and operate validator nodes on blockchain networks through our blockchain infrastructure operations. Some PoS networks require the digital assets to be transferred on the underlying blockchain networks into smart contracts which are not under our or anyone's control, or to a validator node directly, to participate in staking. Other PoS networks enable users to delegate certain rights or powers associated with the relevant digital assets to a validator node, while custody of the digital asset itself remains entirely with the user. If our validator nodes or relevant smart contracts fail to behave as expected, suffer cybersecurity attacks, experience security issues, or encounter other problems, our or our clients' digital assets may be irretrievably lost. In addition, most PoS blockchain networks dictate requirements for participation in the relevant staking activity, such as requiring a minimum amount of staked digital assets before being able to operate as a validator node. If those requirements are not met, the blockchain network or other validator nodes may impose penalties, referred to as "slashing," such as if the validator node operator acts maliciously on the network, "double signs" any transactions, or experiences extended downtimes. Slashing penalties can also apply due to prolonged inactivity on a blockchain network and inadvertent errors such as coding, computing or hardware issues, as well as more serious behavior such as intentional malfeasance. If Galaxy operated validator nodes or any other validator nodes that we may use are subject to slashing in the future in accordance with the rules of an underlying blockchain network, our or our clients' staked digital assets may be confiscated, withdrawn, or burnt by the network, resulting in

permanent losses. Any loss of digital assets, penalties or slashing events could damage our brand and reputation, cause us to suffer financial losses, and adversely impact our business.

We are highly dependent on our key personnel, including our Founder, which exposes shareholders to material and unpredictable “key man” risk.

We are highly dependent on the services of our senior management team, including members of our executive team, and other key employees and personnel across product, engineering, risk management, compliance and legal, finance and marketing. Because we operate in a relatively new industry that requires highly skilled and technical personnel, our future success is highly dependent on the talents and contributions of our senior management and other key personnel. The loss of any such key personnel could disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business.

In particular, we are highly dependent on the services of Michael Novogratz, our Founder, CEO and, through his direct and indirect ownership, the largest beneficial owner of the Company, for conducting our businesses, implementing investment and trading strategies and establishing and maintaining relationships with key business counterparties. If the services of our Founder were to become unavailable for any reason including a voluntary decision by our Founder to no longer continue with the business, it would have a material adverse effect on our business and investment decisions, financial results and returns to our shareholders.

Our Founder, other members of senior management or other key personnel could engage in activities outside of Galaxy or could quit Galaxy in favor of other pursuits. Neither our Founder nor any other key personnel are contractually required to continue to provide services to us. While all of our key personnel have entered into employment agreements with us which contain covenants that they will not compete with us and applicable laws may prevent such personnel from engaging in certain directly competitive activities to the extent that they are members of the Board, such laws will not guarantee to shareholders that such personnel will devote their full time, attention or efforts to us. For example, if our Founder were to cease to provide services to us, he could engage in other pursuits, which may relate to digital assets or investing, while remaining our largest and generally controlling owner, an outcome that may be unfavorable to Shareholders. Our Founder may also continue to manage significant non-digital assets outside of us, which may consume some of his time, attention and efforts.

Our Founder’s public profile makes it more likely that we will attract material regulatory scrutiny, which would be costly and distracting regardless of whether we have engaged in any unlawful conduct.

Our Founder has been a vocal and visible proponent of digital assets, in some cases attracting controversy in connection with his views and statements as expressed on social media or otherwise. Further, due to our Founder’s public profile, his views, statements and conduct could be subject to scrutiny by both the public at large and governmental and regulatory bodies, which could adversely affect our business and our reputation. These considerations make it foreseeable that we could attract material regulatory scrutiny driven in part by the visibility of our Founder, irrespective of whether we have engaged in any unlawful conduct. Regulatory scrutiny may take the form of requests for information or responses, examinations, meetings or other types of interactions that may proceed to a formal enforcement action, suit, fine or other formal negative sanction, consume a material amount of management’s time, attention and efforts, lead to material spending on legal and other advisors or cause other negative consequences.

If we fail to develop, maintain and enhance our brand and reputation, our business operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Our brand and reputation are key assets and a competitive advantage, and maintaining a strong brand and reputation will be an important factor in our success and our development of our business. Protecting and enhancing our brand depends largely on the success of our marketing efforts, ability to provide consistent, high-quality, and secure products, services, features, and support. Thus, maintaining, protecting, and enhancing our reputation is also important to our development plans and relationships with our partners and counterparties. Furthermore, we believe that the importance of our brand and reputation may increase as competition in both the financial services industry and the cryptoeconomy further intensifies. Our brand and reputation could be harmed if we fail to achieve these objectives or if our public image were to be tarnished by negative publicity, unexpected events, or actions by third parties. Unfavorable publicity regarding, for example, the quality of or changes to our products and services, litigation or regulatory activity, privacy practices, data security compromises or breaches, terms of service, employment matters, the use of our products, services, or supported digital assets for illicit or objectionable ends, the actions of our clients, customers, employees, or the actions of other companies that provide similar services to ours, has in the past, and could in the future, adversely affect our reputation and our business.

We receive a high degree of media coverage in the cryptoeconomy and around the world. Additionally, because we are a founder-led company, actions by, or unfavorable publicity about our Founder, may adversely impact our brand and reputation. Such negative publicity also could have an adverse effect on the size and engagement of our customers and could result in decreased revenue, which could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Further, we may in the future, be the target of social media campaigns criticizing actual or perceived actions or inactions that are disfavored by our customers, employees, or society at-large, which campaigns could materially impact our customers' decisions to engage with our products and services.

More broadly, because the digital asset and blockchain technology sectors are relatively nascent, public opinion is underdeveloped and will continue to evolve over time. For example, there has been focus on the environmental, social and governance considerations regarding the use of electricity and other resources for digital asset mining operations. The same environmental considerations are also applicable to AI/HPC.

Public debate regarding the regulation of all facets of the digital asset sector will continue to take shape as regulators and lawmakers make their positions known. Moreover, in 2022, each of Celsius Networks, Voyager Digital, Three Arrows Capital and FTX declared bankruptcy. In particular, in November 2022, FTX – which was at the time one of the world's largest and most popular digital asset trading platforms – became insolvent, and it was revealed that the platform had been misusing customer assets, resulting in a loss of confidence in participants of the cryptoeconomy and negative publicity surrounding crypto more broadly. Unfavorable media coverage in relation to the cryptoeconomy, including the societal impact of digital assets and the infrastructure that supports them and/or the viability of any particular cryptocurrency, digital asset trading platform, or firm engaged in digital asset-related businesses, could have a cascading impact on digital assets as an investable asset class, or even the cryptoeconomy at large, and adversely impact our business, our operating results and the value of any investment in us.

If we fail to protect our brand image or reputation, we may experience material adverse effects to the size, demographics, engagement, and loyalty of our customers and counterparties, resulting in decreased revenue. In addition, if securities analysts or investors perceive any media coverage of us, or of the cryptoeconomy more broadly, to be negative, the price of our Ordinary Shares may be adversely affected. Any such negative publicity could have an adverse effect on the size, activity, and loyalty of our customers and counterparties and result in a decrease in revenue, which could adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition. See *“Risks related to Cryptocurrencies and Digital Assets – Due to a unfamiliarity and some negative publicity associated with digital asset trading platforms, existing and potential customers may lose confidence in digital asset trading platforms”* for further discussion of these risks.

If we are unable to successfully identify, hire and retain qualified individuals, we will not be able to implement our growth strategy successfully.

Our future success depends on the continuing efforts of our key employees and our ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel and senior management. We currently depend on the continued services and performance of our key personnel, including our Founder. Our growth strategy is based, in part, on our ability to attract and retain highly qualified individuals. Competition presented by other firms may create difficulty for us in recruiting and retaining professionals of a caliber consistent with our business strategy. If we are unable to successfully identify hire, develop, motivate and retain qualified professionals, this failure could materially and adversely affect our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us. If one or more of our executive officers or key employees were unable or unwilling to continue their employment with us, we might not be able to replace them easily, in a timely manner, or at all. The risk that competitors or other companies may poach our talent increases as we continue to build our brands and become more well-known. Our key personnel have been, and may continue to be, subject to poaching efforts by our competitors and other fintech, internet and high-growth companies, including well-capitalized players in the digital asset space. The loss of key personnel, including members of management as well as key engineering, product development, marketing, and sales personnel, could disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business. The success of our brand also depends on the commitment of our key personnel to our mission. To the extent that any of our key personnel act in a way that does not align with our mission, our reputation could be materially adversely affected.

Our future success will depend upon our continued ability to identify, hire, develop, motivate and retain highly skilled individuals across the globe, with the continued contributions of our senior management being especially critical to our success. Competition for well-qualified, highly skilled employees in our industry is intense and our continued ability to compete effectively depends, in part, upon our ability to attract and retain new employees. While we have established programs to attract new employees and provide incentives to retain existing employees, particularly our senior management, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to attract new employees or retain the services of our senior management or any other key employees in the future. Additionally, we believe that our culture and core values have been, and will continue to be, a key contributor to our success and our ability to foster the innovation, creativity and teamwork we believe we need to support our operations. If we fail to effectively manage our hiring needs and successfully integrate our new hires, or if we fail to effectively manage remote work arrangements, our efficiency and ability to meet our forecasts and our ability to maintain our culture, employee morale, productivity and retention could suffer, and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We operate in a highly competitive industry and we compete against unregulated or less regulated companies and companies with greater financial and other resources, and our business, operating results, and financial condition may be adversely affected if we are unable to respond to our competitors effectively.

The cryptoeconomy is highly innovative, rapidly evolving, and characterized by healthy competition, experimentation, changing customer needs, frequent introductions of new products and services, and subject to uncertain and evolving industry and regulatory requirements. We expect competition to further intensify in the future as existing and new competitors introduce new products or enhance existing products. We compete against a number of companies operating both within the United States and abroad, and both those that focus on traditional financial services and those that focus on crypto-based services. For our discrete business lines we face competition from the following sources:

- *Global Markets.* Our trading business within the Global Markets segment competes with an inter- and multi-national set of spot, prime, proprietary, and derivatives OTC providers and trading platforms; and our lending business competes with a variety of both traditional and non-traditional financing providers. Galaxy Prime competes against prime brokerage platforms who provide, or will be able to provide, access to digital asset trading, financing, custody, reporting and other services through a unified customer interface. Our business lines also compete against DeFi lending and trading platform protocols and applications. Our investment banking business competes with investment banking advisory teams and firms ranging in size and scope, from boutiques, focused on the crypto or fintech sectors, to bulge bracket providers of advisory and underwriting services across multiple sectors and asset classes.
- *Asset Management.* Our asset management business competes with other traditional and crypto-native asset managers that provide both retail and institutional clients passive, active and venture exposure to digital assets and blockchain companies in the ecosystem. Our venture investments business competes with an inter- and multi-national set of investment firms that include crypto and blockchain venture firms, generalist venture capital firms with dedicated crypto funds, and growth investors investing in equity, debt, and cross-asset structures.
- *Digital Infrastructure Solutions.* Our mining business within the Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment competes with other proprietary miners, public and non-public, as well as companies offering hosting to miners. Our self-custody technology product offered through GK8 within the Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment competes with other self-custody solutions and with managed-custodial solutions. Our validator business within the Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment competes with other staking infrastructure providers and our AI/HPC data center business will compete against other data center providers, public and non-public.

We believe our primary source of competition to date has been from companies, in particular those located outside the United States, who are either subject to significantly less stringent regulatory and compliance requirements in their local jurisdictions or have interpreted the regulatory requirements to which they are subject in a manner that is different from our interpretation. Some of such companies' business models rely on being unregulated or only regulated in a small number of lower compliance jurisdictions, whilst also offering their products in highly regulated jurisdictions, including the United States, without necessarily complying with the relevant regulatory requirements in such jurisdictions.

To date, encouraged by limited but growing enforcement by Canadian, U.S. and foreign regulators, many of these competitors have been able to operate from offshore while offering large numbers of products and services to consumers, including in the United States, Europe, and other highly regulated jurisdictions, without complying with the relevant licensing and other requirements in these jurisdictions, and seemingly without penalty. Due to our regulated status in several jurisdictions and our commitment to legal and regulatory compliance, we have not been able to offer many popular products and services, including products and services that our unregulated or less regulated competitors are able to offer to a group that includes many of our customers, which may adversely impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In recent years, our commitment to compliance and the attendant customer-facing requirements, including customer due diligence requirements, may have had a competitive impact on us as these unregulated or less compliance-focused competitors have attracted more business. We also have expended significant managerial, operational, and compliance costs to meet the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to

us in the United States and other jurisdictions in which we operate, and expect to continue to incur significant costs to comply with these requirements, which these unregulated or less regulated competitors have not had to incur.

Additionally, due to the broad nature of our products and services, we also compete with, and expect additional competition from, traditional financial services companies. We also face competition from companies that may target a wider range of customers, including retail customers, which could result in such competitors gaining broader recognition and market acceptance relative to our primarily institutional customer approach.

Many innovative start-up companies and larger companies have made, and continue to make, significant investments in research and development, and we expect these companies to continue to develop similar or superior products and technologies that compete with our products. Further, more traditional financial and non-financial services businesses may choose to offer crypto-based services in the future as the industry gains adoption and as greater legal and regulatory certainty is established. Our current and potential competitors may establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties that may further enhance their resources, or may otherwise have certain competitive advantages over us.

If we are unable to compete successfully, or if competing successfully requires us to take costly actions in response to the actions of our competitors, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Due to the unregulated nature and lack of transparency surrounding the operations of many digital asset trading platforms, they may experience fraud, security failures or operational problems, which may adversely affect the value of digital assets traded on those digital asset trading platforms and decentralized finance protocols and, consequently, our investments and our Ordinary Shares.

Digital asset trading platforms and decentralized finance protocols are relatively new and, in some cases, unregulated. Furthermore, while some digital asset trading platforms provide information regarding their ownership structure, management teams, private key management, hot/cold storage policies, capitalization, corporate practices and regulatory compliance, many other digital asset trading platforms do not. A lack of transparency provided could result in us underestimating the risk of a potential loss in balances, which could include the loss of a material portion of the value of the digital assets we own or invest in on such digital asset trading platforms. Digital asset trading platforms do not appear to be subject to regulation in a similar manner as other regulated trading platforms, such as national securities exchanges or designated contract markets. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in the less transparent or unregulated digital asset trading platforms, including prominent digital asset trading platforms that handle a significant volume of trading in these assets.

Many digital asset trading platforms are unlicensed, unregulated, operate without extensive supervision by governmental authorities, and do not provide the public with significant information regarding their ownership structure, management team, corporate practices, cybersecurity, and regulatory compliance. In particular, those located outside Canada and the United States may be subject to significantly less stringent regulatory and compliance requirements in their local jurisdictions. As a result, trading activity on or reported by these digital asset trading platforms is generally significantly less regulated than trading in regulated Canadian or U.S. securities and derivatives markets, and may reflect behavior that would be prohibited in regulated Canadian or U.S. trading venues. Additionally, some of these non-U.S. digital asset trading platforms offer customers high leverage and/or a small or no insurance fund, which could result in potential losses being socialized to customers and a reduction in the value of our assets on digital asset trading platform.

We do not insure the digital assets that we hold. While our third-party custodians have indicated to us that they maintain insurance coverage that is intended to cover losses of the digital assets they custody on behalf of their clients to some extent, there can be no assurance that the loss of any digital asset is at all or fully insured against, and we may have limited rights of legal recourse in the event of loss caused by a third party. Consequently, a loss may be suffered with respect to our digital assets that is not covered by insurance and for which no person is liable for damages. For example, in 2021 there were reports claiming that over 70% of bitcoin trading volume on digital asset trading platforms was falsified or non-economic in nature, with specific focus on unregulated digital asset trading platforms located outside of the United States. Such reports may indicate that the bitcoin exchange market is significantly smaller than expected and that the United States makes up a significantly larger percentage of such market than is commonly understood. Nonetheless, any actual or perceived false trading in digital asset trading platforms, and any other fraudulent or manipulative acts and practices, could adversely affect the value of digital assets and/or negatively affect the market perception of such assets. Further, a number of digital asset trading platforms, including certain digital asset trading platforms with which we engage, do not obtain or perform comprehensive SOC 1 and SOC 2 evaluations of their systems on a regular basis, if at all. SOC 1 evaluations of a digital asset trading platform assess whether transactions are properly secured and segregated, and that the information provided to traders and investors is complete, accurate and timely. SOC 2 evaluations assess the design and implementation of a digital asset trading platform's security, availability, and confidentiality controls. Moreover, there are two types of such SOC evaluations: type 1 evaluates the processes at a particular point in time, while type 2 evaluations can test that the system controls across both the platform and its custody products, if applicable, have been operating effectively over a period of time. If digital asset trading platforms do not perform SOC evaluations, we may be unable to confirm that such platforms' financial reporting is accurate or whether it has taken proper steps to secure its information technology infrastructure against internal and external threats, which could expose us to additional risks that may have been identified and remediated had such platforms obtained or performed SOC evaluation. Engaging with such digital asset trading platforms and decentralized finance protocols could materially impact our reputation and the actual or perceived security of our investments. Any engagement with digital asset trading platforms that do not obtain or perform SOC examinations exposes us to greater risks than companies that engage solely with digital asset trading platforms that maintain thorough SOC examination processes. As of December 31, 2024, we held approximately \$505.6 million in digital assets at digital asset trading platforms and decentralized finance protocols or custodians that do not have systems or organization control reporting available. In addition, over the past several years, some digital asset trading platforms have been closed due to fraud and manipulative activity, business failure or security breaches. In many of these instances, the customers of such digital asset trading platforms were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete losses of their account balances or were made whole in dollar terms that did not enable customers to benefit from the market value growth of the original digital asset balances. For example, in November 2022, FTX—which was at the time one of the world's largest and most popular digital asset trading platforms—became insolvent, and it was revealed that the platform had been misusing customer assets. While smaller digital asset trading platforms are less likely to have the infrastructure and capitalization that make larger digital asset trading platforms more stable, larger digital asset trading platforms are more likely to be appealing targets for hackers and malware and may be more likely to be targets of regulatory enforcement action.

Negative perception, a lack of stability in these digital asset trading platforms, fraud or misconduct, and the temporary or permanent closure of such trading platforms due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government-mandated regulation may reduce confidence in the digital asset marketplace in general and result in a reduction in the value of our assets and greater volatility in the price of digital assets,

as well as increase scrutiny on our activities and increase the likelihood of unfavorable government regulation and the risks of litigation against us. These potential consequences could materially and adversely affect our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us and, therefore, the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

In the event that our employees, contractors or any of our affiliates engage in misconduct or commit errors, it may materially adversely impact our business, operating results and our reputation.

Misconduct or error by our employees or our business partners could subject us to legal liability, financial losses, and regulatory sanctions and could seriously harm our reputation and negatively affect our business. Such misconduct could include engaging in improper or unauthorized transactions or activities, misappropriation of customer funds, insider trading and misappropriation of information, failing to supervise other employees or service providers, improperly using confidential information, as well as improper trading activity such as spoofing, layering, wash trading, manipulation and front-running.

Galaxy's reputation is critical to maintaining and developing relationships with existing and prospective investors, as well as the numerous third parties with which the Company or a client does business. In recent years, there have been a number of highly publicized cases involving fraud, conflicts of interest or other misconduct by individuals in the financial services industry, and in particular the digital assets sector, and there is a risk that an employee of or contractor to the Company or any of its affiliates could engage in misconduct that adversely affects the investment strategies implemented by the Company, or that an employee or contractor of a service provider could engage in such misconduct. It is not always possible to deter such misconduct, and the precautions the Company (or any service provider) takes to detect and prevent such misconduct may not be effective in all cases. Misconduct by such individuals, or even unsubstantiated allegations of such misconduct, could result in both direct financial harm to the Company and a client, as well as harm to the reputations of the Company and the client, or, in certain circumstances, lead to increased skepticism of the digital asset markets generally, which would have a materially adverse effect on a client.

The inappropriate and/or unauthorized use of social media platforms, including weblogs (or blogs), social media websites and other forms of internet-based communications, which allow individuals access to a broad audience of consumers and other interested persons by our clients or employees could increase our costs, cause damage to our brand, lead to litigation or result in information leakage. In addition, negative or inaccurate posts or comments about us on any social networking platforms could damage our reputation, brand image and goodwill. Despite our efforts to clearly define our mission and strategy and accurately characterize our products and service offerings, our employees, contractors or affiliates may engage in activities either in their official capacity as members of the Galaxy ecosystem, or in their unofficial capacities, that are in conflict with or are incongruent with Galaxy's values, positions or strategies. Any instance of such discontinuity could negatively impact our client and/or counterparty relationships, our reputation and the market price of our Ordinary Shares or otherwise have a materially adverse effect on a client.

Employee or service provider errors, including mistakes in executing, recording, or processing transactions for customers, could expose us to the risk of material losses even if the errors are detected. Although we have implemented processes and procedures and provide trainings to our employees and service providers to reduce the likelihood of misconduct and error, these efforts may not be successful. There may be confusion among employees, business partners and service providers, particularly in a fast growth company like ours, with respect to compliance obligations, particularly including confidentiality, data access, trading, and conflicts.

Moreover, we frequently engage in a wide variety of transactions and maintain relationships with a significant number of projects in the cryptoeconomy and blockchain technology sector, their developers, members of their ecosystem, and investors. These transactions and relationships could create potential conflicts of interests in management decisions that we make. For instance, certain of our officers, directors, and employees may be active investors in crypto projects themselves, and may make investment decisions in respect of projects that they have personally invested in.

It is not always possible to deter misconduct, and the precautions we take to prevent and detect this activity may not be effective in all cases. If we were found to have not met our regulatory oversight and compliance and other obligations, we could be subject to regulatory sanctions, financial penalties, and restrictions on our activities for failure to properly identify, monitor and respond to potentially problematic activity and seriously damage our reputation. Our employees, contractors, and agents could also commit errors that subject us to financial claims for negligence, as well as regulatory actions, or result in financial liability. Further, allegations by regulatory or criminal authorities of improper trading activities could affect our brand, reputation and credibility of our Company may be adversely affected.

We or our subsidiaries and affiliates are and may continue to be subject to substantial litigation, including individual and class action lawsuits, and regulatory risks.

We may be party to lawsuits and legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. These matters are often expensive and disruptive to normal business operations. We have been, currently are, and may from time to time face allegations, lawsuits, regulatory inquiries, actions, requests, audits or investigations including with regards to contractual disputes with our business partners and other service providers, disputes with our clients and customers, disputes with our employees, agents or affiliates and data privacy, data security, or intellectual property infringement disputes. As an enterprise whose material business lines include financial services, we or our subsidiaries and affiliates, depend to a significant extent on our relationships with our clients and counterparties and our reputation for integrity and high-caliber professional services. As a result, if a client is not satisfied with our services, a counterparty has a dispute or if there are allegations of improper conduct by private litigants or regulators, whether the ultimate outcome is favorable or unfavorable to us, or if there is negative publicity and press speculation about us, whether or not valid, our reputation may be harmed and may be more damaging to our businesses than to businesses in other non-financial industries.

We or our subsidiaries and affiliates have been and could be the subject of any number of inquiries, investigations, lawsuits and proceedings by counterparties, clients, other third parties and regulatory and other governmental agencies in the United States and abroad, which could lead to increased expenses and harm to our reputation, business, financial condition and the market price of our Ordinary Shares. Responding to inquiries, investigations, lawsuits and proceedings, regardless of the ultimate outcome of the matter, is time-consuming and expensive and can divert the attention of senior management. Adverse outcomes with respect to allegations, lawsuits, regulatory inquiries, audits, or investigations may result in significant settlement costs or judgments, penalties and fines, or require us to modify our services or require us to stop serving certain customers or geographies, any of which could negatively impact our business. The outcome of such proceedings, and the related expenses, may be difficult to predict or estimate until late in the proceedings, which may last a number of years and be costly for us to maintain.

The scope, determination, and impact of claims, lawsuits, government and regulatory investigations, enforcement actions, disputes, and proceedings to which we are subject cannot be predicted with certainty, and may result in:

- substantial payments to satisfy judgments, fines, or penalties;

- substantial outside counsel legal fees and costs;
- additional compliance and licensure requirements;
- the imposition of independent monitors or consultants;
- loss or non-renewal of existing licenses or authorizations, or prohibition from or delays in obtaining additional licenses or authorizations, required for our business;
- loss of productivity and high demands on employee time;
- criminal sanctions or consent decrees;
- termination of certain employees, including members of our executive team;
- barring of certain employees from participating in our business in whole or in part;
- orders that restrict our business or prevent us from offering certain products or services;
- changes to our business model and practices;
- delays to planned transactions, product launches or improvements; and
- damage to our brand and reputation.

Certain of our subsidiaries are subject to periodic examination by regulatory authorities. If compliance failures or other violations are found during an examination, a regulatory agency could initiate actions and impose sanctions for violations, including, for example, regulatory agreements, cease and desist orders, civil monetary penalties or termination of a license and could lead to litigation by investors or clients, any of which could adversely impact us.

If we and/or any governmental agency believe that we have accepted capital contributions by, or are otherwise holding assets of, any person or entity that is acting directly or indirectly, in violation of U.S., international or other anti-money laundering laws, rules, regulations, treaties or other restrictions, or on behalf of any suspected terrorist or terrorist organization, suspected drug trafficker or senior foreign political figure(s) suspected in engaging in foreign corruption, we and/or such governmental agency may “freeze the assets” of such person or entity. We may also be required to report and remit or transfer those assets to a governmental agency.

Volatility in our share price increases the risk of such claims. Actions against us could be brought by sizable classes of customers who may claim large monetary damages, even if the alleged per-customer harm is small or non-existent. Regardless of the outcome, any such matters can have an adverse impact, which may be material, on our business, operating results, or financial condition because of legal costs, diversion of management resources, reputational damage, and other factors.

If we cannot keep pace with rapid industry changes to provide new and innovative products and services, the use of our products and services, and consequently our revenue, could decline, which could adversely impact our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Our industry, and the cryptoeconomy generally, has been characterized by many rapid, significant, and disruptive products and services in recent years. These include decentralized applications, which allow

yield farming, staking, token wrapping, governance tokens, innovative programs to attract customers such as transaction fee mining programs, initiatives to attract traders such as trading competitions, airdrops and giveaways, staking reward programs, and novel cryptocurrency fundraising and distribution schemes. We expect new services and technologies to continue to emerge and evolve, which may be superior to, or render obsolete, the products and services that we currently provide. We cannot predict the effects of new services and technologies on our business. However, our ability to grow our customer base and revenue will depend in part on our ability to innovate and create successful new products and services, both independently and in conjunction with third parties. In particular, developing and incorporating new products and services into our business may require substantial expenditures, take considerable time, and ultimately may not be successful. Any new products or services could fail to attract customers, generate revenue, or perform or integrate well with third-party applications and platforms. In addition, our ability to adapt and compete with new products and services may be inhibited by regulatory requirements and general uncertainty in the law, constraints by our banking partners and payment processors, third-party intellectual property rights, or other factors. Moreover, we must continue to enhance our technical infrastructure and other technology offerings to remain competitive and maintain a platform that has the required functionality, performance, capacity, security, and speed to attract and retain customers. We are entering into the AI/HPC data center market, and as a result, we expect to expend significant costs and expenses to develop and upgrade our technical infrastructure to meet the evolving needs of the industry, including in connection with the conversion of our Helios mining campus to AI/HPC data center infrastructure and operations. Our success will depend on our ability to develop and incorporate new offerings and adapt to technological changes and evolving industry practices. If we are unable to do so in a timely or cost-effective manner, our business and our ability to successfully compete, retain existing customers, and attract new customers may be adversely affected.

We are exposed to a concentration of assets in a particular asset class, which could increase volatility, investment and market risk.

We primarily trade, invest, advise on and hold digital assets and investments in the blockchain space and conduct related businesses. We may accumulate significant positions in, or otherwise have significant exposure to, a single digital asset or asset type. If we choose to invest in concentrated positions, we could increase the volatility of investment results over time and exacerbate the risk that a loss in any position would have a material and adverse effect on our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us.

We are exposed to significant market risk based on our positions in digital assets, securities, commodities and other assets. The prices or values of digital and non-digital assets in which we may invest or trade have been, and likely will continue to be, highly volatile. We are also subject to the risk of loss of any cash or digital assets that we hold on digital asset trading platforms. For example, on November 8, 2022, FTX, a digital asset trading platform on which we held cash and digital assets, suspended customer withdrawals. FTX subsequently filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection on November 11, 2022. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had a net loss of approximately \$68 million related to our previously disclosed FTX exposure. The Company subsequently repurchased its FTX bankruptcy claims for \$18.5 million and recorded unrealized gains of \$26.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2023. The Company divested these claims during the year ended December 31, 2024. Events such as these within the digital asset industry are continuing to develop and it is not possible to predict at this time all of the risks that they may pose to Galaxy, our service providers or to the digital asset industry as a whole. Sustained market declines and periods of significant market volatility may limit our ability to produce positive investment and trading results, and there can be no assurance that our strategies will be successful in the markets and assets in which we invest or trade.

Our business relies on third-party service providers and subjects us to risks that we may not be able to control or remediate.

Our operations could be interrupted if our third-party service providers experience operational or other systems difficulties, terminate their services or fail to comply with regulations. We outsource some of our operational activities and accordingly depend on relationships with many third-party service providers. Specifically, we rely on third parties for certain services, including, but not limited to, legal, accounting, custodying and other financial operations, trade related activity, IT infrastructure and systems, trade reconciliation, and margin and collateral movement. Our business depends on the successful and uninterrupted functioning of our information technology and telecommunications systems and third-party service providers. The failure of these systems, a cybersecurity breach involving any of our third-party service providers or the termination or change in terms of a third-party software license or service agreement on which any of these systems is based could interrupt our operations. Because our information technology and telecommunications systems interface with and depend on third-party systems, we could experience service denials if demand for such services exceeds capacity or such third-party systems fail or experience interruptions. Replacing vendors or addressing other issues with our third-party service providers could entail significant delay, expense and disruption of service. As a result, if these third-party service providers experience difficulties, are subject to cybersecurity breaches, or terminate their services, and we are unable to replace them with other service providers, particularly on a timely basis, our operations could be interrupted.

If an interruption were to continue for a significant period, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Should we be required to replace third-party service providers, it may be at a higher cost to us, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We host certain of our mining equipment at third-party datacenters. The providers oversee maintenance, up-time and other important elements of mining productivity. There is a service agreement that guarantees hash rate performance and system up-time and contractual consequences if the hosts do not meet these requirements. To the extent that a host does not meet these requirements for extended periods of time, the revenue from this business could be less than anticipated. Additionally, to the extent power costs increase, it could affect the future profitability of the business.

Unexpected market disruptions may cause major losses for us.

We may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events in which market behavior diverges significantly from historically recognized patterns. The risk of loss in such events may be compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets, many positions become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which markets are moving. Market disruptions caused by unexpected political, military and terrorist events may from time to time cause dramatic losses for us. Any such disruptions and events may have a material and adverse effect on our investment and trading strategies and on any investment in us.

Operational risk may materially and adversely affect our performance and results and we may not be effective in mitigating any such risk.

Any issue or adverse circumstance surrounding our operational risks may have a material and adverse effect on our performance and results. Operational risk is the risk of an adverse outcome resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or from external events. Our exposure to operational risk arises from routine processing errors, as well as extraordinary incidents, such as major systems failures or legal and regulatory matters. As we operate trading, lending, investment and other businesses that are reliant on

both technology and human expertise and execution, we are exposed to material operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of our service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

Digital asset transfers are typically not reversible without the consent and active participation of the recipient of the transaction. Once a transaction has been verified and recorded in a block that is added to the blockchain, an incorrect transfer or theft of digital assets generally will not be reversible and we may not be capable of seeking compensation for any such transfer or theft. Although we have processes and procedures in place to limit any such transfers, it is possible that, through computer or human error, or through theft or criminal action, our digital assets could be subject to these operations errors and transferred from our accounts in incorrect amounts or to unauthorized third parties, or to uncontrolled accounts. To the extent that our business lines expand to include trust companies, custody services will expose us to greater risk of loss from irreversible operational errors, such as collateral transferred from a custody account in incorrect amounts or to unauthorized third parties, or to uncontrolled accounts. Operational errors or significant operational delays could materially negatively impact our ability to conduct our business or service our clients, which could adversely affect results of operations due to potentially higher expenses and lower revenues, create liability for us or our clients or negatively impact our reputation. Recurring operational issues may raise concerns among regulators regarding our governance and control environment.

We seek to mitigate risk and have established policies for the types of risk to which we are subject, including operational risk, credit risk, market risk, counterparty risk, exchange risk and liquidity risk. However, there are inherent limitations to our current and future risk management strategies, including risks that we have not appropriately anticipated or identified. Accurate and timely enterprise-wide risk information is necessary to enhance management's decision-making in times of crisis. If our risk management framework proves ineffective or if our enterprise-wide management information is incomplete or inaccurate, we could suffer unexpected losses, which could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. We continually assess our risk profile and risk management processes across the firm to identify opportunities for improvement and to consider whether we need to address new technologies and innovations in our risk management processes and policies. While we have not identified any material gaps with respect to recent digital asset market events, we cannot guarantee that our risk management processes will continue to be effective in preventing or mitigating losses from future market events.

Our expansion into the AI/HPC data center business will require substantial additional capital. We may be unable to obtain additional financing for this or for other areas of business development on acceptable terms or at all.

The conversion of our Helios campus or any future campus to AI/HPC data center development and operations will be capital-intensive projects that will require substantial additional capital to complete. Furthermore, continued development in other areas of our business may require additional financing. The failure to raise or procure such additional funds when needed or the failure to achieve or maintain positive cash flow could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of our AI/HPC data center development or our other business objectives. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, will be on terms acceptable to the Company. If additional funds are raised by offering equity securities or equity-linked securities, existing shareholders could suffer significant dilution. The Company may require additional financing to fund its operations in certain periods until positive cash flow is achieved.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond our control. We may be unable to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we could face substantial liquidity problems and could be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures or to dispose of material assets or operations, seek additional debt or equity capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. We may not be able to effect any such alternative measures, if necessary, on commercially reasonable terms or at all and, even if successful, those alternative actions may not allow us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. Agreements relating to our future indebtedness may also restrict our ability to raise debt or equity capital to be used to repay other indebtedness when it becomes due. We may not be able to obtain proceeds in an amount sufficient to meet any debt service obligations then due.

Our inability to generate sufficient cash flows to satisfy our debt obligations, or to refinance our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all, would materially and adversely affect our financial position and results of operations and our ability to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness.

If we cannot make scheduled payments on our debt, we will be in default and holders of our indebtedness could declare all outstanding principal and interest to be due and payable, and we could be forced into bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization, and our assets would be used to satisfy obligations with respect to such indebtedness before any payment could be made to you as a holder of shares of our Ordinary Shares. In addition, we may incur substantial additional indebtedness, including secured indebtedness. The terms of the indentures governing the 2026 Exchangeable Notes and the 2029 Exchangeable Notes do not restrict us from incurring additional indebtedness. If new debt or other liabilities are added to our current debt levels, the related risks could intensify.

Because our long-term success depends, in part, on our ability to expand our sales to customers outside the United States, our business is susceptible to risks associated with international operations.

We currently have subsidiaries and operations in jurisdictions such as the Cayman Islands, the U.K., Hong Kong, Canada, Israel, the Bahamas and Japan as well as the United States. We plan to enter into or increase our presence in additional markets around the world, and any inability or failure to adequately exploit opportunities for international expansion, may harm our business and our adversely affect our revenue. We have a limited operating history outside North America, and our ability to manage our business and conduct our operations internationally requires considerable management attention and resources and is subject to particular challenges of supporting a rapidly growing business in an environment of diverse cultures, languages, customs, tax laws, legal systems, alternate dispute systems and regulatory systems. As we continue to expand our business and customer base outside the United States, we will be increasingly susceptible to risks associated with international operations. These risks and challenges include:

- difficulty establishing and managing international operations and the increased operations, travel, infrastructure and legal and compliance costs associated with locations in different countries or regions;
- the need to understand and comply with local laws, regulations and customs in multiple jurisdictions, including laws and regulations governing broker-dealer practices, some of which may be different from, or conflict with, those of other jurisdictions, and which might

not permit us to operate our business or collect revenues in the same manner as we do in such other jurisdictions;

- our interpretations of local laws and regulations, which may be subject to challenge by local regulators;
- difficulties or delays in obtaining and/or maintaining the regulatory permissions, authorizations, licenses or consents that may be required to offer certain products in one or more international markets;
- difficulties in managing multiple regulatory relationships across different jurisdictions on complex legal and regulatory matters;
- if we were to engage in any merger or acquisition activity internationally, this is complex and would be new for us and subject to additional regulatory scrutiny;
- the need to vary products, pricing and margins to effectively compete in international markets;
- the need to adapt and localize products for specific countries, including obtaining rights to third-party intellectual property used in each country;
- increased competition from local providers of similar products and services;
- the challenge of positioning our products and services to meet a demand in the local market (also known as “product-market fit”);
- the ability to obtain, maintain, protect, defend and enforce intellectual property rights abroad;
- the need to offer customer support and other aspects of our offering (including websites, articles, blog posts and customer support documentation) in various languages;
- compliance with anti-bribery laws, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and equivalent anti-bribery and anti-corruption requirements in local markets, by us, our employees and our business partners, and the potential for increased complexity due to the requirements on us as a group to follow multiple rule sets;
- complexity and other risks associated with current and future legal requirements in other countries, including laws, rules, regulations and other legal requirements related to cybersecurity and data privacy frameworks and labor and employment laws;
- the need to enter into new business partnerships with third-party service providers in order to provide products and services in the local market, which we may rely upon to be able to provide such products and services or to meet certain regulatory obligations;
- varying levels of internet technology adoption and infrastructure, and increased or varying network and hosting service provider costs and differences in technology service delivery in different countries;

- fluctuations in currency exchange rates and the requirements of currency control regulations, which might restrict or prohibit conversion of other currencies into U.S. dollars;
- taxation of our international earnings and potentially adverse tax consequences due to requirements of or changes in the income and other tax laws of the United States or the international jurisdictions in which we operate; and
- political or social unrest or economic instability in a specific country or region in which we operate.

We have limited experience with international regulatory environments and market practices, and we may not be able to penetrate or successfully operate in the markets we choose to enter. In addition, we may incur significant expenses as a result of our international expansion, and we may not be successful. We may launch products that lack local product-market fit, face local competition from pre-existing companies offering similar products and/or face limited brand recognition in certain parts of the world, any of which could lead to non-acceptance or delayed acceptance of our products and services by customers in new markets. Product adoption and growth rates may vary significantly across different markets. We are subject to income taxes and other taxes in the United States and other countries in which we transact or conduct business, and such laws and tax rates vary by jurisdiction. We are subject to review and audit by U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax authorities. Such tax authorities may disagree with tax positions we take, and if any such tax authority were to successfully challenge any such position, our financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. Our failure to successfully manage these risks, or any failure to quickly exploit any opportunity for international expansion could harm our international operations in the markets we choose to enter and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates could harm our operating results and financial condition.

Revenue generated and expenses incurred from our international operations are often denominated in the currencies of the local countries. Accordingly, changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar can affect our revenue and operating results reflected in our U.S. dollar-denominated financial statements. Our financial results are also subject to changes in exchange rates that impact the settlement of transactions in non-local currencies. As a result, it could be more difficult to detect underlying trends in our business and operating results. To the extent that fluctuations in currency exchange rates cause our operating results to differ from expectations of investors, the market price of our Ordinary Shares could be adversely impacted. Even if we use derivatives to hedge exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, the use of such hedging activities may not offset any or more than a portion of the adverse financial effects of unfavorable movements in foreign exchange rates over the limited time the hedges are in place, and may introduce additional risks if we are unable to structure effective hedges with such instruments.

Pandemics or other market events with impacts on the global economy may materially and adversely affect us.

We face risks related to health epidemics and other outbreaks of communicable diseases, which could significantly disrupt our operations and may materially and adversely affect our business and financial conditions. For example, in December 2019, a novel strain of the coronavirus COVID-19 emerged as a global pandemic. As a result, during the first quarter of 2020, global financial markets experienced a period of sharp decline and volatility due in large part to the real and perceived economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The public health impact of the coronavirus, as well as the steps taken by governments and

businesses around the world to combat its spread, impacted the global economy in a variety of ways, including causing many businesses to close and significant supply chain disruptions.

During the global financial crisis of 2007 to 2008, various sectors of the global financial markets experienced an extended period of adverse conditions featuring market uncertainty, reduced liquidity, greater volatility, general widening of credit spreads and a lack of price transparency. In addition, governments from time to time during times of crisis intervene, directly and by regulation in ways that are unpredictable. Such intervention is often intended to directly influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction. To the extent that similar marketplace events were to occur in the future, either as a result of a pandemic or otherwise, these events may have an adverse impact on our investments or our business operations.

We intend to continue to execute on our strategic plans and operational initiatives; however, future pandemics or market disruptions may result in delays or modifications to these plans and initiatives. Business activities could also be materially adversely impacted as the fundraising for asset management products and advisory transactions may be delayed during such situations and the delivery of AI/HPC data center equipment may be disrupted due to supply chain interruptions. In particular, a pandemic could materially and adversely impact our business including without limitation, employee health, workforce productivity, increased expenses and other factors that will depend on future developments beyond our control, which may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Such adverse effect could be rapid and unexpected.

The ultimate extent of the impact of any epidemic, pandemic, or other health crisis on our business will depend on multiple factors that are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including its severity, location and duration, and actions taken to contain or prevent further its spread. Additionally, pandemics could increase the magnitude of many of the other risks described in this AIF, and may have other material adverse effects on our operations that we are not currently able to predict. If our business and the markets in which we operate experience a prolonged occurrence of adverse public health conditions it could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Adverse developments affecting financial institutions could adversely affect our industry and business.

Adverse developments that affect financial institutions, such as events involving liquidity that are rumored or actual, have in the past and may in the future lead to bank failures and market-wide liquidity problems. For example, on March 10, 2023, Silicon Valley Bank (“SVB”) was closed by the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation, which appointed the FDIC as receiver. Similarly, on March 12, 2023, the New York Department of Financial Services took possession of Signature Bank and appointed the FDIC as receiver of the bank. The U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC released a statement that indicated the FDIC would complete its resolution of SVB and Signature Bank in a manner that fully protects all depositors. The U.S. Department of Treasury, FDIC and Federal Reserve Board also announced a program to provide up to \$25 billion of loans to financial institutions secured by certain of such government securities held by financial institutions to mitigate the risk of potential losses on the sale of such instruments, widespread demands for customer withdrawals or other liquidity needs of financial institutions. We have in the past deposited funds with Signature Bank and Silvergate Bank. We have diverse U.S. banking relationships with most of our deposits at large, systemically important financial institutions. To the extent that we have deposited funds with banking institutions that fail and are not otherwise protected, we would lose the amount of our deposits over the then current FDIC insurance limit. The loss of our deposits could reduce the amount of cash we have available to operate our business and have an adverse impact on our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets, the value of any investment in us, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be adversely affected by natural disasters, pandemics, and other catastrophic events, and by man-made problems such as terrorism, that could disrupt our business operations, and our business continuity and disaster recovery plans may not adequately protect us from a serious disaster.

Natural disasters or other catastrophic events may also cause damage or disruption to our operations, international commerce, and the global economy, and could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Our business operations are subject to interruption by natural disasters, fire, power shortages, and other events beyond our control. Further, acts of terrorism, labor activism or unrest, and other geo-political unrest could cause disruptions in our business or the businesses of our partners or the economy as a whole. In the event of a natural disaster, including a major earthquake, blizzard, or hurricane, or a catastrophic event such as a fire, power loss, or telecommunications failure, we may be unable to continue our operations and may endure system interruptions, reputational harm, delays in development of our platform, lengthy interruptions in service, breaches of data security, and loss of critical data, all of which could have an adverse effect on our future operating results. We do not maintain insurance sufficient to compensate us for the potentially significant losses that could result from disruptions to our services. Additionally, all the aforementioned risks may be further increased if we do not implement a disaster recovery plan or our partners' disaster recovery plans prove to be inadequate. To the extent natural disasters or other catastrophic events concurrently impact data centers or mining equipment that we rely on, our operations may be delayed and we may suffer losses, both financial and otherwise.

We may be adversely affected by global conflict.

The continued conflict between Ukraine and Russia and the evolving conflict in the Middle East is likely to continue to create, impacts on global economic markets that are unpredictable. Furthermore, certain Galaxy operations are headquartered in Israel, with primary offices located in Tel Aviv. Approximately 60 Galaxy employees are physically located in Israel, a number of whom have military reserve service obligations. There has been no material impact from the ongoing conflict in the Middle East on the Company's operations in the region. Galaxy management is monitoring the situation including implementing business continuity plans to mitigate future potential risk.

Risks Related to Our Business Lines

Managing different business lines could present conflicts of interest.

There are certain inherent and potential conflicts of interest in managing different business lines and the presence of any such conflict of interest could materially adversely affect our business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition. We seek to build a full service, institutional-quality financial services business through our operating businesses: global markets, asset management and digital infrastructure solutions. Subject to applicable regulatory approvals, we may also launch additional business lines from time to time. Due to the broad scope of our businesses, potential conflicts of interest include situations where our services to a particular client or our own investments or other interests conflict, or are perceived to conflict, with the interests of another client, as well as situations where one or more of our businesses have access to material non-public information that may not be shared with our other businesses and situations where we may be an investor or creditor of an entity with which we also have an advisory or other relationship. For example, our subsidiaries may provide corporate advisory services to companies that are also investee companies of GAM or within our venture portfolio. In such circumstances, we may not be able to conduct transactions relating to investments in portfolio companies, for example, due to the inability of GAM to use to material non-public information in buying or selling securities to us. In the ordinary course of business, we may also make loans to protocols and receive the native token as collateral. Accordingly, there may be situations where we are compelled or forced to liquidate the token even though we may have investments in such protocol or token, or other relationships across the Company.

Furthermore, the allocation of investment opportunities among us, our funds and our clients could also present conflicts of interest. Providing custody services while managing other funds and accounts can present certain conflicts of interest as those funds and accounts might have similar or different investment objectives or strategies as trust accounts, or otherwise hold, purchase or sell investments that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the trust accounts, or may take positions that are opposite in direction from those taken by the trust accounts. In managing these different conflicts, fiduciary duty obligations may require us to resolve conflicts in favor of clients over our Company or other third parties. For example, GAM may be engaged to provide advice to a client that is considering entering into a transaction with us, and may advise the client not to pursue the transaction with us, or otherwise in connection with a potential transaction provide advice to the client that would be adverse to us. Employees and executives, including our Founder, may also have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and activity between the business lines. While we manage conflicts of interest through a number of ways, appropriately identifying and dealing with conflicts of interest is complex and difficult, and our reputation could be damaged and the willingness of clients to enter into transactions with us may be affected if we fail, or appear to fail, to identify, disclose and deal appropriately with conflicts of interest. In addition, potential or perceived conflicts, or the failure to make appropriate disclosures to clients regarding such conflicts, could give rise to litigation or regulatory enforcement actions. A failure to appropriately identify and address potential conflicts of interest could adversely affect our businesses, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in the value levels of the assets may cause our AUM, revenue and earnings to decline.

Our asset management business, which is conducted through one or more subsidiaries, is primarily comprised of fees based on a percentage of the value of AUM and, in some cases, performance fees which are normally expressed as a percentage of returns to the client. Numerous factors, including price movements in the assets in the markets in which we manage assets, could cause:

- the value of AUM, or the returns that we realize on AUM, to decrease;
- the withdrawal of funds from any products offered by us in favor of products offered by competitors; or
- a decrease in the value of seed or co-investment capital or a decrease in the amount of such capital available to invest.
- Liquidation of third-party bankruptcy estate assets under mandates to do so may also reduce AUM.

The occurrence of any of these events may cause our AUM, revenue and earnings, if any, to decline and may negatively impact the success of our asset management business, results of operations and financial condition.

The asset management business is highly regulated and regulators may apply or interpret these regulations with respect to digital assets in novel and unexpected ways.

Asset management is a highly regulated business subject to numerous legal and regulatory requirements. These regulations are intended to protect customers whose assets are under management and, as such, may limit our ability to develop, expand or carry out our asset management business in the intended manner. We are guided in significant part by regulatory regimes that are not clear or are not yet developed. To the extent that there is any ambiguity as to whether an asset under management is a security, the applicability of many regulations to our asset management business will not be clear. Furthermore, we must address conflicts of interest, as well as the perception of conflicts of interest, between ourselves (including our other

business lines) and our clients and funds. In particular, we are required to act in the best interest of our clients and funds, which may include allocating opportunities to our clients and funds rather than to our own principal business lines. In addition, regulators have substantial discretion in determining what is in the best interest of a client of a fund and have increased their scrutiny of potential conflicts as well as the disclosure of such conflicts to an asset manager's clients. Appropriately dealing with conflicts of interest is complex and if we fail, or appear to fail, to deal appropriately with any of these conflicts of interest, we may face reputational damage, litigation, regulatory proceedings, or penalties, fines or sanctions, any of which may have a material and negative impact on our asset management business. In addition, to the extent that we are required to obtain client or investor consent in connection with any potential conflict, any failure or delay in obtaining such consent may have a material and negative impact on our ability to take advantage of certain business opportunities.

Increased competition may cause our AUM, revenue and earnings to decline.

The asset management industry is highly competitive and has relatively low barriers to entry. We currently expect that, as digital assets become more mainstream, additional competitors, potentially in large numbers, may begin providing asset management services with respect to digital assets. We compete based on a number of factors including: investment performance, the level of fees charged, the quality and diversity of services and products provided, name recognition and reputation, and the ability to develop new investment strategies and products to meet the changing needs of investors. In addition, the introduction of new technologies, as well as regulatory changes, may significantly alter the competitive landscape for investment managers in digital assets. This could lead to fee compression or require us to spend more to modify or adapt our product offerings to attract and retain customers and remain competitive with products and services offered by new competitors in the industry. Increased competition on the basis of any of these factors, including competition leading to fee reductions, may cause our AUM, revenue and earnings to decline and materially and negatively impact the success of our asset management business and affect our overall business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our venture investments business within asset management, including any associated lending activities, is subject to substantial risk.

Our investments may be very risky and highly speculative and our venture investments business within asset management is subject to substantial risk, including risks related to third-party investment managers, operational risk, conflicts of interests, asset performance and regulatory compliance, that, if realized, could result in significant damage to our business and operating results.

Moreover, our due diligence processes may fail to uncover all of the problems, liabilities or other challenges, including fraud, material deficiencies, regulatory or compliance issues in connection with our prospective portfolio companies or our third-party investment managers. This could result in an increased risk of unanticipated or unknown issues or liabilities including with respect to compliance and regulatory matters, and our mitigation strategies may not be effective. Further, our valuations and projections in connection with our prospective investments may be inaccurate, which could result in a loss of all or substantially all of our investments and could adversely impact our financial condition and our business.

We generally do not take controlling equity positions in our portfolio companies. To the extent that we do not hold a controlling equity interest in a portfolio company, we are subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which we disagree, and the shareholders and management of a portfolio company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that are adverse to our interests. Due to the lack of liquidity for the debt and equity investments that we typically hold in our portfolio companies, we may not be able to dispose of our investments in the event we disagree with the actions of a portfolio

company, and may therefore suffer a decrease in the value of our investments. Further, our portfolio companies may be highly leveraged.

Our strategy to expand into the AI/HPC data center business may not be successful and may result in adverse consequences to our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our growth strategy includes expanding and diversifying our revenue sources into new markets and technologies, including using some of our existing bitcoin mining infrastructure for AI/HPC data center development. However, our success in this area may not develop as anticipated and may be affected by factors such as the ability to obtain sufficient financing to convert our existing bitcoin mining infrastructure to AI/HPC data center infrastructure, the expense and timing of new infrastructure development, and our initial reliance on CoreWeave as our single AI/HPC customer.

We do not have experience in developing and offering AI/HPC data center infrastructure at scale. We may experience difficulties with the infrastructure development and modification of AI/HPC campuses, including the Helios campus, due to factors beyond our control. For example, there may be difficulties in integrating new equipment into our existing infrastructure, constraints on our ability to connect to or procure the expected electricity supply capacity at the campus, supply chain disruption (including as a result of local labor availability, tariffs or otherwise), defects in design, construction or installed equipment, inability to procure the necessary equipment on commercially acceptable terms or at all, diversion of management resources, insufficient funding or other resource constraints, or actual costs for development may exceed our planned budget. Our focus on developing the Helios campus and any other future campuses to offer AI/HPC data center infrastructure may also disrupt our business by diverting our resources and requiring significant management attention that would otherwise be available for utilization within, and development of, our existing businesses. Our ability to grow our AI/HPC data center business in the future is also dependent on the overall market for AI/HPC data centers. It is difficult to predict the demand for AI/HPC data center capacity, the size and growth rate for this market, the entry of competitive products, or the success of any existing or future products that may compete with any AI/HPC data centers we may develop. There is an increasing number of competitors providing AI/HPC data centers, which will result in competition and pricing pressure. Meanwhile, if there is a reduction in demand for any AI/HPC data centers, whether caused by a lack of customer acceptance, a slowdown in demand for computational power, an overabundance of unused computational power, advancements in technology, technological challenges, competing technologies and solutions, decreases in corporate and customer spending, weakening economic conditions or otherwise, the growth of our AI/HPC business could be slowed or curtailed.

Our investments in developing and offering AI/HPC data centers may also result in new or enhanced governmental or regulatory scrutiny, litigation, confidentiality or security risks, ethical concerns or other complications that could adversely affect our business, reputation, results of operations or financial condition.

Our AI/HPC data center business model is predicated, in part, on establishing and maintaining a customer base that will generate a recurring stream of revenues. If that recurring stream of revenues is not maintained or does not increase as expected, our operating results may be adversely affected.

We expect that our AI/HPC data center business will initially be highly dependent on a single customer, CoreWeave. Therefore, the success of our AI/HPC data center business will be highly dependent on the success of CoreWeave and the fulfillment by it of its obligations under the Lease Agreement. CoreWeave's failure, or our failure, to fulfill our respective contractual obligations under such agreement could result in cancellation or non-renewal of our data center business in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to grow our AI/HPC data center business in the future will be dependent, in large part, on our ability to maintain and grow our customer base. There can be no assurances that our customer will renew or sign a further contract when its initial contract expires. In addition, there is no assurance that we will be able to attract additional customers on favorable terms, if at all. Customers may prefer to enter into on-demand or other short-term arrangements with us, particularly if we are not able to compete effectively to assure potential customers as to the reliability of our AI/HPC data center infrastructure and operations. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will retain our existing customer, or that we will attract new customers that will enter into long-term service contracts with us or on contract terms that generate recurring revenue. If we are unable to successfully market our AI/HPC data center business and maintain and grow our existing customer base, then the potential success of our entry into the AI/HPC data center industry may be less than we anticipate, which could have an adverse impact on our business, prospects and operations.

We are subject to risks in connection with our mining business and expected AI/HPC data center business, including risks associated with counterparties.

We mine bitcoin directly and manage a full suite of bitcoin-mining focused infrastructure, products, and services. In December 2022, we acquired the Helios campus and its bitcoin mining operations, expanding our infrastructure. In furtherance of these objectives, Mining has procured bitcoin mining equipment to be utilized for proprietary bitcoin mining operations and resale. Our expansion into AI/HPC data center infrastructure requires equipment specifically designed for AI/HPC workloads, which typically comes from different suppliers. There are a limited number of AI/HPC data center equipment suppliers in the market today, and the market price and availability of equipment can be volatile based on market supply and demand dynamics. There can be no assurance that additional supplies of AI/HPC data center equipment will be available on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all, or that any supplier would be able to provide sufficient equipment to us to meet our requirements.

Additionally, as the technology evolves, we may seek to acquire newer models of bitcoin mining equipment to remain competitive in the market. Over time, we replace bitcoin mining equipment which is no longer functional and/or profitable with new bitcoin mining equipment purchased from third-party manufacturers, many of whom are based in China and elsewhere abroad. As the bitcoin mining equipment that we own eventually becomes obsolete or degrades due to ordinary wear and tear from usage, or becomes lost or damaged due to factors outside of our control, the bitcoin mining equipment will need to be repaired or replaced along with other equipment from time to time in order for us to remain competitive. This upgrading process requires substantial capital investment, and we may face challenges in doing so on a timely and cost-effective basis based on availability of new bitcoin mining equipment. If we are unable to obtain adequate numbers of new and replacement miners at scale, our mining business may be unable to remain competitive.

Governments have limited or may limit the shipment of products in and out of their jurisdictions or impose tariffs on products, which could negatively impact our ability to receive bitcoin mining equipment from our suppliers. Our third-party manufacturers, suppliers, sub-contractors and customers have been and will continue to be disrupted by worker absenteeism, quarantines, restrictions on employees' ability to work, office and factory closures, disruptions to ports and other shipping infrastructure, border closures, or other travel or health-related restrictions. Depending on the magnitude of such effects on our supply chain, shipments of parts for our existing bitcoin mining equipment, as well as any new bitcoin mining equipment we purchase, may be delayed. As our bitcoin mining equipment requires repair or become obsolete and require replacement, our ability to obtain adequate replacements or repair parts from the third-party manufacturers may therefore be hampered. Supply chain disruptions could therefore negatively impact our operations.

In addition, our expansion into HPC is expected to be highly dependent on a single customer. The risk that such customer or any future customer of our HPC hosting operations may fail to renew, terminate, default on or underperform their contractual obligations would curtail the growth of our HPC business and may adversely affect the results of our operations. For a more detailed discussion of this risk, see “—*Our HPC hosting operations business model is predicated, in part, on establishing and maintaining a customer base that will generate a recurring stream of revenues. If that recurring stream of revenues is not maintained or does not increase as expected, our operating results may be adversely affected.*”

Further, bitcoin mining operations can consume, and our AI/HPC data center operations are expected to consume, significant amounts of electricity. There has been increased focus on, and public debate surrounding, the negative environmental, social and governance considerations associated with such operations. For a more detailed discussion of these risks, see “— *Legislative or regulatory changes or actions in foreign jurisdictions may affect our business or restrict the use of one or more digital assets, transactions referencing digital assets, mining activity or the operation of their networks or the digital asset trading platform market in a manner that adversely affects our business*” and “— *If regulators or public utilities take actions that restrict or otherwise impact mining activities, there may be a significant decline in such activities, which could adversely affect digital asset networks, our business and the market price of our Ordinary Shares,*” in each case under the caption “— *Risks Related to Regulation, Information Systems and Privacy Matters.*”

Economic dependence on electricity rates.

Our digital asset mining operations can consume significant amounts of electricity and are dependent on our ability to maintain reliable and economical sources of power. We have undertaken certain processes, such as hedging, in order to reduce the risks of electricity price fluctuations, however fluctuations in the prices and availability of sufficient power could affect our ability to profitably engage in our digital asset mining operations.

The digital asset mining industry has seen rapid growth and innovation, and is becoming increasingly competitive and Mining may be unable to compete effectively.

The digital asset mining industry has seen rapid growth and innovation, and Mining may be unable to compete effectively. Mining’s expenses may be greater than we anticipate, and our investments to make Mining more efficient or to gain digital asset mining market share may not outpace monetization efforts. Bitcoin miners and other necessary hardware are also subject to malfunction, technological obsolescence, the global supply chain and difficulty, cost in obtaining new hardware and global energy prices. Any major malfunction out of the typical range of downtime for normal maintenance and repair could cause a significant disruption in our ability to continue mining, which could result in lower yields and harm our digital asset mining market share. New miners can be costly and may be in short supply. There can be no assurances that the most efficient mining hardware will be readily available when we identify the need for it. We face competition in acquiring mining machines from major manufacturers and, at a given time, mining machines may only be available for pre-order months in advance. As a result of competition for the latest generation mining machines, or if we unexpectedly need to replace our mining machines due to a faulty shipment or other failure, we may not be able to secure replacement machines at reasonable costs on a timely basis. Furthermore, fluctuations in global energy prices have in the past, and may in the future, have a material impact on Mining’s operations and financial results. In particular, rising global energy prices could have a material negative impact on Mining’s profits, both directly and indirectly as a result of our exposure to counterparty risks. While Mining intends to enter into business arrangements that allow us to hedge against global energy prices, there can be no guarantee that we are able to do so effectively, if at all.

Mining’s business strategy currently focuses on mining bitcoin (as opposed to other digital assets), and our hardware is limited to mining using current “proof-of-work” protocols. There could be developments in proof-of-work protocols, or other competing validation methods or processes, that negatively impact our current business strategy or render such business strategy obsolete. Proof-of-stake is an alternative method of validating digital asset transactions. Proof-of-stake methodology does not rely on resource intensive calculations to validate transactions and create new blocks in a blockchain; instead, the validator of the next block is determined, sometimes randomly, based on a methodology in the blockchain software. Rewards, and sometimes penalties, are issued based on the amount of digital assets a user has “staked” in order to become a validator. Should bitcoin shift from a proof-of-work validation method to a proof-of-stake or other method, the transaction verification process (i.e., “mining” or “validating”) may render our mining business less competitive or less profitable. In addition, in the general course of our business outside of Mining, we participate in networks with proof-of-stake consensus algorithms, and we may earn rewards in the form of the native token of the network. Depending on the protocol, we also may permit third parties to “delegate” their digital assets to our validator. The third party earns rewards net of a commission earned by Galaxy. The value of any staked digital assets is subject to market volatility, and any such rewards we may earn as a validator could be offset by a loss in value of the staked digital assets. In addition, to the extent we participate in a proof-of-stake network but fail to remain current in any updates or upgrades to the network, we may become temporarily unable to earn rewards as a validator with respect to any staked digital assets on such network, or could have staked digital assets taken from us (“slashed”), to the extent we are deemed to be deviating from acting in the best interest of the network.

In addition, the aggregate computing power of the global Bitcoin network has generally grown over time and we expect it to continue to grow in the future. The barriers to entry for new bitcoin miners are relatively low, which can give rise to additional capacity from competing bitcoin miners. As the hash rate in the Bitcoin network increases, the amount of bitcoin earned per unit of hash rate decreases. The Bitcoin protocol responds to increasing total hash rate by increasing the “difficulty” of bitcoin mining. If this “difficulty” increases at a significantly higher rate, we would need to increase our hash rate at the same rate in order to maintain market share and generate equivalent block rewards. Therefore, in order to maintain or increase our market share, we may be required to make significant capital expenditures.

Any decrease in Mining’s effective market share would result in a reduction in our share of block rewards and transaction fees, which could adversely affect our financial performance and financial position.

We are not obligated to hedge our exposures, and, if we do, hedging transactions may be ineffective or reduce our overall performance.

We are not obligated to, and often times may not, hedge our exposures. However, from time to time, we may use a variety of financial instruments and derivatives, such as options, swaps, and forward contracts, for risk management purposes, including to: protect against possible changes in the market value of our investment or trading assets resulting from fluctuations in cryptocurrency markets or securities markets and changes in interest rates; protect our unrealized gains in the value of our investments or trading assets; facilitate the sale of any such assets; enhance or preserve returns, spreads or gains on any trade or investment; hedge the interest-rate or currency-exchange risk on any of our liabilities or assets; protect against any increase in the price of any assets that we anticipate purchasing at a later date; or to any other end that we deem appropriate. The success of any hedging activities by us will depend, in part, on our ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the assets being hedged. Since the characteristics of many assets change as markets change or time passes, the success of our hedging strategy will also be subject to our ability to continually recalculate, readjust and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. In addition, while we may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may actually increase risk or result in a poorer overall performance for us than if we had not engaged in such hedging transactions.

We may fail to develop and execute successful investment or trading strategies.

The success of our investment and trading activities will depend on the ability of the investment team to identify overvalued and undervalued investment opportunities and to exploit price discrepancies. This process involves a high degree of uncertainty. No assurance can be given that we will be able to identify suitable or profitable investment opportunities in which to deploy our capital. The success of the trading activities also depends on our ability to remain competitive with other over-the-counter traders and liquidity providers. Competition in trading is based on price, offerings, level of service, technology, relationships and market intelligence. The success of investment activities depends on our ability to source deals and obtain favorable terms. Competition in investment activities is based on relationships, the ability to offer strategic advice to portfolio companies and reputation. The barrier to entry in each of these businesses is very low and competitors can easily and will likely provide similar services in the near future. The success of our venture investments and trading business could suffer if we are not able to remain competitive.

We may make, or otherwise be subject to, trade errors.

Errors may occur with respect to trades executed on our behalf. Trade errors can result from a variety of situations, including, for example, when the wrong investment is purchased or sold or when the wrong quantity is purchased or sold. Trade errors frequently result in losses, which could be material. To the extent that an error is caused by a third party, we may seek to recover any losses associated with the error, although there may be contractual limitations on any third party's liability with respect to such error.

Our trading orders may not be timely executed.

Our investment and trading strategies depend on the ability to establish and maintain an overall market position in a combination of financial instruments. Our trading orders may not be executed in a timely and efficient manner because of various circumstances, including, for example, trading volume surges or systems failures attributable to us or our counterparties, brokers, dealers, agents or other service providers. In such an event, we might only be able to acquire or dispose of some, but not all, of the components of our positions, or if the overall positions were to need adjustments, we might not be able to make such adjustments. As a result, we would not be able to achieve our desired market position, which may result in a loss. In addition, we can be expected to rely heavily on electronic execution systems (and may rely on new systems and technology in the future), which may be subject to certain systemic limitations or mistakes, causing the interruption of trading orders made by us.

The success of our investment banking business will depend on our ability to generate and maintain ongoing, profitable client demand for our services and our ability to remain competitive in the digital asset investment banking space.

The success of our investment banking business, which is conducted through Galaxy Digital Partners LLC, our FINRA registered broker-dealer, and Galaxy Digital Labs LLC, depends on creating and sustaining a demand for our financial and strategic advisory services with respect to the digital asset, cryptocurrency and blockchain technology sector while maintaining favorable margins. The ability to realize and maintain this demand could be negatively affected by numerous factors, many of which will be beyond our control and unrelated to our future work product.

Developments in the digital asset industry, which are expected to be rapid, could shift demand to new services and solutions. If, as a result of new technologies or changes in the industries we serve, our clients demand new services that we do not or are unable to provide, we may be less competitive in these new areas or need to make significant investment to meet that demand. Our strategy for developing our investment banking business focuses on responding to these types of developments by driving innovation

that will enable us to expand our investment banking business into new growth areas. If we do not sufficiently invest in new technology and adapt to industry developments or evolve and expand our business at sufficient speed and scale, the success or even the viability of our investment banking business would be negatively affected.

We may become involved in advisory projects that are not directly related to the digital asset or blockchain industry. These projects are likely to relate to industries and clients that we believe will benefit in the future from blockchain technology and our experience and network in digital assets industry, however there can be no assurance that any such projects are successful. Further, as our investment banking business continues to develop and evolve, especially with regards to our investments in companies operating within the digital asset industry and the blockchain technology sector generally, we could be subject to unintended or unforeseen regulatory oversight, or come into the purview of regulators who seek to target us for our role in such transactions, which could expose us to regulatory actions, which may be inconsistently applied across jurisdictions.

The success of our investment banking business may be significantly affected by our ability to price our services properly. If we are not able to obtain favorable pricing for our services, the success of our investment banking business may materially suffer. The rates we charge for our services may be affected by a number of factors, including: general economic and political conditions, the competitive environment in our industry and the procurement practices of clients and their use of third-party advisors. In particular, because Galaxy Digital Partners LLC is as a broker-dealer and advises on mergers and acquisitions, we may be unable to purchase errors and omissions insurance without incurring material costs to our business. Therefore, we may become subject to a securities class-action lawsuits in connection with our advice on a public merger or acquisition and be without recourse from insurance.

We believe that currently there are limited competitors providing the digital asset investment banking services that we provide. However, the barrier to entry is very low and competitors can easily and will increasingly compete with our offerings. As a result, the success of our investment banking business, results of operations and financial condition could suffer if we are not able to remain competitive. The less we are able to differentiate our services and solutions or clearly convey the value of our services and solutions, the more risks we will face in winning new work in sufficient volumes and at target pricing, which could materially negatively impact the success or viability of our advisory services business. In addition, the introduction of new services or products by competitors could reduce our ability to obtain favorable pricing and impact the overall economics for the services or solutions offered.

Because of regulatory uncertainty regarding how transactions in digital assets or digital securities by broker-dealers are or should be regulated, Galaxy Digital Partners LLC does not currently engage in underwriting services or private placement services with respect to offerings involving digital assets, tokens, cryptocurrencies, digital securities or initial coin offerings, nor does it accept digital assets, tokens, cryptocurrencies or digital securities as payment for broker-dealer related services.

Pursuant to its membership agreement with FINRA, Galaxy Digital Partners LLC—the entity through which we operate aspects of Investment Banking—is authorized as a broker-dealer to engage in business relating to underwriting or selling group participation (corporate securities other than mutual funds); private placements of securities; business advisory services concerning mergers and acquisitions, debt financing, equity financing, leveraged buy-outs and distressed corporate advisory; and referrals of broker-dealers, hedge funds and investors to unaffiliated broker-dealers for order execution, clearance and settlement. Despite its focus on providing services to companies in the digital assets space, however, because of regulatory uncertainty regarding how transactions in digital assets by broker-dealers are to be regulated, Galaxy Digital Partners LLC does not currently engage in underwriting services or private placement services involving tokens, digital securities, digital assets, initial coin offerings or other digital

representations of securities or property on a blockchain. As a result, because we are unable or unwilling to provide broker-dealer services to prospective clients in connection with offerings involving tokens, digital assets, digital securities, initial coin offerings or other digital representations of securities or property on a blockchain, we may face challenges in winning new work in sufficient volumes and at target pricing from new or existing clients, which could negatively impact the success or viability of our advisory services business.

Additionally, because of regulatory uncertainty regarding how transactions in digital assets and digital securities by broker-dealers are or should be regulated, Galaxy Digital Partners LLC does not currently accept cryptocurrencies, digital assets or digital securities as payment for broker-dealer services, which could negatively impact, our financial condition, profitability and results of operations if the value of such foregone digital asset consideration materially appreciates over time relative to cash consideration.

Our trading business and the various activities we undertake expose us to counterparty credit risk.

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security or a counterparty on a transaction will be unable or unwilling to satisfy payment or delivery obligations when due. In addition to the risk of an issuer of a security in which we invest failing or declining to perform on an obligation under the security, we are exposed to the risk that third parties, including trading counterparties, clearing agents, trading platforms, decentralized finance protocols, clearinghouses, custodians, administrators and other financial intermediaries that may owe us money, securities or other assets will not perform their obligations. Any of these parties might default on their obligations to us because of bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failure, fraud or other reasons, in which event we may lose all or substantially all of the value of any such investment or trading transaction. When we trade on digital asset trading platforms that specialize in digital asset futures and derivatives, we are exposed to the credit risk of that digital asset trading platform.

In the case of loans that are secured by collateral, while we generally expect the value of the collateral to be greater than the value of such loans, the value of the collateral could actually be equal to or less than the value of such loans or could decline below the outstanding amount of such loans. This risk is heightened given that some portion of the collateral for these loans is expected to be digital assets, and thus subject to the volatility, liquidity and other risks detailed herein. Our ability to have access to the collateral could be limited by bankruptcy and other insolvency laws. Our security interest in the collateral could be challenged under commercial laws. Under certain circumstances, the collateral could be released with the consent of the lenders or pursuant to the terms of the underlying loan agreement with the borrower. There is no assurance that the liquidation of the collateral securing a loan would generate sufficient funds to satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal, or that the collateral could be readily liquidated. As a result, we might not receive the full payment to which we are entitled on a secured loan and thereby could experience a decline in the value of, or a loss on, the investment.

We may co-invest with third parties, including parties related to our Founder, through joint ventures or other entities. Such investments may include risks in connection with such third-party involvement, including the possibility that a third-party co-venturer may have financial difficulties, may have interests or goals that are inconsistent with ours or may be in a position to take action in a manner contrary to our investment objectives. We and our subsidiaries have loaned money to other companies as part of the balance sheet venture investment business and lending business. The return of principal of such loans will depend in large part on the creditworthiness and financial strength of the issuers of such loans. While we perform extensive due diligence on our investments and loans, nonetheless defaults are possible. In the event of a default by a borrower underlying an investment or loan, we might not receive payments to which we are entitled and thereby could experience a decline in the value of our investments in or loans to the borrower.

We may purchase and write put and call options on digital or non-digital assets. These are highly specialized activities that entail greater-than-ordinary investment risks. An uncovered call writer's loss is theoretically unlimited. Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to some or all of the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size and strike price, the terms of over-the-counter options (options not traded on exchanges) are generally established through negotiation with the other party to the option contract. While this type of arrangement allows greater flexibility to tailor an option, over-the-counter options generally involve greater credit risk than exchange-traded options, which are typically guaranteed by a clearing organization, frequently affiliated with the exchanges on which they are traded. As of the date of this AIF, the availability of exchange-traded and over-the-counter options on digital assets is extremely limited, so terms may be unfavorable and risks may be in comparison to those available for more firmly established types of options.

We may also enter into other derivatives, such as perpetual futures contracts on digital assets. These too are highly specialized activities that may pose material market and credit risks to us.

The failure or bankruptcy of any of our clearing brokers or futures commission merchants ("FCMs"), or the clearinghouses at which we clear financial transactions, could result in a substantial loss of our assets. For example, if a clearing broker fails to appropriately segregate or account for customer assets in accordance with law, customers may be subject to risk of loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker's bankruptcy. In such an event, the clearing broker's customers, such as us, may be entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker's customers.

We provide certain technological solutions which are novel and may present risks.

Galaxy's self-custody technology solution, which we operate through GDS Crypto Technologies Israel Ltd and GK8 LLC comprising the assets of GK8 acquired in February 2023 from the Celsius Estate, licenses self-custody software technology to customers that allows customers to generate and store the private keys to their digital assets, as well as to generate multi-signature backup keys, in a secure cold storage vault. Self-custody technology is novel and complex, and as with any new technology, we may encounter technical issues, disruptions or security weaknesses. As such, there is no assurance that our self-custody technology solution will continue to perform as expected. In the event that the technology does not perform appropriately or its security is compromised, our reputation could be adversely affected. Any number of technical changes, software upgrades, cybersecurity incidents or other changes to the technology may occur or be required from time to time, and if we are unable to troubleshoot and resolve any such issues successfully, it could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Cryptocurrencies and Digital Assets

The continuing development and acceptance of digital assets and distributed ledger technology are subject to a variety of risks.

Cryptocurrencies, such as bitcoin, and the other types of digital assets in which we invest and trade involve a new and rapidly evolving industry of which blockchain technology is a prominent, but not unique, part. The growth of the digital asset industry in general, and distributed ledger technology that supports digital assets, is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. The factors affecting the further development of the digital asset industry, as well as distributed ledger technology, include:

- continued worldwide growth in the adoption and use of digital assets;

- the limited operating histories of many cryptocurrency networks, which have not been validated in production and are still in the process of developing and making significant decisions that will affect the design, supply, issuance, functionality, and governance of their respective digital assets and underlying blockchain networks;
- government and quasi-government regulation of digital assets and their use, or restrictions on or regulation of access to and operation of applicable distributed ledger technology or systems that facilitate their issuance and secondary trading;
- the taxation, and tax-related reporting, of transactions involving digital assets by the United States and other jurisdictions;
- the maintenance and development of the open-source software protocols of certain blockchain networks used to support digital assets;
- advancements in technology, including computing power, that may adversely affect the respective cryptocurrency networks, render existing distributed ledger technology obsolete, inefficient, or fail to remediate or introduce new bugs and security risks;
- the use of the networks supporting digital assets for developing smart contracts and distributed applications;
- development of new technologies for mining and staking and the rewards and transaction fees for miners or validators on digital asset networks;
- changes in consumer demographics and public tastes and preferences;
- the availability and popularity of other forms or methods of buying and selling goods and services, including new means of using fiat currencies; and
- general economic conditions and the regulatory environment relating to digital assets.

Many digital asset networks, including bitcoin and Ethereum, operate on open-source protocols maintained by groups of core developers. The open-source structure of these network protocols means that certain core developers and other contributors may not be compensated, either directly or indirectly, for their contributions in maintaining and developing the network protocol. A failure to properly monitor and upgrade network protocol could damage digital asset networks. As these network protocols are not sold and their use does not generate revenues for development teams, core developers may not be directly compensated for maintaining and updating the network protocols. Consequently, developers may lack a financial incentive to maintain or develop the network, and the core developers may lack the resources to adequately address emerging issues with the networks. There can be no guarantee that developer support will continue or be sufficient in the future. To the extent that material issues arise with certain digital asset network protocols and the core developers and open-source contributors are unable or unwilling to address the issues adequately or in a timely manner, such digital asset networks, and any corresponding digital assets held may be adversely affected.

Digital assets represent a new and rapidly evolving industry, and the market price of our Ordinary Shares has in the past and may in the future be impacted by the acceptance of bitcoin and other digital assets.

Digital assets built on blockchain technology were only introduced in 2008 and remain in the early stages of development. The Bitcoin network was first launched in 2009 and bitcoins were the first cryptographic

digital assets created to gain global adoption and critical mass. Cryptographic and algorithmic protocols governing the issuance of digital assets represent a new and rapidly evolving industry that is subject to a variety of factors that are difficult to evaluate. Because our results of operations and the market price of our Ordinary Shares may be closely correlated with the acceptance and perception of bitcoin and/or other digital assets, the realization of one or more of the following risks could materially adversely affect the market price of our Ordinary Shares:

- Bitcoins have only recently become selectively accepted as a means of payment by some retail and commercial outlets, and use of bitcoins by consumers to pay such retail and commercial outlets remains limited. Banks and other established financial institutions may refuse to process funds for bitcoin transactions; process wire transfers to or from digital asset trading platforms, bitcoin-related companies or service providers; or maintain accounts for persons or entities transacting in bitcoin. As a result, the prices of bitcoins are largely determined by speculators and miners, thus contributing to price volatility that makes retailers less likely to accept it as a form of payment in the future.
- Banks may not provide banking services, or may cut off banking services, to businesses that provide digital asset-related services or that accept digital assets as payment, which could dampen liquidity in the market and damage the public perception of digital assets generally or any one digital asset in particular, such as bitcoin, and their or its utility as a payment system, which could decrease the price of digital assets generally or individually.
- Certain privacy-preserving features have been or are expected to be introduced to some digital asset networks and digital asset trading platforms or businesses that facilitate transactions in digital assets, including bitcoin may be at an increased risk of having banking services cut off if there is a concern that these features interfere with the performance of anti-money laundering duties and economic sanctions checks.
- Users, developers and miners may otherwise switch to or adopt certain digital assets at the expense of their engagement with other digital asset networks, which may negatively impact those networks, including the Bitcoin network.
- In August 2017, the Bitcoin network underwent a hard fork that resulted in the creation of a new digital asset network called Bitcoin Cash. This hard fork was contentious, and as a result some users of the Bitcoin Cash network may harbor ill will toward the Bitcoin network. Any future hard fork could be similarly contentious and some users may attempt to negatively impact the use or adoption of the Bitcoin network or other digital asset networks, as may those involved in contentious hard forks of other digital assets.

Digital assets are a new asset class and represent a technological innovation and they are subject to a high degree of uncertainty. The adoption of digital assets will require growth in usage and in the blockchain technology generally for various applications. Adoption of digital assets will also require greater regulatory clarity. A lack of expansion in use of digital assets and blockchain technologies would adversely affect our financial performance. In addition, there is no assurance that digital assets generally will maintain their value over the long term. The value of digital assets is subject to risks related to our use. If growth in the use of digital assets generally occurs in the near or medium term, there is no assurance that such use will continue to grow over the long term. A contraction in use of digital assets may result in increased volatility or a reduction in digital asset prices, which would materially and adversely affect our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us.

The prices of digital assets are extraordinarily volatile.

Values of digital assets have historically been highly volatile. The value of cryptocurrencies is based in part on market adoption and future expectations, which may or may not be realized. Fluctuations in the price of various cryptocurrencies may cause uncertainty in the market and could negatively impact trading volumes of cryptocurrencies, which would adversely affect the success of our business, financial condition and results of operations. A decline in the value of the digital assets that we hold would negatively impact our financial position. A significant portion of demand for digital assets is generated by speculators and investors seeking to profit from the short- or long-term holding of these assets. Speculation regarding future appreciation in the value of a digital asset may inflate and make more volatile the price of that digital asset.

Several factors may affect the price of digital assets, particularly cryptocurrencies, including, but not limited to:

- Global cryptocurrency supply and demand, which can be influenced by the growth or decline of retail merchants' and commercial businesses' acceptance of cryptocurrencies as payment for goods and services, the security of online digital asset trading platforms and digital wallets that hold cryptocurrencies, the perception that the use and holding of digital currencies is safe and secure and regulatory restrictions on their use.
- The development and launch timeline of new digital asset networks, and forthcoming upgrades like proto-danksharding designed to improve network scalability.
- Changes in the software, software requirements or hardware requirements underlying a blockchain network, such as a fork. Forks in the future are likely to occur and there is no assurance that such a fork would not result in a sustained decline in the market price of cryptocurrencies.
- Changes in the rights, obligations, incentives or rewards for the various participants in a blockchain network. For digital assets that rely on miners or validators, sophisticated miner groups may become unduly influential over time if system or bandwidth requirements become too high. Where a single personality or entity exerts an outsize influence, an adverse event impacting that individual or entity, such as an insolvency proceeding, could result in a reduction in the price of a digital assets.
- Concentration of ownership in certain digital assets by an individual or small group of holders or those within one or a small number of jurisdictions. Large sales or distributions by such holders could have an adverse effect on the market price of such digital assets.
- The maintenance and development of the software protocol of cryptocurrencies.
- Digital asset trading platforms' deposit and withdrawal policies and practices, liquidity on such trading platforms and interruptions in service from or failures of such trading platforms.
- Regulatory measures and expected regulatory measures, if any, that affect the use and value of digital assets.
- Judicial pronouncements related to digital assets, including the treatment of digital assets in certain types of insolvencies.
- The taxation, and tax-related reporting, of transactions involving digital assets by the United States and other jurisdictions.

- Competition for and among various cryptocurrencies that exist and market preferences and expectations with respect to adoption of individual currencies.
- Actual or perceived manipulation of the markets for cryptocurrencies.
- Actual or perceived threats that cryptocurrencies and related activities such as mining have adverse effects on the environment or are tied to illegal activities, or on the other hand, the correlation of the price of certain digital assets to the price of bitcoin in particular.
- Social media posts and other public communications by high-profile individuals relating to specific cryptocurrencies, or listing or other business decisions by cryptocurrency companies relating to specific cryptocurrencies.
- Investors' expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, in the economy, monetary policies of governments, trade restrictions and currency devaluations and revaluations.
- Investors' overall confidence in the digital asset ecosystem and the safety and reliability of digital asset trading platforms.
- Activities of stablecoin issuers, the ability of stablecoin issuers to substitute underlying assets to back the stablecoins or the decline in value of those underlying assets and future actions relating to the regulatory or accounting treatment of stablecoins.

Additionally, some purportedly decentralized digital assets may be more centralized than widely believed, or may become more centralized over time, increasing the risk that an adverse event impacting an individual personality or entity could result in a reduction in the price of digital assets. While digital assets networks are typically decentralized and do not need to rely on any single government or institution to create, transmit and determine value, in reality a single personality or entity may have the ability to exert centralized authority over a network.

There are also volatility risks related to stablecoins, which are designed to have a relatively stable price that aligns with the price of an underlying physical asset, most commonly a fiat currency, such as U.S. dollars, or an exchange-traded commodity. The stability of a stablecoin results from the underlying assets backing the stablecoin that are held by the stablecoin's issuer in segregated or omnibus accounts, among other factors such as the ability of a holder to redeem the stablecoin from its issuer for the underlying asset. The issuers of certain stablecoins currently retain broad discretion to determine the composition and amounts of assets held in the issuers' accounts backing those stablecoins, and to substitute assets other than the fiat currency that is initially deposited. The composition of backing assets varies considerably across popular stablecoins, with some stablecoins backed entirely by off-chain assets including cash or short-term, highly liquid assets, and others backed by assets significantly less liquid than cash or cash equivalents. For example, Circle, which issues USDC, reports that it holds cash and short-term cash equivalents to back its USDC stablecoins. Meanwhile, Tether, which issues USDT, publishes a report on a quarterly basis which includes a breakdown of the consolidated total assets comprising its reserves backing USDT as of a given reporting date, and according to such reports, its reserves have included commercial paper and certificates of deposit, cash and bank deposits, reverse repo notes, money market funds, treasury bills, secured loans, corporate bonds, funds and precious metals, and other investments (including digital tokens), and Tether reserves the right to redeem USDT by making in-kind redemptions of any assets held in its reserves. We regularly transact in and hold stablecoins; as of December 31, 2024, USDT and USDC were the only stablecoins that we held in material amounts. See "*Description of the Business—Stablecoin Holdings*" for

more information. A lack of applicable law and regulation has afforded discretion to certain stablecoin issuers to determine the composition and amounts of assets backing those stablecoins. There is a risk that an issuer may be unable to liquidate enough backing assets if it were to face mass redemptions of its stablecoin, which could cause the price of the stablecoin to deviate from the price of the underlying fiat currency or other asset with which the stablecoin is designed to align in price. In extreme cases, such as a request to immediately redeem all or substantially all of a particular stablecoin in circulation, even stablecoins backed by reserves comprised primarily of cash and cash equivalents may be subject to instability or an inability of the stablecoin issuer to meet all redemption requests, as the market for short-dated U.S. government obligations might not be sufficiently price stable. Market participants have increasingly shown concern about the actual underlying liquidity and reserves for dollar stablecoins such as USDT and USDC. For example, according to reports, Circle had more than \$3 billion of its USDC reserve funds on deposit at SVB which became temporarily inaccessible when SVB was placed into FDIC receivership in March 2023. Although these funds were ultimately made available, concerns related to Circle's access to these funds caused USDC to temporarily fall below its \$1.00 peg, and the total market capitalization of USDC decreased following this temporary depegging. If a stablecoin issuer were to fail to honor its redemption obligations, this could undermine public confidence in stablecoins and in digital assets more broadly, which could have a widespread impact on the cryptoeconomy, causing the prices of other stablecoins and digital assets to become more volatile.

Because stablecoins purport to be backed by underlying reserve assets, a fundamental issue in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the issuer of a given stablecoin is which party possesses beneficial ownership of the underlying reserve assets: the holder of the stablecoin, or the issuer. If a particular stablecoin were structured in a manner that entitles its holder only to a contractual right to payment from the issuer (even if such payments are to be derived from the underlying assets), then the assets underlying the stablecoins may be considered to be the property of the issuer's bankruptcy estate, such that all of the issuer's creditors would be entitled to their pro rata share of such assets, with the stablecoin holder being treated as an unsecured creditor of the issuer. In such an event, if the issuer were to have insufficient funds or assets to satisfy the claims of its creditors, then the holder of a stablecoin would likely receive only a partial recovery, and not the full purported value of its stablecoin holdings. Conversely, if a particular stablecoin were structured in a manner that entitles its holder to absolute beneficial ownership of the underlying reserve assets, whereby the issuer holds bare legal title to the underlying assets but has no beneficial interest or property rights in such assets, then the holders would likely have a stronger claim on the underlying assets in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of the issuer. However, due to the novelty of stablecoins, courts have not yet considered the treatment of underlying reserve assets in the context of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a stablecoin issuer, and there can be no certainty as to a court's determination in such circumstances.

Some digital assets may be more difficult to value than other investments because such assets may not have a liquid or transparent trading market. For example, some digital asset trading platforms have created their own digital assets and used them in opaque and potentially fraudulent manners to facilitate transactions and trading relationships. In certain circumstances, such digital assets are thinly traded, making it difficult to ascertain the true value of such assets. We may not be able to sell a digital asset promptly or at a reasonable time or price. Although there may be an institutional market for certain digital assets, it is not possible to predict exactly how the market for such assets will develop or whether it will continue to exist. A digital asset that was liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid, and its value may decline as a result.

There is no assurance that cryptocurrencies will maintain their long-term value in terms of purchasing power in the future, or that acceptance of cryptocurrency payments by mainstream retail merchants and

commercial businesses will continue to grow. Only a limited number of cryptocurrencies, including bitcoin, have become sometimes accepted as a means of payment for some goods and services, and use of cryptocurrencies by consumers to pay at retail and commercial outlets remains very limited. In part, this is because cryptocurrencies face significant scaling obstacles that can lead to high fees or slow transaction settlement times and attempts to increase the volume of transactions may not be effective. A lack of expansion by cryptocurrencies into retail and commercial markets, or a contraction of such limited use as has developed to date, may result in increased volatility or a reduction in the value of that cryptocurrency or cryptocurrencies generally, which has in the past, and could materially and adversely affect our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us.

Due to a lack of familiarity and some negative publicity associated with digital asset trading platforms, existing and potential customers, counterparties and regulators may lose confidence in digital asset trading platforms.

Since the inception of the cryptoeconomy, numerous digital asset trading platforms have been sued, investigated, or shut down due to fraud, manipulative practices, business failure, and security breaches. In many of these instances, customers of these platforms were not compensated or made whole for their losses. Larger platforms like ours are more appealing targets for hackers and malware, and may also be more likely to be targets of regulatory enforcement actions. For example, in February 2021, Bitfinex settled a long-running legal dispute with the State of New York related to Bitfinex’s alleged misuse of over \$800 million of customer assets and, in October 2023, hackers were reported to have stolen \$570 million from the BNB Smart Chain, a blockchain linked with Binance, one of the world’s largest platforms. Further, in 2022 and 2023, each of Celsius Networks, Voyager Digital, Three Arrows Capital, FTX and Genesis declared bankruptcy. In particular, in November 2022, FTX—which was at the time one of the world’s largest and most popular digital asset trading platforms—became insolvent, and it was revealed that the platform had been misusing customer assets, resulting in a loss of confidence in participants of the cryptoeconomy and negative publicity surrounding crypto more broadly.

In December 2022, Galaxy Bahamas Ltd. received approval from the Securities Commission of The Bahamas for registration as a digital asset business under the Digital Assets and Registered Exchanges Act, 2020. Galaxy Bahamas Ltd. physically operates out of the Bahamas and serves as an extension of Trading and GPL. It also offers market making services in spot digital assets and digital assets derivatives. In light of the FTX bankruptcy and surrounding controversies, customers, counterparties and regulators may view operations within the Bahamian cryptoeconomy as more risky than operations in other jurisdictions.

Further, in June 2023, the SEC initiated lawsuits against Coinbase and Binance alleging, among other things, that such firms were operating as unregistered securities exchanges in the United States, and identifying a number of digital assets that the SEC alleges to be unregistered securities. In addition, in November 2023, the SEC filed a complaint against Kraken and brought similar charges, including an allegation that Kraken operated as an unregistered securities exchange, brokerage and clearing agency. In February 2025, a 60-day stay was granted in the SEC’s lawsuit against Binance in response to a joint request by both the SEC and Binance, which acknowledged that the SEC’s newly formed Crypto Task Force’s focus on developing a federal securities laws framework for digital assets may resolve the case. In February 2025, Coinbase and the SEC entered into a joint stipulation to dismiss the SEC’s lawsuit with prejudice. Kraken has also announced that it reached an agreement in principle with the SEC to dismiss the SEC’s lawsuit, subject to formal approval by the SEC’s Commissioners. Several other digital assets market participants have also announced that the SEC informed them that the SEC was terminating its investigation or enforcement action into their firm. In November 2023, Binance pleaded guilty to the Justice Department’s investigations into violations relating to the BSA, failure to register as a money transmitting business and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, and the founder of Binance pleaded guilty to failing to maintain an effective AML program in violation of the BSA. As part of the settlement, Binance

separately reached resolutions with the CFTC, FinCEN and OFAC; however, its case against the SEC's allegations remains ongoing, and Coinbase and Kraken have also denied the SEC's allegations. The outcome of these lawsuits (to the extent not yet dismissed), their effect on the broader cryptoeconomy and the reputational impact on industry participants, remain uncertain.

In addition, there have been reports that a significant amount of trading volume on digital asset trading platforms is fabricated and false in nature. Such reports may indicate that the market for digital asset trading platform activities is significantly smaller than otherwise understood.

Negative perception, a lack of stability and standardized regulation in the cryptoeconomy, and the closure or temporary shutdown of digital asset trading platforms due to fraud, business failure, hackers or malware, or government mandated regulation, and associated losses suffered by customers may reduce confidence in the cryptoeconomy and result in greater volatility of the prices of assets, including significant depreciation in value. Any of these events could have an adverse impact on our reputation, financial condition and our business.

Many digital asset transactions are irrevocable and stolen or incorrectly transferred digital assets may be irretrievable. As a result, any incorrectly executed digital asset transactions could adversely affect the price of our Ordinary Shares.

Digital asset transactions are typically not reversible without the consent and active participation of the recipient of the transaction. Once a transaction has been verified and recorded in a block that is added to the blockchain, an incorrect transfer or theft of a digital asset generally will not be reversible and we may not be capable of obtaining compensation for any such transfer or theft. Although transfers of digital assets that we hold and/or that are custodied on behalf of our customers will regularly be made to or from our custody accounts, it is possible that, through computer or human error, or through theft or criminal action, such digital assets could be transferred from our custody accounts in incorrect amounts or to unauthorized third parties, or to uncontrolled accounts.

Such events have occurred in connection with digital assets in the past. For example, in September 2014, the digital asset trading platform Huobi announced that it had sent approximately 900 bitcoins and 8,000 Litecoins (worth approximately \$400,000 at the prevailing market prices at the time) to the wrong customers.

To the extent that we are unable to seek a corrective transaction with such third party or are incapable of identifying the third party which has received our digital assets through error or theft, we will be unable to revert or otherwise recover incorrectly transferred digital assets. We will also be unable to convert or recover the digital assets transferred to uncontrolled accounts. To the extent that we are unable to seek redress for such error or theft, such loss could have a material adverse effect on us.

Political or economic crises may motivate large-scale sales of digital assets, which would result in a reduction in values and materially and adversely affect us.

Cryptocurrencies, as an alternative to fiat currencies that are backed by central governments, are subject to supply and demand forces based upon the desirability of an alternative, decentralized means of buying and selling goods and services, and it is unclear how such supply and demand will be impacted by geopolitical events. For example, political or economic crises could motivate large-scale acquisitions or sales of digital assets either globally, regionally or locally. Large-scale sales of certain digital assets would result in a reduction in their value and could materially and adversely affect our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and our value.

The value of cryptocurrencies and other digital assets may be subject to momentum pricing risk.

Momentum pricing typically is associated with growth stocks and other assets whose valuation, as determined by the investing public, accounts for anticipated future appreciation in value. Cryptocurrency and other digital asset market prices are determined primarily using data from various digital asset trading platforms, over-the-counter markets, and derivative platforms. Momentum pricing may have resulted, and may continue to result, in speculation regarding future appreciation in the value of cryptocurrencies and other digital assets, inflating and making their market prices more volatile, and such effects may be material and adverse. As a result, cryptocurrencies and other digital assets may be more likely to fluctuate in value due to changing investor confidence in future appreciation (or depreciation) in their market prices, which could adversely materially affect the value of our cryptocurrency and other digital asset inventory and thereby affect the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

Short sales and borrowings of digital assets pose additional risks.

We engage in short sales and borrowings of digital assets. In a short sale, we sell digital assets that we do not own, typically borrowed from a third party. We also borrow digital assets for various other purposes including but not limited to general liquidity purposes, such as for our capital and treasury operations, and as inventory for our trading businesses, counterparty trade settlement, collateral management and lending. Borrowing and lending markets for digital assets are currently limited and are unlikely to become as developed and stable as those for securities or other established assets in the near term, if ever, which exposes us to risks.

Because we would remain liable to return any digital assets that we borrowed, whether in connection with a short sale or otherwise, we would be required to purchase an equivalent amount of digital assets prior to the date on which delivery to the third-party lender is required. We will incur a loss as a result of a short sale of a digital asset and may incur a loss as a result of borrowing a digital asset, depending on how we use it, if the price of the digital asset increases between the date of the short sale or borrowing and the date on which we close the relevant position. The amount of any loss will be increased by the amount of the premium or interest that we may be required to pay in connection with a short sale or borrowing. Short selling and borrowing exposes us to unlimited risk with respect to the borrowed digital assets because of the lack of an upper limit on the prices to which those digital assets can rise. Purchasing digital assets to close out a short position can itself cause the price of the digital assets to rise further, thereby exacerbating any losses. Under adverse market conditions, we may have difficulty purchasing digital assets to meet our short sale delivery obligations and may have to sell other digital assets to raise the necessary capital at a time when it would be unfavorable to do so. If a request for return of borrowed assets occurs at a time when other short sellers are receiving similar requests, a “short squeeze” can occur, and we may be compelled to replace borrowed digital assets previously sold short with purchases on the open market at the most disadvantageous time, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received in originally selling the assets short. In addition, we may have difficulty purchasing assets to meet our delivery obligations if the assets sold short or borrowed by us have a limited daily trading volume or limited market capitalization. Short sales by us and “short” derivative positions are forms of investment leverage, and the amount of our potential loss is theoretically unlimited.

Additionally, in various contexts, the SEC and state securities regulators have alleged that programs where firms borrow digital assets in exchange for a promise to return those assets, plus a yield, were unlawfully unregistered securities offerings. We do not believe that our borrowing activities constitute the offer or sale of a security. Among other things, unlike in the circumstances where this has been alleged against others, our borrowing activities are not “yield” products widely offered as an investment vehicle to the general public. Instead, we borrow digital assets from institutional counterparties through individually negotiated transactions, and/or through one or more DeFi protocols. While we do not believe our borrowing activities

constitute securities offerings, there is a risk that the SEC or state securities regulators could take a contrary view. In that case, our prior determination, even if reasonable under the circumstances, would not preclude legal or regulatory enforcement action, or lawsuits brought by our clients and counterparties, based on the presence of a security. See “—*A determination that a digital asset is a “security,” or that an activity in which we engage involves a “securities transaction” for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could adversely affect the value of that digital asset and potentially digital assets generally, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares,*” for more information.

Lending of digital assets pose additional risks.

We lend digital assets to third parties, including affiliates. On termination of the loan, the borrower is required to return the digital assets to us; any gains or loss in the market price during the loan would inure to us. In the event of the bankruptcy of the borrower, we could experience delays in recovering our digital assets and may, in certain circumstances, recover only some or none of our lent digital assets. In addition, to the extent that the value of the digital assets increases during the term of the loan, the value of the digital assets may exceed the value of collateral provided to us (if any), exposing us to credit risks with respect to the borrower and potentially exposing us to a loss of the difference between the value of the digital assets and the value of the collateral. There may also be legal, operational and technological impediments to our ability to foreclose on collateral posted to us in a timely manner or at all. If a borrower defaults under its obligations with respect to a loan of digital assets, we may expend significant resources and incur significant expenses in connection with efforts to enforce the loan agreement or our interests in the collateral, which may ultimately be unsuccessful. Moreover, we have in the past, and may in the future, engage in unsecured lending of digital assets, which exposes us to losses amounting to the full value of any such digital assets, including the appreciation of such digital assets during the pendency of the loan. In addition, there is significant operational infrastructure required to scale the borrowing and lending of digital assets. The failure to appropriately implement the infrastructure related to the lending business could lead to operational risk and have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, our lending operations may be subject to regulatory risk. While there is no U.S. federal law that requires registration or licensing for lending activities, some digital asset lending arrangements have been found to be securities. See “*Risks Related to Our Operations—A determination that a digital asset is a ‘security’, or that an activity in which we engage involves a ‘securities transaction’ for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could adversely affect the value of that digital asset and potentially digital assets generally, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares*” and if we were to originate consumer or commercial loans in the United States, we would be subject to federal laws including the TILA, the ECOA, the CPA, the FCRA and the FDCPA. Further, some U.S. state laws may, under certain circumstances, require us to obtain a license from the relevant regulatory authority or authorities in a given state before conducting those lending activities.

Blockchain networks, digital assets and the digital asset trading platforms on which these assets are traded are dependent on internet and other blockchain infrastructure and susceptible to system failures, security risks and rapid technological change.

The success of cryptocurrency-based blockchain and other digital asset platforms will depend on the continued development of a stable public infrastructure, with the necessary speed, data capacity and security, and the timely development of complementary products such as high-speed modems for providing reliable internet access and services. Digital assets have experienced, and are expected to continue to experience, significant growth in the number of users and amount of content. Blockchains will continue to be increasingly interconnected with other blockchains and real-world applications. As services and applications continue to be built on top of blockchains, they will place increased reliance on third-party infrastructure providers, including in connection with cross-chain bridges and messaging, liquidity

providers, wallets, data feeds and oracles. Reliance on any of these third-parties introduces additional risks and points of failure. There is no assurance that the relevant digital asset infrastructure will continue to be able to support the demands placed on it by this continued growth or that the performance or reliability of the technology will not be adversely affected by this continued growth. There is also no assurance that the infrastructure or complementary products or services necessary to make digital assets a viable product for their intended use will be developed in a timely manner, or that such development will not result in the requirement of incurring substantial costs to adapt to changing technologies. The failure of these technologies or platforms or their development could materially and adversely affect our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us. Any number of technical changes, software upgrades, soft or hard forks, cybersecurity incidents or other changes to the underlying blockchain network may occur from time to time, causing incompatibility, technical issues, disruptions or security weaknesses to our systems. If we are unable to identify, troubleshoot and resolve any such issues successfully, we may no longer be able to support such cryptocurrency, our customers' assets may be frozen or lost, the security of our hot or cold wallets may be compromised and our systems and technical infrastructure may be affected, all of which could adversely impact the success of our business, financial condition and results of operations. Cryptocurrencies are created, issued, transmitted, and stored according to protocols run by computers in the cryptocurrency network. It is possible these protocols have undiscovered flaws or could be subject to network scale attacks which could result in losses to us. Advancements in quantum computing could break the cryptographic rules of protocols which support certain of our assets.

If the digital asset award for mining or validating blocks and transaction fees for recording transactions on a digital asset network is not sufficiently high to incentivize miners, or if certain jurisdictions continue to limit mining activities, miners may cease expanding processing power or demand high transaction fees, which could negatively impact the value of the digital asset and the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

If the digital asset rewards for mining blocks or the transaction fees for recording transactions on a digital asset network are not sufficiently high to incentivize miners, or if certain jurisdictions continue to limit mining activities, miners may cease expending processing power to mine blocks and confirmations of transactions on the digital asset's blockchain could be slowed. We pay miner fees in connection with our digital asset transactions. Miner fees can be unpredictable. For instance, in 2017, bitcoin miner fees increased from approximately \$0.35 per transaction in January 2017 to over \$50 per transaction in December 2017. For example, the realization of one or more of the following risks could materially adversely affect the market price of our Ordinary Shares:

- Over the past several years, digital asset mining operations have evolved from individual users mining with computer processors, graphics processing units and first generation application specific integrated circuit machines to "professionalized" mining operations using proprietary hardware or sophisticated machines. If the profit margins of digital asset mining operations are not sufficiently high, including due to an increase in electricity costs, digital asset miners are more likely to immediately sell tokens earned by mining, resulting in an increase in liquid supply of that digital asset, which would generally tend to reduce that digital asset's market price.
- A reduction in the processing power expended by miners on a digital asset network could increase the likelihood of a malicious actor disrupting or obtaining control of the network. See " – *If a malicious actor or botnet obtains control of more than 50% of the processing power on a digital asset network, or otherwise obtains control over a digital asset network through its influence over core developers or otherwise, such actor or botnet could*

manipulate the blockchain of such digital asset to adversely affect the market price of our Ordinary Shares or our ability to operate.”

- Miners have historically accepted relatively low transaction confirmation fees on most digital asset networks due to income skewed toward the block reward. If miners demand higher transaction fees for recording transactions in the blockchain or a software upgrade automatically charges fees for all transactions on a digital asset network, the cost of using such digital asset may increase and the marketplace may be reluctant to accept such digital asset as a means of payment. Alternatively, miners could collude in an anti-competitive manner to reject low transaction fees on a digital asset network and force users to pay higher fees, thus reducing the attractiveness of the digital asset network. Higher transaction confirmation fees resulting from collusion or other factors may reduce the attractiveness of the digital asset network, the value of the digital asset, and could materially and adversely affect our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the market price of our Ordinary Shares. Losses associated with the payment of miner fees in excess of what we charge our customers, could result in adverse impacts on our operating results.
- To the extent that any miners cease to record transactions that do not include the payment of a transaction fee in mined blocks or do not record a transaction because the transaction fee is too low, such transactions will not be recorded on the blockchain of a digital asset until a block is mined by a miner who does not require the payment of transaction fees or is willing to accept a lower fee. Any widespread delays in the recording of transactions could result in a loss of confidence in a digital asset network.
- Digital asset mining operations can consume significant amounts of electricity, which may have a negative environmental impact and give rise to public opinion against allowing, or government regulations restricting, the use of electricity for mining operations. Additionally, miners may be forced to cease operations during an electricity shortage or power outage.

From time to time, we may encounter technical issues in connection with changes or upgrades to the underlying digital asset networks of supported cryptocurrencies or protocols, and more broadly, such changes or upgrades may be delayed or unsuccessful, any of which could materially and adversely affect our investments and trading strategies, our financial condition and results of operations.

Rising adoption of blockchain networks leads to network congestion, as space on decentralized ledgers is inherently scarce. From a design standpoint, striking a balance between security, decentralization, and scalability (or transactional throughput) is subject of great debate among innovators and has led to the creation of a variety of networks that make different trade-offs to achieve different outcomes. If network congestion rises to the point where transaction fees make it prohibitively expensive for average users to operate on the network, those users may stop using the network, and application developers may seek to build on other networks where users can afford to transact.

Any number of anticipated or unforeseen technical changes or software upgrades, soft or hard forks, cybersecurity incidents or other changes to the underlying blockchain network may cause incompatibility, technical issues, disruptions or security weaknesses to our systems. If we or our third-party providers are unable to identify, troubleshoot and resolve any such issues successfully, we may no longer be able to support such cryptocurrency, our customers’ assets may be frozen or lost, the security of our hot or cold wallets may be compromised and our technical infrastructure may be affected, all of which could adversely impact the success of our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in the governance of a digital asset network may not receive sufficient support from users and miners or validators, which may negatively affect that digital asset network's ability to grow and respond to challenges.

The governance of decentralized networks, such as the Bitcoin and Ethereum networks, is by voluntary consensus and open competition. As a result, there may be a lack of consensus or clarity on the governance of any particular decentralized digital asset network, which may stymie such network's utility and ability to grow and face challenges. The foregoing notwithstanding, the protocols for some decentralized networks, such as the bitcoin network, are informally managed by a group of core developers that propose amendments to the relevant network's source code. Core developers' roles evolve over time, largely based on self-determined participation. If a significant majority of users and miners adopt amendments to a decentralized network based on the proposals of such core developers, such network will be subject to new protocols that may adversely affect the value of the relevant digital asset.

As a result of the foregoing, it may be difficult to find solutions or marshal sufficient effort to overcome any future problems, especially long-term problems, on digital asset networks.

A temporary or permanent "fork" could adversely affect an investment in us.

Many public blockchain networks, including the Bitcoin network, operate using open-source protocols, meaning that any user can download the software, modify it and then propose that the users and miners of bitcoin, for example, adopt the modification. The development team for a network might propose and implement amendments to a network's source code through software upgrades altering the original protocol, including fundamental ideas such as the irreversibility of transactions and limitations on the validation of blockchain software distributed ledgers. Such changes to original protocols and software could materially and adversely affect our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us.

When a modification is introduced and a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the modification, the change is implemented and the network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a substantial majority of users and miners consent to the proposed modification, and the modification is not compatible with the software prior to its modification, the consequence would be what is known as a "hard fork" of the Bitcoin network, with one group running the pre-modified software and the other running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of bitcoin running in parallel, yet lacking interchangeability. Both Bitcoin and Ethereum networks have experienced "forks" in recent years. A fork can lead to a disruption of networks and our information technology systems, which can further lead to temporary or even permanent loss of customer assets. For example, in August 2017, bitcoin "forked" into bitcoin and a new digital asset, Bitcoin Cash, as a result of a several-year dispute over how to increase the rate of transactions that the Bitcoin network can process.

Forks may also occur as a network community's response to a significant security breach. For example, in June 2016, an anonymous hacker exploited a smart contract running on the Ethereum network to syphon approximately \$60 million of ETH held by the DAO, a distributed autonomous organization, into a segregated account. In response to the hack, most participants in the Ethereum community elected to adopt a "fork" that effectively reversed the hack. However, a minority of users continued to develop the original blockchain, now referred to as "Ethereum Classic" with the digital asset on that blockchain now referred to as Ether Classic ("ETC"). ETC now trades on several digital asset trading platforms.

A fork may also occur as a result of an unintentional or unanticipated software flaw in the various versions of otherwise compatible software that users run. Such a fork could lead to users and miners abandoning the digital asset with the flawed software. It is possible, however, that a substantial number of users and miners

could adopt an incompatible version of the digital asset while resisting community-led efforts to merge the two chains. This could result in a permanent fork, as in the case of ether and Ether Classic.

In addition, many developers have previously initiated hard forks in the Bitcoin blockchain to launch new digital assets, such as Bitcoin Cash, Bitcoin Gold, Bitcoin Silver and Bitcoin Diamond. Later, the Bitcoin Cash blockchain was again forked to launch a new digital asset, Bitcoin Satoshi's Vision. To the extent such digital assets compete with a digital asset held by Galaxy, such competition could impact demand for such digital asset and could adversely impact the market price of our Ordinary Shares. Furthermore, a hard fork can lead to new security concerns. For example, when the Ethereum and Ethereum Classic networks split in July 2016, replay attacks, in which transactions from one network were rebroadcast to nefarious effect on the other network, plagued Ethereum trading platforms through at least October 2016. An Ethereum trading platform announced in July 2016 that it had lost 40,000 Ether Classic, worth about \$100,000 at that time, as a result of replay attacks. Another possible result of a hard fork is an inherent decrease in the level of security due to significant amounts of mining power remaining on one network or migrating instead to the new forked network. After a hard fork, it may become easier for an individual miner or mining pool's hashing power to exceed 50% of the processing power of the digital asset network that retained or attracted less mining power, thereby making digital assets that rely on proof-of-work more susceptible to attack.

A hard fork may adversely affect the price of the digital asset at the time of announcement or adoption. For example, the announcement of a hard fork could lead to increased demand for the pre-fork digital asset, in anticipation that ownership of the pre-fork digital asset would entitle holders to a new digital asset following the fork. The increased demand for the pre-fork digital asset may cause the price of the digital asset to rise. After the hard fork, it is possible the aggregate price of the two versions of the digital asset running in parallel would be less than the price of the digital asset immediately prior to the fork.

The Ethereum network is in the process of implementing software upgrades and other changes to its protocol. For example, in September 2022, the Ethereum network activated the long-awaited "Merge" upgrade. The Merge effectively swapped Ethereum's consensus mechanism away from proof-of-work to proof-of-stake. A digital asset network's consensus mechanism is a material aspect of its source code, and any failure to properly implement such a change could have a material adverse effect on the value of digital assets that rely on the Ethereum network, including some of which we hold, and the market price of our Ordinary Shares. Although the Merge appears to be successful thus far, it is possible that the Merge introduced a currently undiscovered error or vulnerability. It is expected that further developments and forks for the Ethereum network are forthcoming.

Any future forks could adversely affect our business and the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

We engage in DeFi activities and may suffer losses if the DeFi protocols, or our activities thereon, do not function as expected.

We engage in various DeFi activities. As of December 31, 2024, Galaxy's digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols was approximately \$448.0 million. DeFi protocols achieve their purposes through self-executing smart contracts. Some of these DeFi protocols allow users to, for example, transfer digital assets to a pool from which other users can borrow without requiring an intermediate party to facilitate these transactions. Digital assets transferred to a pool generally earn interest to the lender, based on the rates at which borrowers repay the loan, and can generally be withdrawn with no restrictions. However, these DeFi protocols pose heightened regulatory concerns and are subject to various risks, including the risk that the underlying smart contract is insecure, the risk that borrowers may default and the lender will not be able to recover its digital assets, the risk that any underlying collateral may experience

significant volatility, and the risk that certain core developers with protocol administration rights can make unauthorized or harmful changes to the underlying smart contract. If any of these risks materialize, our digital assets in these DeFi protocols may be adversely impacted and we may lose some or all of our digital assets.

The emergence of DeFi subjects us to evolving risks and uncertainties relating to our investments and our services.

DeFi refers to a variety of blockchain-based applications or protocols that provide for peer-to-peer financial services using smart contracts and other technology rather than such services being offered by central intermediaries. There are various DeFi applications and protocols, each with its own unique risks and uncertainties. Common DeFi applications include borrowing/lending digital assets and providing liquidity or market making in digital assets and derivatives referencing digital assets. DeFi applications and ecosystems are demonstrating how public blockchains and smart contracts can revolutionize financial services, but the nascent technology comes with several risks that could materially and adversely affect our investments and trading strategies. It is difficult to quantify the amount of leverage that exists within the DeFi ecosystem and price volatility can result in deleveraging that moves asset prices dramatically. In addition, smart contracts may contain bugs which put funds at risk of theft or loss. Furthermore, in certain decentralized protocols, it may be difficult or impossible to verify the identity of a transaction counterparty necessary to comply with any applicable anti- money laundering, countering the financing of terrorism, or sanctions regulations or controls.

The complexity and interconnectedness of digital asset networks, applications, and economic systems enables new forms of malicious attacks that leverage a feature or vulnerability of one system to attack another. Such an attack may take the form of a temporary manipulation of the price of certain digital assets that trigger second order behaviors, such as automatic collateral liquidations on decentralized applications or digital asset trading platforms. Such an attack could adversely affect investments. A malicious actor can exploit the structure of one or a series of smart contracts or applications in ways that do not technically constitute exploitation of a “bug” or flaw in the smart contract or application. For example, such an exploit has occurred repeatedly in the Ethereum DeFi ecosystem, whereby a decentralized trading platform or lending application is designed to reference an external pricing source of a particular digital asset to determine when to liquidate collateral. By manipulating the price of the particular digital asset on a third-party platform (such as a digital asset trading platform), the pricing source used by the decentralized trading platform or application is consequently manipulated, which then leads to uneconomic collateral liquidations on the decentralized trading platform or application. Such liquidations may be processed automatically and could have a material adverse effect on our investments and trading strategies.

DeFi protocols and digital assets used in DeFi protocols pose heightened regulatory concerns even beyond those that face digital asset networks and digital assets generally.

The U.S. financial system is extensively regulated at both the federal and state levels with a particular focus on intermediaries such as banks, broker-dealers, swap dealers, FCMs, investment funds, investment advisers, trading platforms, clearinghouses and custodians. U.S. laws and regulations impose specific obligations on financial services intermediaries both for the protection of their customers and for the protection of the U.S. financial system as a whole. These include capital requirements, activities restrictions, reporting and disclosure requirements and obligations to monitor the activities of their customers and to ensure that the intermediaries’ activities and the activities of their customers are conducted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Non-U.S. laws and regulatory requirements may impose similar obligations. By seeking to eliminate or substantially limit the role of traditional financial services intermediaries in lending, brokering, advisory, trading, clearing, custodial and other financial services activities, DeFi protocols pose numerous challenges to the longstanding oversight framework developed

under U.S. law and used by U.S. and other regulators. For example, one former commissioner of the CFTC has publicly stated that he believes certain DeFi protocols and activities operating without regulatory licensing likely violates the CEA. Moreover, in June 2023, a federal judge ruled that the CFTC had sufficiently pleaded that a DAO operates a DeFi protocol that has not registered as a FCM and thereby illegally offers leveraged retail commodity transactions in digital assets, engages in activities only registered FCMs can perform, and has failed to adopt a customer identification program as part of a BSA compliance program, as required of FCMs, such that the judge granted the CFTC's motion for default judgment against the DAO. In an accompanying settled enforcement order, the CFTC found the two founders, as token holders who voted their DAO tokens to govern the DAO, personally liable for the DAO's violations of the CEA and regulations promulgated thereunder. While the scope of liability for persons associated with a DAO, or its accompanying DeFi protocol, are currently unclear notwithstanding the default judgment entered against the DAO, it is possible that regulatory agencies may consider other DeFi token holders, or users of a DeFi protocol, liable for potential violations of the DeFi protocol. Separately, in September 2024, the CFTC settled with Uniswap Labs, the developer of the Uniswap decentralized exchange, for illegally offering leveraged or margined retail commodity transactions in digital assets through a front-end interface operated by Uniswap Labs.

There has also been an increase in SEC oversight, at least under the prior administration, including reported SEC subpoenas of teams behind DeFi platforms, which indicates that the SEC believed DeFi activities may in themselves implicate federal securities laws. In April 2023, the SEC, under the prior administration, reopened the comment period and provided supplemental information for its proposed amendments to the definition of "exchange" under the 1934 Act. In the supplemental information, the SEC stated that it believed DeFi protocols, and the parties that develop them, could be exchanges subject to federal securities laws if they facilitate the trading of digital asset securities. In announcing the reopening, then Chair Gensler stated "calling yourself a DeFi platform is not an excuse to defy the securities laws." Although in March 2025 Acting SEC Chairman Uyeda said he had asked SEC staff for options on abandoning the digital assets-related elements of the proposal, it is not possible to predict how or when these developments will be resolved or what the impact on specific DeFi protocols will be. Because it is unclear both which digital assets on a DeFi platform may be deemed securities and which DeFi activities in themselves may implicate the federal securities laws, it is likely that the DeFi industry will face a prolonged period of regulatory uncertainty. It is possible that some DeFi protocols, including those using digital assets that we invest in, will be subjected to costly and burdensome compliance regimes or even prohibited outright.

In addition, traditional financial services intermediaries bear significant and ongoing costs to comply with financial services regulation, and individually or through trade associations may actively oppose legislative or regulatory efforts to accommodate DeFi activities that compete with their core service offerings. Traditional financial services intermediaries may instead actively encourage policymakers and regulatory authorities to take actions that impede the development and use of DeFi protocols. DeFi protocols that significantly improve on traditional financial services offerings by making transactions more efficient and inexpensive, including those using digital assets, can be expected to draw the most attention and potential opposition from traditional financial services intermediaries, the associations that represent them, and their legislative allies.

Further, most DeFi activities rely on users maintaining "self-hosted" wallets, and DeFi protocols generally do not engage in AML and know-your-customer ("KYC") or other customer identification and due diligence processes, each of which have raised concerns for regulators, including international standard-setting bodies such as the Financial Action Task Force.

Legislative bodies and regulators may be required to adapt their regulatory models to accommodate decentralized financial activities, or take novel steps to supervise, limit or even prohibit decentralized financial activities.

Any action taken by federal, state or international policymakers or regulators to address risks and perceived risks to the public or to the U.S. and other countries' financial systems from decentralized financial activities, or the threat of such action, could have a material adverse impact on one or more digital assets and therefore materially and adversely impact our investments, our revenue and the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

If a malicious actor or botnet obtains control of more than 50% of the processing power on a digital asset network, or otherwise obtains control over a digital asset network through its influence over core developers or otherwise, such actor or botnet could manipulate the blockchain of such digital asset to adversely affect the market price of our Ordinary Shares or our ability to operate.

If a malicious actor or botnet (a volunteer or hacked collection of computers controlled by networked software coordinating the actions of the computers) obtains a majority of hash rate on a proof-of-work system, or otherwise controls a sizeable portion of supply in a proof-of-stake system, it can maliciously disrupt the blockchain, either by halting functionality, censoring transactions, or even double-spending coins. If such an actor or botnet obtains a majority of the processing power dedicated to mining on a particular digital asset network, it may be able to alter the relevant blockchain on which transactions in that digital asset rely by constructing fraudulent blocks or preventing certain transactions from completing in a timely manner, or at all. The malicious actor or botnet could also control, exclude or modify the ordering of transactions. Although the malicious actor or botnet would not be able to generate new tokens or transactions using such control, it could “double-spend” its own tokens (i.e., spend the same tokens in more than one transaction) and prevent the confirmation of other users' transactions for so long as it maintained control. To the extent that such malicious actor or botnet did not yield its control of the processing power on the relevant digital asset network or the digital asset community did not reject the fraudulent blocks as malicious, reversing any changes made to the relevant blockchain may not be possible. Further, a malicious actor or botnet could create a flood of transactions in order to slow down the relevant digital asset network.

For example, in August 2020, the Ethereum Classic Network was the target of two double-spend attacks by an unknown actor or actors that gained more than 50% of the processing power of the Ethereum Classic Network. The attack resulted in reorganizations of the Ethereum Classic Blockchain that allowed the attacker or attackers to reverse previously recorded transactions in excess of over \$5.0 million and \$1.0 million.

In addition, in May 2019, the Bitcoin Cash network experienced a 51% attack when two large mining pools reversed a series of transactions in order to stop an unknown miner from taking advantage of a flaw in a recent Bitcoin Cash protocol upgrade. Although this particular attack was arguably benevolent, certain individuals believe it negatively impacts the Bitcoin Cash network.

Further, a malicious actor or botnet could create a flood of transactions in order to slow down the relevant digital asset network. For example, on June 2, 2018, the Horizen network was the target of a double-spend attack by an unknown actor that gained more than 50% of the processing power of the Horizen network. The attack was the result of delayed submission of blocks to the Horizen network. The core developers of Zen have since begun to implement mitigation procedures to significantly increase the difficulty of attacks of this nature by introducing a penalty for delayed block submissions.

The crossing of the 50% threshold indicates a greater risk that a single mining pool or small group of mining pools could exert authority over the validation of digital asset transactions, and this risk is heightened if over 50% of the processing power on the network falls within the jurisdiction of a single governmental authority. To the extent that such events occur on the network of a digital asset that we hold, if the network participants, including any core developers and administrators of mining pools, do not ensure greater

decentralization of mining processing power of such network, the feasibility of a malicious actor obtaining control of the processing power on such network will increase, which may adversely affect our business.

More generally, the practice of Maximum Extractable Value (“MEV”) has become standard and widespread across proof-of-stake-based smart contracting platforms like Ethereum. MEV also refers to “Miner Extractable Value” for proof-of-work-based platforms like the Bitcoin network. MEV is the practice by which miners and validators exploit their role in a particular digital asset network in order to extract value from transactors by censoring, frontrunning, backrunning or otherwise executing arbitrage strategies against transactors. MEV can reduce the effectiveness of certain blockchain transactions and in turn increase the cost of transacting on networks, which may discourage users from transacting on such networks altogether. There are currently no means to completely mitigate the effects of MEV, and to the extent that we transact on these blockchains, whether for proprietary purposes or on behalf of our clients, we may be unable to protect ourselves or our clients from the effects or impacts of MEV, which could include a reduction in the speed, quality and/or security of our trades. Furthermore, if any one digital asset network’s user experience is harmed at scale, the value of the digital assets carried on that network could decline. The occurrence of any of the aforementioned risks associated with MEV could adversely affect the value of our transactions and investments, our ability to operate efficiently and the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

A malicious actor may also obtain control over the Bitcoin network through its influence over core developers by gaining direct control over a core developer or an otherwise influential programmer. To the extent that the Bitcoin ecosystem does not grow, the possibility that a malicious actor may be able to obtain control of the processing power on the Bitcoin network in this manner will remain heightened.

Any of the above events could materially and adversely affect certain of our investments and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us.

Any inability to maintain adequate relationships with affiliates, third-party banks and trading venues with respect to, and any inability to settle customer trades related to, our cryptocurrency offerings, may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on our affiliates, third-party banks and trading venues to provide our cryptocurrency products and services to our customers. The cryptocurrency market operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The cryptocurrency market does not have a centralized clearinghouse, and transactions in cryptocurrencies rely on direct settlements between third parties after trades are executed. Accordingly, we rely on our affiliates and third-party banks to facilitate cash settlements between customers and us and rely on the ability of our trading venues to complete cryptocurrency settlements. In addition, we must maintain cash assets in our bank accounts sufficient to meet the working capital needs of our business, which includes deploying available working capital to facilitate cash settlements between us and our customers or us and our trading venues. If our affiliates, third-party banks or trading venues have operational failures and cannot perform and facilitate our routine cash and cryptocurrency settlement transactions, we will be unable to support normal cryptocurrency trading operations and these disruptions could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, if we fail to maintain cash assets in our bank accounts sufficient to meet the working capital needs of our business and necessary to complete routine cash settlements related to our trading activity, such failure could impair our ability to support normal trading operations and these disruptions could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may also be harmed by the loss of any of our banking partners and trading venues. As a result of the many regulations applicable to cryptocurrencies, the risks of digital assets generally, and pressure from their regulators, many financial institutions have decided or been forced, and other financial institutions may in the future decide, to not provide bank accounts (or access to bank accounts), payments services or

other financial services to companies providing cryptocurrency products, including us. Similarly, a number of such companies have had their existing bank accounts closed by their banks. Banks may refuse to provide bank accounts and other banking services to digital asset-related companies, including us, for a number of reasons, such as perceived compliance risks or costs. Galaxy has in the past held accounts at Silvergate Bank and Signature Bank. We have diverse U.S. banking relationships, with most of our deposits at large, systemically important financial institutions. Although Galaxy did not experience any losses or other material impact from our banking relationships with Silvergate Bank and Signature Bank, any inability to procure or keep banking services would have a material and adverse effect on us. Similarly, continued general banking difficulties may decrease the utility or value of digital assets or harm public perception of those assets. In addition to banks, other third-party service providers including accountants, lawyers and insurance providers may also decline to provide services to companies engaged in digital asset-related businesses because of the perceived risk profile associated with such businesses or the lack of regulatory certainty. Consequently, if we or our trading venues cannot maintain sufficient relationships with the banks that provide these services, banking regulators restrict or prohibit banking of cryptocurrency businesses, or if these banks impose significant operational restrictions, it may be difficult for us to find alternative business partners for our cryptocurrency offerings, which may result in a disruption of our business and could have an adverse impact on our reputation, business, investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets, the value of any investment in us, financial condition and results of operations.

Competing industries may have more influence with policymakers than the digital asset industry, which could lead to the adoption of laws and regulations that are harmful to the digital asset industry and our business.

The cryptoeconomy is relatively novel and until recently did not have the same access to policymakers and lobbying organizations in many jurisdictions compared to industries with which digital assets may be seen to compete, such as banking, payments and consumer finance. Competitors from other, more established industries may have greater access to and influence with governmental officials and regulators and may be successful in persuading these policymakers that digital assets require heightened levels of regulation compared to the regulation of traditional financial services. As a result, new laws and regulations may be proposed and adopted in the United States and elsewhere, or existing laws and regulations may be interpreted in new ways, that disfavor or impose compliance burdens on the cryptoeconomy or digital asset platforms, which could adversely impact the digital assets in which we invest and therefore the value of any investment in our business.

As digital assets have grown in both popularity and market size, various U.S. federal, state, and local and foreign governmental organizations, consumer agencies and public advocacy groups have been examining the operations of cryptocurrency networks, users and platforms, with a focus on how digital assets can be used to launder the proceeds of illegal activities, fund criminal or terrorist enterprises, and the safety and soundness of platforms and other service providers that hold digital assets for users. Many of these entities have called for heightened regulatory oversight, and have issued consumer advisories describing the risks posed by digital assets to users and investors.

For instance, on September 16, 2022, the U.S. Treasury and Justice Departments released regulatory and legislative recommendations and priorities to address illicit finance risks connected to the digital assets ecosystem, following President Biden's executive order on the regulation of digital assets. The reports reflect the proactive posture that both the U.S. Treasury and Justice Departments have taken towards the enforcement and implementation of AML standards in the digital asset ecosystem. As part of its AML efforts, the FCA requires cryptoasset businesses to be duly registered with the FCA under the Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017. The FCA has also introduced rules to address harm to retail customers arising from the sale of derivatives and

exchange-traded notes that reference certain types of cryptoassets, contending that they are “ill-suited” to retail consumers due to extreme volatility, valuation challenges and association with financial crimes. The rules, which entered into force on January 6, 2021, prohibit the sale, marketing and distribution to retail clients in the U.K. of derivatives and exchange traded notes that reference certain types of unregulated, transferable cryptoassets. The prohibition applies to investment firms, credit institutions and branches in the U.K. of third-country firms that market (among others), distribute or sell digital asset-derivatives or digital asset trading platform traded notes in, or from, the U.K. to retail clients. Many types of cryptoassets, including popular cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, are also subject to the U.K.’s financial promotions regime. It is a criminal offense for these products to be marketed in the U.K. unless the relevant financial promotion has been approved by an FCA authorized firm or an exemption applies. The exemptions are narrow and will generally only be available to sophisticated investors. The FCA is currently finalizing additional rules in this space and is likely to introduce new requirements on industry participants in fiscal years 2025 to 2026, including new regulations for stablecoin providers and cryptocurrency trading venues.

We currently offer services involving, and expect to continue to support, certain smart contract-based digital assets. If the underlying smart contracts for these protocols do not operate as expected, they could lose value and our business could be adversely affected.

We currently offer services involving, and expect to continue to support, various digital assets that represent units of value on smart contracts deployed on a third party blockchain. Smart contracts are programs that store and transfer value and execute automatically when certain conditions are met. Since smart contracts typically cannot be stopped or reversed, vulnerabilities in their programming and design can have damaging, and even permanent, ramifications. For instance, in April 2018, a batch overflow bug was found in many Ethereum-based ERC20-compatible smart contract tokens that allowed hackers to create a large number of smart contract tokens, causing multiple digital asset platforms worldwide to shut down ERC20-compatible token trading. Similarly, in March 2020, a design flaw in the MakerDAO smart contract caused forced liquidations of digital assets at significantly discounted prices, resulting in millions of dollars of losses to users who had deposited digital assets into the smart contract. If any such vulnerabilities or flaws come to fruition, smart contract-based digital assets may suffer negative publicity, be exposed to security vulnerabilities, decline significantly in value, and lose liquidity over a short period of time. As smart contract-based digital assets continue to develop and evolve, we may be subject to unintended or unforeseen regulatory risks and regulatory actions, which may be inconsistently applied across jurisdictions.

In some cases, smart contracts can be controlled by one or more “admin keys” or users with special privileges, or “super users.” These users have the ability to unilaterally make changes to the smart contract, enable or disable features on the smart contract, change how the smart contract receives external inputs and data, and make other changes to the smart contract. For smart contracts that hold a pool of assets, these users may also be able to extract funds from the pool, liquidate assets held in the pool, or take other actions that decrease the value of the assets held by the smart contract in reserves. Even for digital assets that have adopted a decentralized governance mechanism, such as smart contracts that are governed by the holders of a governance token, such governance tokens can be concentrated in the hands of a small group of core community members, who would be able to make similar changes unilaterally to the smart contract. If any such super user or group of core members unilaterally make adverse changes to a smart contract, the design, functionality, features and value of the smart contract, its related digital assets may be harmed. In addition, assets held by the smart contract in reserves may be stolen, misused, burnt, locked up or otherwise become unusable and irrecoverable. These super users can also become targets of hackers and malicious attackers. If an attacker is able to access or obtain the super user privileges of a smart contract, or if a smart contract’s super-users or core community members take actions that adversely affects the smart contract, our customers who hold and transact in the affected digital assets may experience decreased functionality and value of the applicable digital assets, up to and including a total loss of the value of such digital assets.

Although we do not control these smart contracts, any such events could cause customers to seek damages against us for their losses, result in reputational damage to us, or in other ways adversely impact our business.

We currently engage in transactions on DeFi protocols involving the provision of and access to liquidity of various types of digital assets using liquidity pools, which subjects us to a number of risks and uncertainties, each of which could adversely affect our business.

We currently engage in transactions on DeFi protocols involving the provision of and access to liquidity of various types of digital assets using liquidity pools. Liquidity pools enable borrowing, lending, and trading of digital assets directly with smart contract platforms. Interacting with smart contracts is subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could adversely affect our business. In addition, liquidity pools are relatively new and do not appear to be subject to specific regulation in the same manner as traditional trading platforms. Furthermore, while some digital asset trading platforms provide information regarding their ownership structure, management teams, private key management, hot/cold storage policies, capitalization, corporate practices and regulatory compliance, the creators of liquidity pools within DeFi protocols typically do not. Such lack of transparency could result in us underestimating or otherwise misunderstanding the functionality of a specific liquidity pool and thus increase the risk of a potential loss in balances, which could include the loss of a material portion of the value of the digital assets we own or lend using such liquidity pools. Such loss could also be incurred through a bad actor taking advantage of the underlying smart contract's operations, which could involve manipulating the DeFi protocol's underlying digital assets or the pricing of trading pairs of digital assets. As a result, some DeFi protocols and liquidity pools may be used beyond their intended use case for fraud or other dishonest or illicit behaviors.

Liquidity pools generally do not seek to, or cannot, comply with regulation in a similar manner as digital asset trading platforms or regulated trading platforms, such as national securities exchanges or designated contract markets. As a result, the marketplace may lose confidence in unregulated liquidity pools and DeFi protocols, including prominent liquidity pools and DeFi protocols we use. Because liquidity pools use Automated Market Makers ("AMMs"), which allows for continuous trading based on supply and demand dynamics, a loss of confidence in a given DeFi protocol or liquidity pool could materially impact the price of digital assets within that DeFi protocol or liquidity pool. In addition, when digital assets are sent to a liquidity pool, they are provided at a set ratio with the goal of ensuring liquidity for trading at all times. The pricing of assets within the pools is determined algorithmically based on the balance of assets in those pools. Any changes in prices of digital assets in liquidity pools could lead to temporary losses, commonly referred to as impermanent loss. Impermanent loss occurs when the value of digital assets in a liquidity pool diverges from their initial ratio and may diverge from other market prices for such digital assets, such that holding the liquidity provider token representing a share in the liquidity pool may be worth less than simply holding the underlying assets directly. Furthermore, using liquidity pools may sometimes require us to lock digital assets in smart contracts. As a result, we may not be able to quickly unlock such digital assets and sell them, whether in response to a vulnerability or price volatility, or at a time when we may otherwise desire liquidity for any number of reasons.

Additionally, market fluctuations affect the value of rewards that we can earn when engaging in yield farming. As a relatively new phenomenon, the prices of digital assets that are subject to yield farming can be extremely volatile. The volatility of such digital assets itself causes a risk that our positions in liquidity pools become liquidated if we have borrowed from liquidity pools against a digital asset that decreases in value and we cannot provide enough additional collateral in time prior to automatic liquidation being triggered. Also, a single event or exploit within one relevant DeFi protocol or liquidity pool can trigger a cascading effect across multiple platforms, causing widespread selling activity and further exacerbating volatility.

Yield farming and the use of liquidity pools is also subject to regulatory uncertainty. Yield farming typically involves a number of different transactions and interactions with multiple protocols (lending, borrowing, and receiving digital assets that represent a share of a liquidity pool) that may individually or taken together fall under the purview of a number of state or federal regulatory authorities. However, the extent to which any such regulation applies to these activities remains an area of significant uncertainty. Because there is uncertainty regarding how yield farming, liquidity pools and DeFi protocols should be regulated, and the extent to which such activities are subject to existing regulations, participating in such activities poses heightened regulatory concerns. See “—*DeFi protocols and digital assets used in DeFi protocols pose heightened regulatory concerns even beyond those that face digital asset networks and digital assets generally.*”

The value of NFTs, any investment in NFTs, and the regulation of NFTs are uncertain and may subject us to unforeseeable risks.

We have developed and invest, directly and indirectly through our sponsored funds, in NFTs. We also invest in companies that create and support NFTs. NFTs are unique, one-of-a-kind digital assets made possible by certain digital asset network protocols. Because of their non-fungible nature, NFTs introduce digital scarcity and have become popular as online “collectibles,” similar to physical rare collectible items, such as trading cards or art. Like real world collectibles, the value of NFTs may be prone to “boom and bust” cycles as popularity increases and subsequently subsides. Certain metadata pertaining to NFTs or the collectible itself (such as digital art) represented by the NFT may be stored “offchain,” (i.e., not on a decentralized digital asset network). If the entity behind an NFT project or its third-party hosting service or platform ceases hosting relevant data relating to NFTs, such NFTs may become worthless. If any of these events were to occur, it could adversely affect the value of certain of our future investments and strategies. In addition, because NFTs generally rely on the same types of underlying technologies as digital assets, most risks applicable to digital assets (including phishing, hacking, blockchain risks) are also applicable to NFTs and hence any investment into NFTs will be subject to general digital assets risks as described elsewhere in these risk factors. We have also developed and released our own NFTs. Prior to developing and releasing an NFT we consult external legal counsel to gain comfort that the NFTs we develop and release are not securities under the federal securities laws. However, we recognize that the application of the securities laws to NFTs is particularly uncertain, as most guidance related to the application of the federal securities laws to digital assets has been applied to more fungible forms of digital assets, such as cryptocurrencies. Any determination that the NFTs we develop and release are securities under the federal securities laws would adversely affect us. See “— *A determination that a digital asset is a ‘security’, or that an activity in which we engage involves a ‘securities transaction’ for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could adversely affect the value of that digital asset and potentially digital assets generally, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares.*”

Private keys are required to access or transfer cryptocurrencies held in custody for GPL and GPL customers and the loss or destruction of such private keys may cause complete loss of the ability to retrieve or transfer such cryptocurrencies. If our custodian is unable to access the private keys and any backups thereto or if it experiences a cybersecurity breach, hack or other data loss that would restrict its ability to access any cryptocurrencies held in custody, we could become subject to reputational harm, legal claims, regulatory scrutiny, and other losses.

Cryptocurrency assets are typically controlled by the holder of the unique private key for the cryptocurrency wallet in which the cryptocurrency assets are held. While public addresses are generally published when used in a transaction on a blockchain, private keys are required to access, retrieve or transfer the cryptocurrency assets in the wallet. Therefore, protection and safekeeping of private keys is necessary to prevent unauthorized third party access to or control over the cryptocurrency assets held in a cryptocurrency

wallet. The custodian for digital assets stored on behalf of GPL or GPL customers maintains at all times at least one backup set of keys for this wallet. If any of the private keys for these wallets are stolen, destroyed, lost or otherwise compromised or unavailable, and if the backup versions of these private keys are not available at the time or have been otherwise stolen or compromised, our custodian will not be able to access the digital assets held in the omnibus wallets. Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies and digital assets, including wallets and other blockchain technologies, can be hacked or otherwise subject to security breaches and other malicious activities, which may result in, among other things, malicious actors obtaining the ability to retrieve, transfer and otherwise misappropriate the digital assets held in custody for GPL and GPL customers. Destruction, loss or theft of private keys for, or hack or other compromise or unavailability of, the wallets holding digital assets held for GPL and GPL customers could adversely affect customers' ability to retrieve, access or transfer the digital asset, could require the relevant custodian to pay reimbursements to customers and/or other third parties for their losses, and could subject such custodian to significant liabilities and financial losses in addition to losing trust of customers and other market participants. For these reasons, any destruction, loss or theft of private keys due to a hack, misconduct or error, or any other compromise of the security and confidentiality of the private keys for the cryptocurrency wallets holding digital assets could harm our brand and reputation, could result in significant legal liability or other financial losses, and could adversely impact our business.

Risks Related to Regulation, Information Systems and Privacy Matters

The financial services industry is subject to government regulation in the United States, and our failure or inability to comply with these regulations or regulatory action against us could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition or business.

The financial services industry is among the most extensively regulated industries in the United States. We operate an investment advisor and broker-dealer, each of which is subject to a specific and extensive regulatory scheme. In addition, our subsidiary GDL has submitted to the NFA the forms necessary to register as a CFTC-regulated swap dealer. As such, Galaxy DBL, LLC is, and GDL is expected to become, subject to regulatory requirements under the Commodity Exchange Act, CFTC regulations and NFA bylaws and regulations. We are subject to numerous state and federal laws and regulations of general application. It is very difficult to predict the future impact of the legislative and regulatory requirements affecting our business and our clients' businesses.

Our businesses may require regulatory licenses and qualifications that we do not currently have and that may be costly and time-consuming to obtain and, if obtained, may subsequently be revoked. Although we have the authorizations and licenses that we believe are necessary to operate our business in all material respects, with respect to certain jurisdictions, we take the view that we are not conducting regulated activities requiring specific licenses. We acknowledge that relevant regulators in such jurisdictions may take a different view, and changes in regulators' interpretation of existing licensing statutes or regulations, or disagreement by a regulatory authority with our interpretation of such statutes or regulations, could require additional registrations or licenses, limit certain of our business activities until they are appropriately licensed, and expose us to financial penalties or other non-monetary penalties, or could damage our reputation. We consult with external counsel regarding changes in the relevant laws or regulations and refresh our assessment on a regular basis.

Our subsidiary GDCM LP is registered as an "investment adviser" with the SEC under the Advisers Act and is regulated thereunder. GDCM LP, and certain affiliates, also manage several funds that do not invest in securities and therefore GDCM LP, and such affiliates, do not manage such funds in a registered investment adviser capacity. GDCM LP also intends to provide advice to funds that are registered as "investment companies" under the Investment Company Act. Moreover, the Advisers Act mandates that if a registered adviser has custody of client funds and securities, it must maintain them with a Qualified

Custodian. Given the characteristics of digital assets and the relative immaturity of the asset class, there are limited numbers of Qualified Custodians available at this time (if any) and there can be no assurance that we will ourselves qualify as, or be successful in maintaining client funds and securities with, a Qualified Custodian. Difficulties in finding a Qualified Custodian could have a material adverse effect on the asset management business, including potentially causing it to liquidate a substantial portion of our asset management portfolio. There is also a risk that the SEC determines that certain custodians used are not, regardless of their representations to the contrary, Qualified Custodians, which would potentially require the asset management group to move certain digital assets and/or subject it to regulatory action. The uncertainty and potential difficulties associated with this question and related questions could materially and adversely affect our asset management business. The Advisers Act and the Investment Company Act, together with related regulations and interpretations of the SEC, impose numerous obligations and restrictions on investment advisers and mutual funds, including requirements relating to the safekeeping of client funds and securities, limitations on advertising, disclosure and reporting obligations, prohibitions on fraudulent activities, restrictions on certain transactions between an adviser and its clients, and between a mutual fund and its advisers and affiliates, and other detailed operating requirements, as well as general fiduciary obligations.

Our subsidiary Galaxy DBL, LLC is a CFTC-regulated commodity trading advisor and commodity pool operator and is a member of the NFA. In addition, our subsidiary GDL has submitted to the NFA the forms necessary to register as a CFTC-regulated swap dealer. As such, Galaxy DBL, LLC is, and GDL is expected to become, subject to regulatory requirements under the Commodity Exchange Act, CFTC regulations and NFA bylaws and regulations. These include disclosure, recordkeeping, cybersecurity and reporting requirements, restrictions on advertising, registration and licensing of certain personnel and conduct and anti-fraud requirements, among others. Failure to comply with these regulations could result in injunctions, cease and desist orders, as well as civil monetary penalties, fines, and disgorgement, as well as reputational harm. In addition, Galaxy's customers may face additional costs for transactions with Galaxy (such as certain requirements related to margin posting and collection) that may make those customers less willing to trade swaps with Galaxy.

GDP and GSL, our broker-dealer subsidiaries, are subject to regulatory restrictions and requirements imposed by the SEC, FINRA, state securities regulators, and other relevant governmental authorities and self-regulatory organizations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. U.S. government agencies and self-regulatory organizations, including U.S. state securities commissions, are empowered to enforce the regulatory restrictions and requirements applicable to us and conduct administrative proceedings that can result in censure, fine, the issuance of cease-and-desist orders or the suspension or expulsion of a broker-dealer from registration or membership. GDP is registered, and GSL is in the process of registering, as a broker-dealer in 53 U.S. states and territories. Each of GDP and GSL are members of, and are subject to periodic examinations and investigations by, FINRA. Further, GDP and GSL are subject to the Bank Secrecy Act, as amended by the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, and the implementing regulations thereunder, which require financial institutions, including broker-dealers, to establish AML compliance programs, file suspicious activity and other reports with the U.S. government and maintain certain records. Broker-dealers and mutual funds must also implement related customer identification procedures and beneficial ownership identification procedures.

Our KYC and onboarding processes are designed to verify the identity of our customers, manage associated risks and prevent offers and sales of some digital assets and other products and services to certain persons, it is nevertheless possible that customers could intentionally and fraudulently provide us with false information, act contrary to, or otherwise circumvent, our KYC and onboarding policies or procedures. Any improper provision of false information or circumvention of our KYC policies or procedures could result in unintended offering or sale of our services and products to parties that we intend to restrict from our

services or products and one or more regulators deeming our KYC policies and procedures inadequate and not in compliance with relevant laws and regulations. We also have policies and procedures relating to the safeguarding of digital assets, which are designed to prevent conflicts of interest, including the comingling of assets. Any circumvention or failure of our policies could, among other things, require changes to our business practices and scope of operations or harm our reputation, which, in turn could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or business.

Our subsidiary GalaxyOne Prime LLC (formerly known as Galaxy Digital Prime Services LLC) is registered as a money service business with FinCEN and has money transmitter licenses in a number of states in order to effect aspects of its trading business. GalaxyOne Prime NY LLC, which has applied for a BitLicense and a money transmitter license in New York State, also recently became a FinCEN-registered money services business. As a money services business, GPL is subject to the applicable anti-money laundering rules and any other laws and regulations applicable to a money services business. Furthermore, a number of U.S. states have adopted specific statutory provisions, or have issued guidance, regarding the treatment of virtual currencies under the money transmitter requirements of that U.S. state, and California has enacted the DFAL, which will come into effect on July 1, 2025, that is broadly similar to the BitLicense regulation in New York State.

In addition, due to our business activities, we are subject to, or as a result of the Reorganization, may soon become subject to, ongoing examinations, oversight, and reviews by U.S. federal and state regulators, and financial service regulators, which each have broad discretion to audit and examine our business. We are periodically subject to audits and examinations by these regulatory authorities. As a result of findings from these audits and examinations, regulators have, are, and may in the future require us to take certain actions, including amending, updating, or revising our compliance measures from time to time, limiting the kinds of customers which we provide services to, changing, terminating, or delaying the introduction of our existing or new product and services, and undertaking further external audits or being subject to further regulatory scrutiny. We have received, and may in the future receive, examination reports citing violations of rules and regulations, inadequacies in existing compliance programs, and requiring us to enhance certain practices with respect to our compliance program, including due diligence, monitoring, training, reporting, and recordkeeping. Implementing appropriate measures to properly remediate these examination findings may require us to incur significant costs, and if we fail to properly remediate any of these examination findings, we could face civil litigation, significant fines, damage awards, forced removal of certain employees including members of our executive team, barring of certain employees from participating in our business in whole or in part, revocation of existing licenses, limitations on existing and new products and services, reputational harm, negative impact to our existing relationships with regulators, exposure to criminal liability, or other regulatory consequences. Further, should strict legal and regulatory requirements and additional regulatory investigations and enforcement occur or intensify, it may continue to result in changes to our business, as well as increased costs, and supervision and examination for both ourselves and our agents and service providers. Moreover, new laws, regulations, or interpretations may result in additional litigation, regulatory investigations, and enforcement or other actions, including preventing or delaying us from offering certain products or services offered by our competitors or could impact how we offer such products and services. Adverse changes to, or our failure to comply with, any laws and regulations have had, and may continue to have, an adverse effect on our reputation and brand and our business, operating results, and financial condition. Such additional requirements could cause us to incur extraordinary expenses, possibly materially and adversely affecting our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us.

All of the foregoing laws and regulations, as well as any other laws and regulations we are or may become subject to, are complex and we are required to expend significant resources to monitor and maintain our compliance with such laws and regulations. It is also possible that a new Administration and a new Congress in the United States implements new laws and regulations that we may be required to expend significant

resources on understanding and complying with. Any failure on our part to comply with these and other applicable laws and regulations could result in regulatory fines, suspensions of personnel or other sanctions, including revocation of our registration or that of our subsidiaries as an investment adviser, broker-dealer, commodity pool operator, commodity trading adviser, swap dealer (if and when granted) or trust company, as the case may be, which could, among other things, require changes to our business practices and scope of operations or harm our reputation, which, in turn could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or business.

In addition, financial services regulation is constantly changing, and new laws or regulations, or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations, could have a materially adverse impact on our ability to operate as currently intended, or require us to obtain additional or newly-created registrations or licenses in the future and cause us to incur significant expense in order to ensure compliance. It is not currently clear to what extent federal and state financial services regulators will continue enforcing existing laws, regulations, and rules and will continue to enhance their supervisory expectations regarding the management of legal and regulatory compliance risks. These regulatory changes and uncertainties make our business planning more difficult and could result in changes to our business model and potentially adversely impact our results of operations.

Proposals to change the statutes affecting financial services companies are frequently introduced in Congress and state legislatures that, if enacted, may affect their operating environment and the registrations or licenses Galaxy requires in substantial and unpredictable ways. In addition, numerous federal and state regulators have the authority to promulgate or change regulations that could have a similar effect. We cannot determine with any degree of certainty whether any such legislative or regulatory proposals will be enacted and, if enacted, the ultimate impact that any such potential legislation or implementing regulations, or any such potential regulatory actions by federal or state regulators, would have upon our business.

New laws, regulations, policy or changes in enforcement of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business, or reexamination of current practices, could adversely impact our profitability, limit our ability to continue existing or pursue new business activities, require us to change certain of our business practices or the registrations or licenses we are required to hold or obtain, affect retention of key personnel, or expose us to additional costs (including increased compliance costs and/or customer remediation). These changes also may require us to invest significant resources, and devote significant management attention, to make any necessary changes and could adversely affect our business.

Our and our third-party service providers' failure to safeguard and manage our and our customers' funds and digital assets could adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

We may from time to time deposit, transfer and hold in custody with third-party custodians customer funds and digital assets. Our policies, procedures, operational controls and controls over financial reporting are designed to protect us from material risks surrounding commingling of assets, conflicts of interest and the safeguarding of digital assets and customer funds deposited, transferred or held in custody with third-party custodians across jurisdictions. In addition, our security technology is designed to prevent, detect, and mitigate inappropriate access to our systems, by internal or external threats.

Furthermore, our KYC and onboarding processes are designed to verify the identity of our customers, manage associated risks and prevent offers and sales of some digital assets and other products and services to certain persons. We have tailored our AML and KYC protocols to each of our business lines. For our Asset Management business, there are two main processes and protocols utilized by our funds: the majority of our funds outsource AML and KYC to an industry-standard fund administrator, which requires all investors to undergo a diligence process similar to that of broker dealers, while our other funds rely on a combination of in-house personnel and an external fund administrator, with in-house personnel collecting

documentation required for investor onboarding for the external fund administrator, which performs AML diligence using those materials. For the balance sheet venture investments line of our Asset Management business, which covers investments made with our firm capital, we utilize a combination of background checks and representations and warranties, whereby we initially conduct background checks on relevant parties and may perform additional procedures, such as obtaining representations and warranties, as a result of our assessment of such background checks. For our Global Markets segment, including the Trading and Investment Banking businesses, we apply different AML and KYC policies and procedures to sub-segments; for example, our counterparty-facing Trading businesses have their own separate AML and KYC regimes, which are handled in-house and modeled after policies similar to the robust procedures that apply to money services businesses. Investment Banking follows AML and KYC policies as outlined by FINRA as a registered broker-dealer. While we do not have one comprehensive set of policies and procedures that apply across this segment, the protocols that are in place are designed to comply with customer due diligence requirements and to address the specific needs of our counterparty-facing and advisory businesses. Our Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment operates similarly, with separate AML and KYC regimes applying to hosting clients and mining finance clients within our Mining business, with such in-house regimes being modeled after the procedures that apply to money services businesses and complying with customer due diligence requirements. We do not have a formal policy in place for our GK8 business, but rather deal with any diligence needs on a case-by-case basis consistent with the level of robustness that we apply to our other business lines. We believe we have developed and maintained administrative, technical, and physical safeguards designed to comply with applicable legal requirements and industry standards.

As our business continues to grow, we must continue to strengthen our associated internal controls and ensure that our third-party custodians and other service providers do the same. Our success and the success of our product offerings require significant confidence in our and our third-party service providers' ability to properly custody and manage digital asset balances and handle large and growing transaction volumes and amounts of customer funds. In addition, we are dependent on our third-party service providers' operations, liquidity, and financial condition for the proper custody, maintenance, use and safekeeping of these customer assets. Any material failure by us or such third-party service providers to maintain the necessary controls, policies, safeguarding procedures, perceived or otherwise, or to manage the digital assets we or they hold for or on behalf of our customers or for our own investment and operating purposes could also adversely impact our business, operating results, and financial condition. Further, any material failure by us or our third-party service providers to maintain the necessary controls or to manage customer digital assets and funds appropriately and in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements could result in reputational harm, significant financial losses, lead customers to discontinue or reduce their use of our and our third-party service providers' products and services, and result in significant penalties and fines and additional restrictions, which could adversely impact our business, operating results, and financial condition. For a further discussion of our policies and operational controls with respect to safeguarding our digital assets, see "*Description of the Business—Safeguarding of digital assets.*"

In furtherance of our goal of safekeeping customer assets, our Galaxy Prime customer agreements provide that UCC Article 8 is applicable to the customer's digital assets that are credited to the customer's account with Galaxy and custodied in omnibus custodial accounts in Galaxy Prime's name for the benefit of its customers at one or more third party custodians appointed by Galaxy Prime. Further, the Galaxy Prime agreement with the customer contains language expressly stating that all property and assets held by Galaxy in customer accounts on Galaxy books and records, including without limitation digital assets and cash, will be treated as "financial assets" for the purpose of Article 8 of the NY UCC. UCC Article 8 provides that financial assets held through an intermediary are not property of such intermediary and are not subject to the claims of its general creditors. In light of UCC Article 8, we believe that a court should not treat such digital assets as part of our general estate in the case of an insolvency of the relevant entity (except to the extent such digital assets are removed from the customer's account pursuant to rehypothecation or similar

arrangements that may be set forth in our customer documents); however, due to the novelty of digital assets, there can be no certainty as to a court's determination in such circumstances. In addition, following the issuance of SAB 121 in May 2022, certain third-party custodians disclosed that customers could be treated as general unsecured creditors in bankruptcy proceedings. As such, there is a risk that Galaxy assets or digital assets held in omnibus custodial accounts in Galaxy Prime's name for the benefit of its customers at third-party custodians may be considered to be the property of any relevant bankruptcy estate and, in the event of a bankruptcy, the digital assets held in custody with third-party custodians for Galaxy or on behalf of our customers could be subject to bankruptcy proceedings and such customers could be treated as general unsecured creditors.

Furthermore, it is possible that hackers, employees or service providers acting contrary to our or our third-party custodians' policies, or others could circumvent these safeguards to improperly access our systems or documents, or the systems or documents of our third-party service providers or agents, and improperly access, obtain and misuse customer digital assets and funds. The methods used to obtain unauthorized access, disable, or degrade service or sabotage systems are also constantly changing and evolving and may be difficult to anticipate or detect for long periods of time. Our and our third-party custodians' insurance coverage for such impropriety is limited and may not cover the extent of loss nor the nature of such loss, in which case we may be liable for the full amount of losses suffered, which could be greater than all of our assets. Our and our third-party custodians' ability to maintain insurance is also subject to the insurance carriers' ongoing underwriting criteria. Any loss of customer funds or digital assets could result in a subsequent lapse in insurance coverage, which could cause a substantial business disruption, adverse reputational impact, inability to compete with our competitors, and regulatory investigations, inquiries, or actions. Additionally, transactions undertaken through electronic channels may create risks of fraud, hacking, unauthorized access or acquisition, and other deceptive practices. Any security incident resulting in a compromise of customer assets could result in substantial costs to us and require us to notify impacted customers, and in some cases regulators, of a possible or actual incident, expose us to regulatory enforcement actions, including substantial fines, limit our ability to provide services, subject us to litigation, significant financial losses and adversely impact our brand, reputation, business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Our operations are reliant on technology provided by third parties which are out of our direct control.

Certain strategies and critical aspects of our operations are reliant on technology, including hardware, software and telecommunications systems. Significant parts of the technology used in the management of each client may be provided by third parties and are therefore beyond our direct control. Forecasting, trade execution, data gathering, risk management, portfolio management, information technology infrastructure and support, compliance and accounting systems all are designed to depend upon a high degree of automation and computerization. Although we seek, on an ongoing basis, to ensure adequate backups of software and hardware where possible and will attempt to conduct adequate due diligence and monitoring of providers, if such efforts are unsuccessful or inadequate, software or hardware errors or failures may result in errors, data loss and/or failures in trade execution, risk management, portfolio management, compliance or accounting. Errors or failures may also result in the inaccuracy of data and reporting or the unavailability of data or vulnerability of data to the risk of loss or theft. Errors may occur gradually and once in the code may be very hard to detect and can potentially affect results over a long period of time. If an unforeseeable software or hardware malfunction or problem is caused by a defect, virus or other outside force, a client may be materially adversely affected.

In particular, we may rely on cloud (including private and public cloud-based) technology for certain operations, including data storage. Cloud-based technology, like any electronic data storage or processing technology, is not fail-safe. It may be subject to certain defects, failures or interruptions of service beyond our direct control. It is also possible that such technology could be compromised by a third party, including

through the use of malicious software or programs, such as viruses, which may expose the Company and a client to theft (of data or other assets) and/or significant business interruption. In addition, a software provider may cease operations or be relatively thinly capitalized and our and a client's ability to be made whole after any loss may be compromised as a result.

Legislative or regulatory changes or actions by the U.S. Congress or any U.S. federal or state agencies could restrict the use of one or more digital assets, the ability to enter into transactions referencing digital assets, validating or mining activity, the operation of digital asset networks or digital asset trading platforms in a manner that adversely affects our business.

As digital assets have grown in both popularity and market size, the U.S. Congress and a number of U.S. federal and state agencies and self-regulatory organizations (including FinCEN, OFAC, SEC, CFTC, FINRA, NFA, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the IRS, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the FDIC, the Federal Reserve and state financial institution and securities regulators) have been examining the operations of digital asset networks, digital asset users and the digital asset markets, with particular focus on the extent to which digital assets can be misused to launder the proceeds of illegal activities, evade sanctions, or fund criminal or terrorist enterprises, and generally the safety and soundness of digital asset trading platforms and other service providers that hold digital assets for users. Many of these regulatory bodies have issued consumer advisories regarding the risks posed by digital assets to investors. Ongoing and future regulatory actions with respect to digital assets generally or any digital asset that we hold or invest in may alter, perhaps to a materially adverse extent, the nature of an investment in us or our ability to continue to operate.

At times, the leadership of the SEC, at least under the prior administration, took the view that the digital asset ecosystem requires more explicit regulatory oversight and that the SEC should have more explicit regulatory authority over the digital asset ecosystem. For example, in August 2021, the former Chair of the SEC stated that he believed investors using digital asset trading platforms are not adequately protected, and that activities on the platforms can implicate the securities laws, commodities laws and banking laws, raising a number of issues related to protecting investors and consumers, guarding against illicit activity, and ensuring financial stability. The former Chair repeatedly expressed a need for the SEC to have additional authorities to prevent transactions, products, and platforms from “falling between regulatory cracks,” as well as for more resources to protect investors in “this growing and volatile sector.” The Chair called for federal legislation centering on digital asset trading, lending, and decentralized finance platforms, seeking “additional plenary authority” to write rules for digital asset trading and lending. The former Chair then stated that he believed the law as applied to digital assets and digital asset market participants is clear and that there is no need for additional explicit authorities. As part of this shift, the SEC and the former Chair of the SEC alleged that certain digital asset market participants are not in compliance with existing regulations applicable to them. For example, in May 2024, the former Chair of the SEC said, “The crypto industry’s record of failures, frauds, and bankruptcies is not because we don’t have rules or because the rules are unclear,” but rather, “it’s because many players in the crypto industry don’t play by the rules.” Moreover, the SEC under the prior administration pursued a number of enforcement actions against market participants across the digital asset ecosystem based on alleged violations of existing laws and regulations. See *“Risks Related to Our Operations —A determination that a digital asset is a ‘security’, or that an activity in which we engage involves a ‘securities transaction’ for purposes of the U.S. federal securities laws could adversely affect the value of that digital asset and potentially digital assets generally, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Ordinary Shares.”*

The SEC under the prior administration also took steps to interpret its existing authorities as covering various digital asset activities. In December 2022, the SEC proposed Regulation Best Execution, which

would establish an SEC-level best execution regulatory framework for brokers, dealers, government securities brokers, government securities dealers, and municipal securities dealers. The proposed rule release stated that the proposed Regulation Best Execution would apply to all securities, including what the SEC views as digital asset securities. In February 2023, the SEC proposed amendments to the custody rules under Rule 206(4)-2 of the Investment Advisers Act. The proposed rule changes would amend the definition of a “qualified custodian” under Rule 206(4)-2(d)(6) and expand the current custody rule in 206(4)-2 to cover digital assets (whether or not securities) and related advisory activities. In April 2023, the SEC reopened for comment a proposed amendment to the definition of an “exchange” under Exchange Act Rule 3b-16. In the reopening release, the SEC provided supplemental information regarding trading systems for digital asset securities that explained that the proposed rule could apply to DeFi protocols to the extent they meet the definition of “exchange.” In February 2024, the SEC adopted a rule that expands the definition of “dealer” and “government securities dealer” under Rules 3a5-4 and 3a44-2 of the Exchange Act. In the final rule release, the SEC confirmed that the new rule applies to activities involving digital asset securities.

Although the Acting Chairman of the SEC Mark Uyeda has suggested that certain of these rule amendments would be dropped and Commissioner Peirce’s Crypto Task Force is taking a different approach to regulating the digital asset industry, if enacted as proposed, these rules would likely impose additional regulatory requirements with respect to the trading in, custody and storage of digital assets and could lead to additional regulatory oversight of the digital asset ecosystem more broadly.

There have been several bills introduced in Congress that propose to establish additional regulation and oversight of the digital asset markets. Certain of these bills passed out of relevant committees and were passed in the House of Representatives in the last Congress, though not the Senate. It is difficult to predict whether, or when, any of these developments will lead to Congress granting additional authorities to the SEC or other regulators, what the nature of such additional authorities might be, how additional legislation and/or regulatory oversight might impact the ability of digital asset markets to function or how any new regulations or changes to existing regulations might impact the value of digital assets generally and those held by us specifically. The consequences of increased federal regulation of digital assets and digital asset activities could have a material adverse effect on our business and the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

Furthermore, changes in U.S. political leadership and economic policies may create uncertainty that materially affects the price of digital assets. For example, on March 6, 2025, President Trump signed an Executive Order to establish a Strategic Bitcoin Reserve and a United States Digital Asset Stockpile. Pursuant to this Executive Order, the Strategic Bitcoin Reserve will be capitalized with bitcoin owned by the Department of Treasury that was forfeited as part of criminal or civil asset forfeiture proceedings, and the Secretaries of Treasury and Commerce are authorized to develop budget-neutral strategies for acquiring additional bitcoin, provided that those strategies impose no incremental costs on American taxpayers. Conversely, the Digital Asset Stockpile will consist of all digital assets other than bitcoin owned by the Department of Treasury that were forfeited in criminal or civil asset forfeiture proceedings, but the U.S. government will not acquire additional assets for the U.S. Digital Asset Stockpile beyond those obtained through such proceedings. The anticipation of a U.S. government-funded strategic cryptocurrency reserve had motivated large-scale purchases of various digital assets in the expectation of the U.S. government acquiring those digital assets to fund such reserve, and the market price of some digital assets decreased significantly as a result of the ultimate content of the Executive Order. Any similar action or omission by the U.S. federal administration or other government authorities may negatively and significantly impact the price of digital assets.

Law enforcement agencies have often relied on the transparency of blockchains to facilitate investigations. However, certain privacy-enhancing features have been, or are expected to be, introduced to a number of digital asset networks, and these features may provide law enforcement agencies with less visibility into

transaction-level data. Europol, the European Union’s law enforcement agency, released a report in October 2017 noting the increased use of privacy-enhancing digital assets like Zcash and Monero in criminal activity on the internet. The U.S. Department of the Treasury made a similar finding in its February 2022 National Money Laundering Risk Assessment. In August 2022, OFAC prohibited transactions by U.S. persons or persons in the United States involving Tornado Cash, a digital asset protocol designed to obfuscate blockchain transactions, by adding Tornado Cash and certain Ethereum wallet addresses associated with the protocol to its Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List. A large portion of validators globally, as well as notable industry participants such as Circle, the issuer of the USDC stablecoin, have reportedly complied with the sanctions and blacklisted the sanctioned addresses from interacting with their networks or digital assets. In October 2023, FinCEN issued a notice of proposed rulemaking that identified convertible virtual currency (“CVC”) mixing as a class of transactions of primary money laundering concern and proposed requiring covered financial institutions to implement certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements on transactions that covered financial institutions know, suspect, or have reason to suspect involve CVC mixing within or involving jurisdictions outside the United States. In April 2024, the DOJ arrested and charged the developers of the Samurai Wallet mixing service with conspiracy to commit money laundering and conspiracy to operate an unlicensed money transmitting business. In May 2024, a co-founder of Tornado Cash was sentenced to more than five years imprisonment in the Netherlands for developing Tornado Cash on the basis that he had helped launder more than \$2 billion worth of digital assets through Tornado Cash.

Additional regulatory action with respect to privacy-enhancing digital assets is possible in the future.

Legal or regulatory changes or interpretations of our existing and planned activities (including those of our subsidiaries or our portfolio companies), including the mere buying and selling of digital assets, could require the registration or licensing of us and/or our subsidiaries in additional, costly and constraining capacities, such as a money services business under the regulations promulgated by the FinCEN under the authority of the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act, the BitLicense scheme adopted by the NYDFS, the DFAL in California, or pursuant to applicable current or future laws and regulations or the laws of other jurisdictions, and would therefore require us and/or our subsidiaries to comply with applicable regulatory, licensing, examination and supervision requirements.

The effect of any future regulatory change on our business or the digital assets we hold is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and adverse to the utility of our products and services, our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us.

Legislative or regulatory changes or actions in foreign jurisdictions may affect our business or restrict the use of one or more digital assets, transactions referencing digital assets, mining activity or the operation of their networks or the digital asset trading platform market in a manner that adversely affects our business.

Various foreign jurisdictions have adopted, and may continue to adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect a digital asset network, the digital asset markets, and their users, particularly digital asset trading platforms and service providers that fall within such jurisdictions’ regulatory scope.

A number of foreign jurisdictions have recently taken regulatory action aimed at digital asset activities. China has made transacting in cryptocurrencies illegal for Chinese citizens in mainland China, and additional restrictions may follow. China’s central bank has further restricted digital asset-related activities, stating that activity by overseas digital asset trading platforms, and services offering trading, order matching, and token issuance and derivatives, constitute illegal activity. Both China and South Korea have banned initial coin offerings entirely (although South Korean regulators have indicated they may replace the outright ban with regulations in the future) and regulators in other jurisdictions, including Canada,

Singapore and Hong Kong, have opined that initial coin offerings may constitute securities offerings subject to local securities regulations. A number of countries continue to have absolute or implicit bans on digital assets. See “*Market Controls and Regulation.*”

Foreign laws, regulations or directives, as well as the assertion of jurisdiction by foreign regulators and other government entities over digital assets and digital asset markets, may conflict with those of the United States. Such conflicts may negatively impact the acceptance of one or more digital assets by users, merchants and service providers outside the United States and may therefore impede the growth or sustainability of the digital asset economy in the European Union, China, Japan, Russia, the Bahamas and the United States and globally, or otherwise negatively affect the value of digital assets that we invest in. While the EU’s digital asset regulations are effectively uniform, the laws and regulations in other regions are disparate, conflicting and subject to regular change and reinterpretation. The effect of any future regulatory change on our business or the digital assets that we invest in is impossible to predict, but such change could be substantial and adverse to our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us.

If regulators or public utilities take actions that restrict or otherwise impact mining activities, there may be a significant decline in such activities, which could adversely affect digital asset networks, our business and the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

Concerns have been raised about the electricity required to secure and maintain certain digital asset networks. For example, as of December 31, 2024 over 800 exa-hashes per second, using a 7-day moving average, are performed in connection with mining on the Bitcoin network. Although measuring the electricity consumed by this process is difficult because these operations are performed by various machines with varying levels of efficiency, the process consumes a significant amount of energy. The operations of other digital asset networks may also consume significant amounts of energy. Further, in addition to the direct energy costs of performing calculations on any given digital asset network, there are indirect costs that impact a network’s total energy consumption, including the costs of cooling the machines that perform these calculations.

Driven by concerns around energy consumption and the impact on public utility companies, various states and cities have implemented, or are considering implementing, moratoriums on mining activity in their jurisdictions. Such actions could increasingly cause cryptocurrency networks or protocols to adopt “proof of stake” methods of validation rather than “proof of work,” which would have an adverse impact on our mining business. In addition, a significant reduction in mining activity as a result of such actions could adversely affect the security of a digital asset network by making it easier for a malicious actor or botnet to manipulate the relevant blockchain. If regulators or public utilities take action that restricts or otherwise impacts mining activities, such actions could result in decreased security of a digital asset network and consequently adversely impact our revenues, our business and the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

Many of the digital assets and transactions referencing digital assets in which we facilitate trading are subject to regulatory authority by the CFTC. Any fraudulent or manipulative trading activity in such an instrument could subject us to increased regulatory scrutiny, regulatory enforcement, and litigation.

The CFTC has stated and judicial decisions involving CFTC enforcement actions have confirmed that at least some digital assets, including bitcoin, fall within the definition of a “commodity” that is not a security under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 (“CEA”). As a result, the CFTC takes the view that it has wide jurisdiction over derivatives referencing many digital commodities. In addition, the CFTC has general enforcement authority to police against manipulation and fraud in at least some spot digital asset markets. From time to time, manipulation, fraud, and other forms of improper trading by market participants

have resulted in, and may in the future result in, CFTC investigations, inquiries, enforcement actions, and similar actions by other regulators, government agencies, and civil litigation. Such investigations, inquiries, enforcement actions, and litigation may cause us to incur substantial costs and could result in negative publicity.

Certain transactions in digital assets may constitute “leveraged retail commodity transactions” subject to regulation by the CFTC as futures contracts. If digital asset transactions we facilitate are deemed to be such retail commodity transactions, we would be subject to additional regulatory requirements, licenses and approvals, and potentially face regulatory enforcement, civil liability, and significant increased compliance and operational costs.

Any transaction in a commodity, including a digital asset, entered into with or offered to retail investors on a leveraged, margined, or financed basis (a “leveraged retail commodity transaction”) is subject to CFTC regulation as a futures contract unless such transaction results in actual delivery within 28 days. In March 2020, the CFTC adopted guidance addressing what constitutes “actual delivery” of a digital asset. To the extent that digital asset transactions that we facilitate or facilitated are deemed leveraged retail commodity transactions, including pursuant to current or subsequent rulemaking or guidance by the CFTC, we may be subject to additional regulatory requirements and oversight, and we could be subject to judicial or administrative sanctions if we do not or did not at a relevant time possess appropriate registrations. The CFTC has previously brought enforcement actions against entities, including DAOs and DeFi development labs, engaged in leveraged retail commodity transactions without appropriate registrations.

Particular digital assets or transactions in which we engage are or could be deemed “commodity interests” (e.g., futures, options on non-security commodities, swaps) or security-based swaps subject to regulation by the CFTC or SEC, respectively. For such transactions, we are subject to or would be subject to various regulatory regimes, which could require us to obtain additional regulatory requirements, licenses and approvals, which could impose significant increased compliance and operational costs. If we do not hold such licenses or approvals or do not otherwise meet the requirements of these regulatory regimes, we could potentially face regulatory enforcement or liability.

Activities in “commodity interests” (as such term is defined by the CEA and CFTC rules and regulations), including certain futures contracts, options on futures contracts, options on non-security commodities, swaps and retail leveraged commodity transactions (among other instruments), are subject to extensive supervisory oversight by the CFTC. This includes licensing of entities engaged in, and platforms offering, commodity interest transactions. GDL, which engages in dealing activity in swaps, has submitted to the NFA the forms necessary to register as a CFTC-regulated swap dealer. To the extent that other transactions we engage in involving digital assets are deemed to fall within the definition of a commodity interest, whether as a swap or otherwise and including pursuant to subsequent rulemaking or guidance by the CFTC, we may be subject to additional regulatory requirements and oversight and could be subject to judicial or administrative sanctions if we do not or did not at a relevant time possess appropriate registrations as an exchange (for example, as a designated contract market for trading futures or options on futures, or as a swap execution facility for trading swaps) or as a registered intermediary (for example, as a futures commission merchant or introducing broker). Such actions could result in injunctions, cease and desist orders and revocation of existing licenses, as well as civil monetary penalties, fines, and disgorgement, as well as reputational harm. The CFTC has previously brought enforcement actions against entities engaged in digital asset activities for failure to obtain appropriate exchange or intermediary registrations. In addition, Galaxy’s customers may face additional costs for transactions with Galaxy (such as certain requirements related to margin posting and collection) that may make those customers less willing to trade swaps with Galaxy.

In 2024, GDL's dealing activity in swaps exceeded the applicable Dodd-Frank de minimis registration threshold, which required Galaxy to apply for registration as a swap dealer with the CFTC and NFA. Upon becoming a registered swap dealer, Galaxy will be subject to additional regulatory requirements, including, but not limited to, capital requirements, margin requirements, risk management requirements, supervision requirements, business conduct standards, and transaction reporting requirements. Galaxy will experience a significant increase in costs to appropriately comply with swap dealer requirements, with such additional costs factored into broader business planning exercises. In addition, Galaxy's customers may face additional costs for transactions with Galaxy (such as certain requirements related to margin posting and collection) that may make those customers less willing to trade swaps with Galaxy. To the extent that digital asset transactions that we facilitate or facilitated are deemed leveraged retail commodity transactions, including pursuant to current or subsequent rulemaking or guidance by the CFTC, we may be subject to additional regulatory requirements and oversight related to them.

Additionally, any failure to adequately comply with applicable CFTC rules and requirements may result in investigation and enforcement actions, as well as potential monetary fines, sanctions and/or reputational damage.

If a digital asset is deemed to be a security, certain derivatives referencing that digital asset (including a perpetual futures contract on that digital asset) could constitute a security-based swap subject to SEC regulation rather than a swap subject to CFTC regulation. To the extent that transactions we engage in involving digital assets are deemed to fall within the definition of a security-based swap, including pursuant to rulemaking or guidance by the SEC, we may be subject to additional regulatory requirements and oversight by the SEC and could be subject to judicial or administrative sanctions, particularly if we had not previously treated such transactions as being security-based swaps. For example, we may be required to register with the SEC as a security-based swap dealer to the extent we engage in more than a de minimis amount of security-based swap dealing activity, or we may be required to register with the SEC as a national securities exchange or security-based swap execution facility to the extent we facilitate certain types of security-based swap transactions. We are not currently registered with the SEC in any capacity on the basis of security-based swap activity and could be subject to enforcement actions if we were found to have failed to timely register. This could result in injunctions, cease and desist orders, as well as civil monetary penalties, fines, and disgorgement, as well as reputational harm.

If we register with the CFTC or SEC in any additional capacity as a result of swap or security-based swap activity, respectively, we would be subject to additional supervision and regulatory requirements, including, but not limited to, capital requirements, margin requirements, risk management and diligent supervision requirements, and business conduct standards, as applicable. We may experience a significant increase in costs to comply with these requirements, and we may incur significant fines or restrictions on our activities if we fail to comply with these requirements, to the extent they were deemed applicable to us.

Even where we are not required to be registered with the CFTC or SEC, we are required to accurately report swap and security-based swap transactions to registered data repositories if we are the "reporting party" for such transactions. Failure to comply with applicable CFTC and/or SEC reporting rules could subject the Company to investigation and enforcement and possible monetary fines and sanctions.

Cybersecurity incidents and other issues related to our information systems, technology and data may materially and adversely affect us.

Cybersecurity incidents and cyberattacks have been occurring globally at a more frequent and severe level and will likely continue to increase in frequency in the future. The digital asset industry is a particular target for cybersecurity incidents, which may occur through intentional or unintentional acts by individuals or groups having authorized or unauthorized access to our systems or our clients' or counterparties'

information, which may include confidential information. These individuals or groups include employees, vendors and customers, as well as hackers. The information and technology systems used by us and our service providers, and other third parties, are vulnerable to damage or interruption from, among other things: hacking, ransomware, malware and other computer viruses; denial of service attacks; network failures; computer and telecommunication failures; phishing attacks; infiltration by unauthorized persons; security breaches; usage errors by their respective professionals; power outages; terrorism; and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes.

We have experienced cybersecurity incidents in the past, and expect to experience cybersecurity incidents in the future. While we take efforts to protect our systems and data, including establishing internal processes and implementing technological measures designed to provide multiple layers of security, and contract with third-party service providers to take similar steps, we have experienced cybersecurity breaches in the past, and there can be no assurance that our safety and security measures (and those of our third-party service providers) will prevent damage to, or interruption or breach of, our information systems, data (including personal data) and operations. We have recently taken steps to expand and enhance our cybersecurity controls and practices and, as cybersecurity-related threats continue to evolve, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures or to investigate and remediate any information security vulnerabilities. Nevertheless, it is possible we could suffer an impact or disruption that could materially and adversely affect us. Our operational infrastructure may be breached due to the actions of outside parties, error or malfeasance of our employee, or otherwise, and, as a result, an unauthorized party may obtain access to our accounts, private keys, data, or digital assets. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce our employees to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to our infrastructure. As the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently, or may be designed to remain dormant until a predetermined event, and often are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures. Additionally, in the occurrence of a pandemic or similar event, there is an increased risk that we may experience cybersecurity-related incidents as a result of our employees, service providers and other third parties working remotely on less secure systems and environments. Controls employed by our information technology department and our customers and third-party service providers, including cloud vendors, could prove inadequate. If an actual or perceived breach of any of our digital asset account occurs, the market perception of our effectiveness could be harmed.

Moreover, there could be public announcements regarding any cybersecurity-related incidents and any steps we take to respond to or remediate such incidents, and if securities analysts or investors perceive these announcements to be negative, it could, among other things, have a substantial adverse effect on the price of our Ordinary Shares. Further, any publicized security problems affecting our businesses or those of third parties with whom we are affiliated or otherwise conduct business may discourage consumers from doing business with us, which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

It is difficult or impossible to defend against every risk being posed by changing technologies, as well as criminals' intent to commit cybercrime, and these efforts may not be successful in anticipating, preventing, detecting or stopping attacks, or reacting in a timely manner. The increasing sophistication and resources of cybercriminals and other non-state threat actors and increased actions by nation-state actors make it difficult to keep up with new threats and could result in a breach of security. Such threats may see their frequency increased, and effectiveness enhanced, by the use of artificial intelligence. Further, cybersecurity risks may be heightened as a result of ongoing global conflicts such as the Russia-Ukraine conflict or the ongoing Israel-Hamas conflict. Additionally, we cannot guarantee that our insurance coverage would be sufficient to cover any such losses.

To the extent the operation of our systems relies on our third-party service providers, through either a connection to, or an integration with, third parties' systems, the risk of cybersecurity attacks and loss, corruption, or unauthorized access to or publication of our information or the confidential information and personal data of customers and employees may increase. Third-party risks may include insufficient security measures, data location uncertainty, and the possibility of data storage in inappropriate jurisdictions where laws, security measures or other controls may be inadequate or in which there are uncertainties regarding governmental intervention and use of such data, and our ability to monitor our third-party service providers' data security practices are limited. Although we generally have agreements relating to cybersecurity and data privacy in place with our third-party service providers, they are limited in nature and we cannot guarantee that such agreements will prevent the accidental or unauthorized access to or disclosure, loss, destruction, disablement or encryption of, use or misuse of or modification of data (including personal data) or enable us to obtain adequate or any reimbursement from our third-party service providers in the event we should suffer any such incidents. Due to applicable laws and regulations or contractual obligations, we may be held responsible for any information security failure or cybersecurity attack attributed to our vendors as they relate to the information we share with them. A vulnerability in or related to a third-party service provider's software or systems, a failure of our third-party service providers' safeguards, policies or procedures, or a breach of a third-party service provider's software or systems could result in the compromise of the confidentiality, integrity or availability of our systems or the data housed in our third-party solutions.

The security of the information and technology systems used by us and our service providers may continue to be subjected to cybersecurity threats that could result in material failures or disruptions in our business. If these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, we or a service provider may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to shareholders (and the beneficial owners of shareholders). Such a failure could harm our reputation, subject us to legal claims and otherwise materially and adversely affect our investment and trading strategies and our value.

We obtain and process sensitive customer data. Any real or perceived improper use of, disclosure of, or access to such data could harm our reputation, as well as have an adverse effect on our business.

We obtain and process sensitive data, including personal data related to our customers and their transactions, such as their names, addresses, trading data, tax identification, and bank account information. We face risks, including to our reputation, in the handling and protection of this data, and these risks will increase as our business continues to expand. Federal, state, and international laws and regulations governing privacy, data protection, and e-commerce transactions require us to safeguard our customers', employees', and service providers' personal data.

We have administrative, technical, and physical security measures and controls in place and maintain a robust information security program. However, our security measures may be inadequate or breached as a result of third-party action, employee or service provider error, malfeasance, malware, phishing, hacking attacks, system error, trickery, advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography, inadequate facility security or otherwise, and, as a result, someone may be able to obtain unauthorized access to sensitive information, including personal data, on our systems. Additionally, privacy and data protection laws are evolving, and it is possible that these laws may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent with our data handling safeguards and practices that could result in fines, lawsuits, and other penalties, and significant changes to our or our third-party partners' business practices and products and service offerings.

To the extent that the measures we or our third-party business partners have taken prove to be insufficient or inadequate, we may become subject to litigation, breach notification obligations, or regulatory or administrative sanctions, which could result in significant fines, penalties, damages, harm to our reputation, or loss of customers. If our own confidential business information or sensitive customer information were improperly disclosed, our business could be adversely affected. Additionally, a party who circumvents our security measures could, among other effects, appropriate customer information or other proprietary data, cause interruptions in our operations, or expose customers to hacks, viruses, and other disruptions.

Depending on the nature of the information compromised, in the event of a data breach or other unauthorized access to our customer data, we may also have obligations to notify customers and regulators about the incident, and we may need to provide some form of remedy, such as a subscription to credit monitoring services, pay significant fines to one or more regulators, or pay compensation in connection with a class-action settlement (including under the private right of action under the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (as amended by the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020, the “CCPA”), which has resulted in an increase of security breach litigation). Such breach notification laws continue to evolve and may be inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another. Complying with these obligations could cause us to incur substantial costs and could increase negative publicity surrounding any incident that compromises customer data. Additionally, the financial exposure from the events referenced above could either not be insured against or not be fully covered through any insurance that we may maintain, and there can be no assurance that the limitations of liability in any of our contracts would be enforceable or adequate or would otherwise protect us from liabilities or damages as a result of the events referenced above. Any of the foregoing could have an adverse effect on our business, reputation, operating results, and financial condition.

Furthermore, we may be required to disclose personal data pursuant to demands from individuals, regulators, government agencies, and law enforcement agencies in various jurisdictions with conflicting privacy and security laws, which could result in a breach of privacy and data protection policies, notices, laws, rules, court orders, and regulations. Additionally, changes in the laws and regulations that govern our collection, use, and disclosure of customer data could impose additional requirements with respect to the retention and security of customer data, could limit our marketing activities, and have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We are subject to stringent laws, rules, regulations, policies, industry standards and contractual obligations regarding data privacy and security and may be subject to additional related laws and regulations in jurisdictions into which we expand. Many of these laws and regulations are subject to change and reinterpretation and could result in claims, changes to our business practices, monetary penalties, increased cost of operations or other harm to our business.

We and our third-party service providers are subject to a variety of federal, state, local, and non-U.S. laws, directives, rules, policies, industry standards and regulations, as well as contractual obligations, relating to privacy and the collection, protection, use, retention, security, disclosure, transfer and other processing of personal data and other data, including Section 5(c) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the CFPB and the CCPA. The regulatory framework for data privacy and security worldwide is continuously evolving and developing and, as a result, interpretation and implementation standards and enforcement practices are likely to remain uncertain for the foreseeable future. New laws, amendments to or reinterpretations of existing laws, regulations, standards and other obligations may require us to incur additional costs and restrict our business operations, and may require us to change how we use, collect, store, transfer or otherwise process certain types of personal data and to implement new processes to comply with those laws and our customers’ exercise of their rights thereunder.

In the United States, federal law restricts certain collection, processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal data, requires notice to individuals of privacy practices and provides individuals with certain rights to prevent the use and disclosure of certain non-public or otherwise legally protected information. These rules also impose requirements for the safeguarding and proper destruction of personal data through the issuance of data security standards or guidelines. There is also a risk of enforcement actions in response to rules and regulations promulgated under the authority of federal agencies and state attorneys general and legislatures and consumer protection agencies. In addition, privacy advocates and industry groups have proposed and may propose new and different self-regulatory standards that either legally or contractually apply to us. If we fail to follow these security standards, even if no customer information is compromised, we may incur significant fines or experience a significant increase in costs.

Numerous states have enacted or are in the process of enacting state-level data privacy laws and regulations governing the collection, use, and other processing of state residents' personal data. For example, the CCPA, which took effect on January 1, 2020, established a new privacy framework for covered businesses such as ours, and has required us, and may require us in the future to modify our data processing practices and policies and incur compliance related costs and expenses. The CCPA provides new and enhanced data privacy rights to California residents, such as affording California residents the right to access and delete their information and to opt out of certain sharing and sales of personal information. The law also prohibits covered businesses from discriminating against California residents (for example, charging more for services) for exercising any of their CCPA rights. The CCPA imposes severe civil penalties and statutory damages as well as a private right of action for certain data breaches that result in the loss of personal information. This private right of action has increased the likelihood of, and risks associated with, data breach litigation. Numerous other states also have enacted, or are in the process of enacting or considering, comprehensive state-level data privacy and security laws and regulations that share similarities with the CCPA.

The effects of the CCPA and other similar state or federal laws and other future changes in laws or regulations relating to privacy, data protection and information security, particularly any new or modified laws or regulations that require enhanced protection of certain types of data or new obligations with regard to data retention, transfer or disclosure, are significant and may require us to modify our data processing practices and policies and could greatly increase the cost of providing our offerings, require significant changes to our operations or even prevent us from providing certain offerings in jurisdictions in which we currently operate and in which we may operate in the future or incur potential liability in an effort to comply with such legislation.

The CCPA has led, and may lead, other states to pass comparable legislation, with potentially greater penalties and more rigorous compliance requirements relevant to our business. For example, many state legislatures have adopted legislation that regulates how businesses operate online, including measures relating to privacy, data security, data breaches and the protection of sensitive and personal information. Laws in all 50 states require businesses to provide notice to customers whose personally identifiable information has been disclosed as a result of a data breach. The laws are not consistent, as certain state laws may be more stringent or broader in scope, or offer greater individual rights, with respect to sensitive and personal information than federal, international or other state laws, and such laws may differ from each other, which may complicate compliance efforts. Compliance in the event of a widespread data breach may be costly.

The NYDFS also issued Cybersecurity Requirements for Financial Services Companies, which took effect in 2017, and which require banks, insurance companies and other financial services institutions regulated by the NYDFS, to establish and maintain a cybersecurity program designed to protect consumers and ensure the safety and soundness of New York State's financial services industry. The cybersecurity regulation adds

specific requirements for these institutions' cybersecurity compliance programs and imposes an obligation to conduct ongoing, comprehensive risk assessments. Further, on an annual basis, each institution is required to submit a certification of compliance with these requirements. We may in the future become subject to such NYDFS regulations and requirements, which could subject us to additional investigations and examinations of our compliance programs.

We make public statements about our use, collection, disclosure and other processing of personal data through our privacy policies, information provided on our website and press statements. Although we endeavor to comply with our public statements and documentation, we may at times fail to do so or be alleged to have failed to do so. The publication of our privacy policies and other statements that provide promises and assurances about data privacy and security can subject us to potential government or legal action if they are found to be deceptive, unfair or misrepresentative of our actual practices. Any failure or perceived failure by us or our third-party service providers to comply with our posted privacy policies or with any applicable federal, state or similar foreign laws, rules, regulations, industry standards, policies, certifications or orders relating to data privacy and security, or any compromise of security that results in theft, unauthorized access, acquisition, use, disclosure, or misappropriation of personal data or other customer data, could result in significant awards, fines, civil and/or criminal penalties or judgments, proceedings or litigation by governmental agencies or customers, including class action privacy litigation in certain jurisdictions and negative publicity and reputational harm, one or all of which could have an adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations. All of these evolving compliance and operational requirements impose significant costs, such as costs related to organizational changes, implementing additional protection technologies, training employees and engaging consultants, which are likely to increase over time. In addition, such requirements may require us to modify or restrict our data processing practices and policies, distract management or divert resources from other initiatives and projects, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We may face particular privacy, data security, and data protection risks as our business expands into the U.K. and the EU in connection with the GDPR and other data protection regulations.

International presence in the U.K. and the EU, as well as the fact that some of our customers are residents of the U.K. and the EU, subjects us or may subject us to the EU GDPR, which became effective in May 2018, supplemented by national laws and further implemented through binding guidance from the European Data Protection Board, which regulates the collection, control, sharing, disclosure, use and other processing of personal data and imposes stringent data protection requirements with significant penalties, and the risk of civil litigation, for non-compliance. As described further below, following Brexit, we also are subject to the United Kingdom General Data Protection Regulation (“**U.K. GDPR**”) (i.e., a version of the GDPR as implemented into U.K. law). Among other requirements, the GDPR regulates transfers of personal data subject to the GDPR to third countries that have not been found to provide adequate protection to such personal data, including the United States.

One of the primary safeguards that allowed U.S. companies to import personal data from Europe had been certification to the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield and Swiss U.S. Privacy Shield frameworks administered by the U.S. Department of Commerce. However, the Court of Justice of the EU (“**CJEU**”), invalidated the EU U.S. Privacy Shield, in a case known as “Schrems II.” Following this decision, the United Kingdom government has similarly invalidated use of the EU U.S. Privacy Shield as a mechanism for lawful personal data transfers from the United Kingdom to the United States under the U.K. GDPR and the Swiss Federal Data Protection and Information Commissioner announced that the Swiss-U.S. Privacy Shield does not provide adequate safeguards for the purposes of personal data transfers from Switzerland to the United States. The CJEU’s decision in Schrems II also raised questions about whether one of the primary alternatives to the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield, namely, the European Commission’s standard contractual

clauses, can lawfully be used for personal data transfers from Europe to the United States or other third countries that are not the subject of an adequacy decision of the European Commission. On July 10, 2023, the European Commission adopted an adequacy decision concluding that the U.S. ensures an adequate level of protection for personal data transferred from Europe to the United States under the EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework (followed on October 12, 2023, with the adoption of an adequacy decision in the United Kingdom for the U.K.-U.S. Data Bridge). The adequacy decision does not foreclose, and has faced and is likely to continue to face, legal challenges, and the ongoing legal uncertainty may increase our costs and our ability to efficiently process personal data imported from Europe and the U.K. If we are unable to implement a valid mechanism for personal data transfers from Europe and the U.K., we will face increased exposure to regulatory actions, substantial fines and injunctions against processing personal data from Europe and the U.K. Inability to export personal data may also: restrict our activities outside Europe and the U.K.; limit our ability to collaborate with partners as well as other service providers, contractors and other companies outside of Europe and the U.K.; and/or require us to increase our processing capabilities within Europe and the U.K. at significant expense or otherwise cause us to change the geographical location or segregation of our relevant systems and operations—any or all of which could adversely affect our operations or financial results. Additionally, other countries outside of Europe and the U.K. have enacted or are considering enacting similar cross-border data transfer restrictions and laws requiring local data residency, which could increase the cost and complexity of delivering our services and operating our business. The type of challenges we face in Europe and the U.K. will likely also arise in other jurisdictions that adopt regulatory frameworks of equivalent complexity. While we have taken steps to mitigate the impact on us with respect to transfers of data, such as implementing standard contractual clauses, the efficacy and longevity of these transfer mechanisms remains uncertain.

The enactment of the GDPR also introduced numerous privacy-related changes for companies operating in the EU, including greater control for data subjects (including, for example, the “right to be forgotten”), increased data portability for EU consumers, data breach notification requirements, and increased fines. In particular, the GDPR includes obligations and restrictions concerning the consent and rights of individuals to whom the personal data relates, the transfer of personal data out of the European Economic Area (the “EEA”) or the U.K., security breach notifications and the security and confidentiality of personal data. Under the GDPR, fines of up to €20 million or up to 4% of the annual global revenue of the noncompliant company, whichever is greater, could be imposed for violations of certain of the GDPR’s requirements. Such penalties are in addition to any civil litigation claims by customers and data subjects. The GDPR requirements will likely apply not only to third-party transactions, but also to transfers of information between us and our subsidiaries, including employee information.

Further, the U.K.’s vote in favor of exiting the EU, often referred to as Brexit, and ongoing developments in the U.K. have created uncertainty with regard to data protection regulation in the U.K. Following the expiry of transitional arrangements agreed to between the U.K. and EU, data processing in the U.K. is governed by the U.K. GDPR, exposing us to two parallel regimes, each of which authorizes similar fines and other potentially divergent enforcement actions for certain violations. With respect to transfers of personal data from the EEA to the U.K. on June 28, 2021, the European Commission issued an adequacy decision in respect of the U.K.’s data protection framework, enabling data transfers from the EEA to the U.K. to continue without requiring organizations to put in place contractual or other measures in order to lawfully transfer personal data between the territories. While it is intended to last for at least four years, the European Commission may unilaterally revoke the adequacy decision, at any point, and if this occurs, it could lead to additional costs and increase our overall risk exposure.

Other countries have also passed or are considering passing laws requiring local data residency or restricting the international transfer of data. These changes may lead to additional costs and increase our overall risk exposure. Any inability to adequately address data privacy or security-related concerns, even if unfounded, or to comply with applicable laws, regulations, standards and other obligations relating to data privacy and

security, could result in litigation, breach notification obligations, regulatory or administrative sanctions, additional cost and liability to us, harm to our reputation and brand, damage to our relationships with customers and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our use of technology, proprietary and non-proprietary software, data and intellectual property may be subject to substantial risk.

We rely heavily on the use of technology, proprietary and non-proprietary software, data and intellectual property, including that of third parties in the both the digital asset sector and otherwise. The reliance on this technology and data is subject to a number of important risks. Much of the existing technology for the financial services businesses was not built to service digital assets, which require a unique set of considerations. We are working with numerous service providers to help develop technology to service the industry. If these platforms and technology solutions do not work as planned, or do not meet the level of quality we require, it may make transacting business less efficient, more expensive and potentially prone to errors.

The operation of any element of the digital assets network or any other electronic platform may be severely and adversely affected by the malfunction of its technology and the technology of third parties. For example, an unforeseen software or hardware malfunction could occur as a result of a virus or other outside force, or as result of a design flaw in the design and operation of the network or platform. Furthermore, if our software, hardware, data or other intellectual property is found to infringe on the rights of, or our rights therein are found to be infringed upon by, any third party, the underlying value of our assets could be materially and adversely affected.

Third parties with which we do business or that facilitate our business activities, including digital asset trading platforms, financial intermediaries or vendors that provide services or security solutions for our operations, could also expose us to technology risk, including from breakdowns or failures of their own systems or capacity constraints or other services that impair our ability to process transactions and communicate with customers and counterparties. In addition, we are exposed to the risk that a technology disruption or other information security event at a vendor to our third-party service providers could impede their ability to provide products or services to us. We may not be able to effectively monitor or mitigate operational risks relating to the use of vendors by third-party service providers.

The need to adopt technology in response to changing security threats poses a challenge to the safekeeping of our digital asset holdings and our operations.

Holders of digital assets must adapt to technological change to secure and safeguard accounts. As technological change occurs, the security threats to our digital asset holdings and our custody technology will likely adapt, and previously unknown threats may emerge. Furthermore, we may become a greater target of security threats as our size and reputation increases. If we are unable to identify and mitigate or stop new security threats, our assets may be subject to theft, loss, destruction or other attack, which could result in a loss of our assets or materially and adversely affect our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us. Similarly, our custody technology business may become a greater target of security threats as the size of custodied assets increases. If we are unable to identify and mitigate or stop new security threats to our custody technology, custodied assets may be subject to theft, loss, destruction or other attack, which could materially and adversely affect the value of any investment in us.

Any failure to obtain, maintain, protect, defend or enforce our intellectual property and other proprietary rights could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our success and ability to compete depend in part upon our ability to obtain, maintain, protect, defend and enforce our intellectual property and other proprietary rights and technology. Unauthorized use of our intellectual property or a violation of our intellectual property and other proprietary rights by third parties may damage our brand and our reputation. We rely on a combination of trademark, patent, copyright, and trade secret laws in the United States and internationally, our terms and conditions, other contractual provisions and technological measures to protect our intellectual property rights from infringement, misappropriation or other violation to maintain our brand and competitive position. Various factors outside our control pose a threat to our intellectual property rights, as well as to our products, services and technologies.

The steps we take to protect our intellectual property rights may not be sufficient to effectively prevent third parties from infringing, misappropriating, diluting or otherwise violating our intellectual property rights or to prevent unauthorized disclosure or unauthorized use of our trade secrets or other confidential information. We make business decisions about when to seek patent protection for a particular technology and when to rely upon trade secret protection, and the approach we select may ultimately prove to be inadequate. There can be no assurance our intellectual property rights will be sufficient to protect against unauthorized parties offering products or services that are substantially similar to ours and compete with our business or attempting to copy aspects of our technology and use information that we consider proprietary.

In addition to registered intellectual property rights, we rely on non-registered proprietary information and technology, such as trade secrets, confidential information and know-how. We attempt to protect our intellectual property, technology, and confidential information by requiring our employees, contractors, consultants, corporate collaborators, advisors and other third parties who develop intellectual property on our behalf to enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements, and third parties we share information with to enter into nondisclosure and confidentiality agreements. We cannot guarantee that we have entered into such agreements with each party who has developed intellectual property on our behalf and each party that has or may have had access to our confidential information, know-how and trade secrets.

These agreements may be insufficient or breached, or may not effectively prevent unauthorized access to or unauthorized use, disclosure, misappropriation or reverse engineering of our confidential information, intellectual property, or technology. Moreover, these agreements may not provide an adequate remedy for breaches or in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of our confidential information or technology, or infringement of our intellectual property. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated a trade secret or know-how is difficult, expensive, and time consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, trade secrets and know-how can be difficult to protect and some courts inside and outside the United States are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets and know-how. If any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor or other third party, we would have no right to prevent them from using that technology or information to compete with us, and our competitive position would be materially and adversely harmed.

The loss of trade secret protection could make it easier for third parties to compete with our products and services by copying functionality. Additionally, individuals not subject to invention assignment agreements may make adverse ownership claims to our current and future intellectual property, and, to the extent that our employees, independent contractors or other third parties with whom we do business use intellectual property owned by others in their work for us, disputes may arise as to the rights in related or resulting know-how and inventions.

We will not be able to protect our intellectual property rights if we do not detect unauthorized use of our intellectual property rights. We also may fail to maintain or be unable to obtain adequate protections for certain of our intellectual property rights in the United States and certain non-U.S. countries, and our

intellectual property rights may not receive the same degree of protection in non-U.S. countries as they would in the United States because of the differences in non-U.S. patent, trademark, copyright, and other laws concerning intellectual property and proprietary rights. Any of our intellectual property rights may be successfully challenged, opposed, diluted, misappropriated or circumvented by others or invalidated, narrowed in scope or held unenforceable through administrative process or litigation in the United States or in non-U.S. jurisdictions. Furthermore, legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights are uncertain and any changes in, or unexpected interpretations of, intellectual property laws may compromise our ability to enforce our trade secrets and intellectual property rights.

In order to protect our intellectual property and other proprietary rights, we may be required to expend significant resources to apply for, maintain, monitor and protect these rights. Litigation brought to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights could be costly, time-consuming and distracting to management and could result in the impairment or loss of portions of our intellectual property. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential information could be compromised by disclosure during this type of litigation. Our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights may be met with defenses, counterclaims and countersuits attacking the validity and enforceability of our intellectual property rights. Accordingly, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property. An adverse outcome in such litigation or proceedings may therefore expose us to a loss of our competitive position, expose us to significant liabilities or require us to seek licenses that may not be available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all. Our failure to secure, protect and enforce our intellectual property rights could seriously damage our brand and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Third parties may initiate legal proceedings alleging that we are infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating their intellectual property rights, the outcome of which would be uncertain and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, or adversely affect the operations of portfolio companies and digital asset networks.

Our commercial success depends, in part, on our ability to develop and commercialize our services and use our internally developed technology without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the intellectual property or proprietary rights of third parties. In recent years, there has been considerable patent, copyright, trademark, domain name, trade secret and other intellectual property development activity in the cryptoeconomy, as well as litigation, based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property, including by large financial institutions. We may become subject to intellectual property disputes, whether or not such allegations have merit. Intellectual property disputes can be costly to defend and may cause our business, operating results and financial condition to suffer. As the cryptoeconomy expands and more patents are issued, the risk increases that there may be patents or other intellectual property rights owned by third parties that relate to our technology, and of which we are not aware or that we must challenge to continue our operations as currently contemplated. Whether merited or not, we may face allegations that we, our partners or parties indemnified by us have infringed, misappropriated, or otherwise violated the patents, trademarks, copyrights or other intellectual property rights of third parties. Such claims may be made by competitors seeking to obtain a competitive advantage or by other parties. For example, in recent years, individuals and groups have begun purchasing intellectual property assets for the purpose of making claims of infringement and attempting to extract settlements from companies like ours. It may also be necessary for us to initiate litigation in order to determine the scope, enforceability or validity of third-party intellectual property or proprietary rights, or to establish our intellectual property rights. We may not be able to successfully settle or otherwise resolve such adversarial proceedings or litigation. If we are unable to successfully settle future claims on terms acceptable to us we may be required to engage in or to continue litigation. Regardless of whether third-party claims have merit, litigation can be time consuming, divert

management's attention and financial resources, and can be costly to evaluate and defend. Some third parties may be able to sustain the costs of complex litigation more effectively than we can because they have substantially greater resources. Results of any such litigation are difficult to predict and may require us to stop commercializing or using our technology, obtain licenses and pay royalties, modify our services and technology while we develop non-infringing substitutes, or incur substantial damages, settlement costs, or face a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting us from marketing or providing the affected services.

With respect to any third-party claims regarding intellectual property rights, we may have to seek a license to continue operations found to be in violation of such rights. If we require a third-party license, it may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, and we may have to pay substantial royalties, upfront fees or grant cross-licenses to our intellectual property rights. We may also have to redesign our technology or services so they do not infringe such third-party intellectual property rights, which may not be possible or may require substantial expenditures of money and time, during which our technology may not be available for commercialization or use. Even if we are party to an agreement pursuant to which a third party must indemnify us against such costs, the indemnifying party may be unable or otherwise unwilling to uphold its contractual obligations. If we cannot or do not obtain relevant third-party licenses, or cannot obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, obtain similar technology from another source, or design new technology that is not infringing, our revenue and earnings could be adversely impacted.

We also license software from third-party vendors. Third parties may claim that our use of such licensed software infringes upon their intellectual property rights. Although we seek to secure indemnification protection from our software vendors to protect us against potential third-party infringement claims in connection with our use of such license software, not all of our vendors agree to provide us with sufficient indemnification protection, and in the instances where we do secure indemnification protection from our vendors, it is possible such vendors may not honor such indemnification obligations.

Third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to portfolio companies or digital asset networks and their source code. Regardless of the merit of any claim, any threatened action that reduces confidence in portfolio companies or digital asset networks could materially and adversely affect our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us. Additionally, a meritorious intellectual property claim could lead to a loss of value in the impacted portfolio company or prevent us or other end users from accessing a specific blockchain network or holding or transferring their digital assets, which could force the liquidation of certain digital assets in which we have an interest or cause the value of such digital assets to decline significantly. As a result, an intellectual property claim against a portfolio company or large participants on certain blockchain networks could materially and adversely affect our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us.

Even if resolved in our favor, litigation or other legal proceedings relating to intellectual property may cause us to incur significant expenses, and could distract our technical and management personnel from their normal responsibilities. In addition, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments, and if securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, such announcements could have a material adverse effect on the price of our Ordinary Shares. Moreover, any uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of any legal proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise the funds necessary to continue our operations. Assertions by third parties that we violate their intellectual property rights could therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business depends on our ability to effectively invest in, implement improvements to, and properly maintain the uninterrupted operation, security and integrity of, our operating platform and other information technology and business systems.

Our business is highly dependent on maintaining effective information technology systems as well as the integrity and timeliness of the data we use to serve our customers, support our partners and operate our business. It is possible that hardware failures or errors in our systems could result in data loss or corruption, or cause the information that we collect to be incomplete, or contain inaccuracies that our customers regard as significant. Because of the large amount of data that we collect and manage, if our data were found to be inaccurate or unreliable, or became inaccessible, whether due to failures, errors, or other reasons, or if we, or any of our third-party service providers, especially our third-party dialing and routing software systems, were to fail to effectively maintain such information systems and data integrity, we could experience operational disruptions that may impact our customers, individuals and partner teams, and hinder our ability to provide services, establish appropriate pricing for services, retain and attract customers, establish reserves, report financial results timely and accurately and maintain regulatory compliance, among other things.

Our information technology strategy and execution are critical to our continued success. We must continue to invest in long-term solutions that will enable us to anticipate customer needs and expectations, enhance our customer experience, act as a differentiator in the market, comply with applicable laws, and protect against cybersecurity risks and threats. Our success is dependent, in large part, on maintaining the effectiveness of existing technology systems and continuing to deliver and enhance technology systems that support our business processes in a cost-efficient and resource-efficient manner and enable us to analyze and manage data in a comprehensive manner. Increasing and shifting regulatory and legislative requirements are likely to place additional demands on our information technology infrastructure that could have a direct impact on resources available for other projects tied to our strategic initiatives.

Also, in the event of damage or interruption, our insurance policies may not adequately compensate us for any losses that we may incur. System failures or outages, including any potential disruptions due to significantly increased global demand on certain cloud-based systems during a pandemic, could compromise our ability to perform these functions in a timely manner, which could harm our ability to conduct business or delay our financial reporting. Such failures could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition. In addition, certain of our third-party service providers are required to notify us if they experience a security breach or unauthorized disclosure of certain personal information, or, in some cases, confidential data or information of ours or our billers, partners or consumers, and their failure to timely notify us of such a breach or disclosure may cause us to incur significant costs or otherwise harm our business. Additionally, we may make critical transactions on behalf of our customers, and any errors, defects or other infrastructure problems could result in damage to such consumers. These consumers could seek significant compensation from us for their losses and our insurance policies may be insufficient to cover a claim. Even if unsuccessful, this type of claim may be time-consuming and costly for us to defend.

Furthermore, prolonged interruption in the availability, or reduction in the speed or other functionality, of our systems, products or services could materially harm our reputation and business. Frequent or persistent interruptions in accessing our systems and services could cause consumers to believe that our systems and services are unreliable, leading them to switch to our competitors or to avoid our systems and services, and could permanently harm our reputation and business.

Connectivity and interoperability among technologies is becoming increasingly important. As a result, we must also develop new systems to meet current market standards and keep pace with continuing changes in information processing technology, evolving industry and regulatory standards and customer needs. Failure to do so may present compliance challenges and impede our ability to deliver services in a competitive

manner. Further, system development projects are long term in nature, may be more costly than expected to complete and may not deliver the expected benefits upon completion. In addition, we may not be able to adequately assess the functionality, and data integrity and security impacts, of new or significantly changed products, services, business processes or infrastructure that we use. Our failure to effectively invest in, implement improvements to and properly maintain the uninterrupted operation and integrity of our information technology and other business systems, as well as any write-downs in connection with the obsolescence of our technology, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Disruptions of the information technology systems or infrastructure of certain of our third-party vendors and service providers could also disrupt our businesses, damage our reputation, increase our costs, and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely heavily on the communications and information systems of third parties to conduct our business. For instance, we rely on computing infrastructure operated by Amazon Web Services (“AWS”) and Microsoft Azure (“Azure”) to host or operate some or all of certain key products or functions of our business. Our customers need to be able to access our systems at any time, without interruption or degradation of performance. Our technological infrastructure depends, in part, on the virtual cloud infrastructure hosted in AWS and Azure. Although we have disaster recovery plans that utilize multiple AWS and Azure locations, any incident affecting their infrastructure could adversely affect our cloud-native platform. A prolonged AWS or Azure service disruption affecting our cloud-native platform would adversely impact our ability to service our customers and could damage our reputation with current and potential customers, expose us to liability, result in substantial costs for remediation, could cause us to lose customers, or otherwise harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may also incur significant costs for using alternative hosting sources or taking other actions in preparation for, or in reaction to, events that damage the AWS or Azure services we use. Additionally, in the event that our AWS or Azure service agreements are terminated, or there is a lapse of service, elimination of AWS or Azure services or features that we utilize, or damage to such facilities, we could experience interruptions in access to our systems as well as significant delays and additional expenses in arranging for or creating new facilities or re-architecting our systems for deployment on a different cloud infrastructure service provider, which would adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

As expectations regarding operational and information security practices have increased, our operating systems and infrastructure, and those of our third-party service providers, must continue to be safeguarded and monitored for potential failures, disruptions, breakdowns, and attacks. Our data processing systems, or other operating systems and facilities, and those of our third-party service providers, may stop operating properly or become disabled or damaged as a result of a number of factors, including events that are wholly or partially beyond our and our third-party service providers’ control. For example, there could be electrical or telecommunication outages; software bugs and defects; server malfunctions; human error; natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes, or hurricanes; disease pandemics and related government orders; events arising from local or larger scale political or social matters, including terrorist acts; cyberattacks and other data security incidents, including ransomware, malware, phishing, social engineering, including some of the foregoing that target the cryptoeconomy in particular. These incidents can range from individual attempts to gain unauthorized access to information technology systems to more sophisticated security threats involving cybercriminals, hacktivists, cyberterrorists, nation-state actors, or the targeting of commercial financial accounts. These events can also result from internal compromises, such as human error or malicious internal actors, of our workforce or our vendors’ personnel.

While we have business continuity, disaster recovery and other policies and procedures designed to prevent or limit the effect of the failure, interruption or security breach of our information systems, there can be no assurance that any such failures, interruptions or security breaches will not occur or, if they do occur, that

they will be adequately addressed. Furthermore, if such failures, interruptions or security breaches are not detected immediately, their effect could be compounded. Our risk and exposure to these matters remains heightened because of the evolving nature of these threats and our use of third-party service providers with access to our systems and data. As a result, cybersecurity and the continued development and enhancement of our controls, processes, and practices designed to protect our systems, computers, software, data, and networks from attack, damage or unauthorized access remain a focus for us. Disruptions or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support our businesses and customers, or cyberattacks or security breaches of our networks, systems or devices, or those that our customers or third-party service providers use to access our products and services, could result in customer attrition, financial and trading losses, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or remediation costs, any of which could have a material effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Some of our products and services contain open source software, which may pose particular risks to our proprietary software, products and services in a manner that could harm our business.

We use open source software in our products and services and anticipate using open source software in the future. Some open source software licenses require those who distribute open source software as part of their own software product to publicly disclose all or part of the source code to such software product or to make available any derivative works of the open source code on unfavorable terms or at no cost, and we may be subject to such terms. The terms of many open source licenses to which we are subject have not been interpreted by U.S. or foreign courts, and there is a risk that open source software licenses could be construed in a manner that imposes unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to provide or distribute our products or services. We could face claims from third parties claiming ownership of, or demanding release of, the open source software or derivative works that we developed using such software, which could include our proprietary source code, or otherwise seeking to enforce the terms of the applicable open source license. These claims could result in litigation and could require us to make our software source code freely available, purchase a costly license or cease offering the implicated products or services unless and until we can reengineer them to avoid infringement, which may be a costly and time-consuming process. While we monitor our use of open source software and try to ensure that none is used in a manner that would require us to disclose our proprietary source code or that would otherwise breach the terms of an open source agreement, such use could inadvertently occur, or could be claimed to have occurred, in part because open source license terms are often ambiguous. Any actual or claimed requirement to disclose our proprietary source code or pay damages for breach of contract could harm our business and could help third parties, including our competitors, develop products and services that are similar to or better than ours.

Additionally, the use of certain open source software can lead to greater risks than use of third-party commercial software, as open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or controls on the origin of software. There is typically no support available for open source software, and we cannot ensure that the authors of such open source software will implement or push updates to address security risks or will not abandon further development and maintenance. Many of the risks associated with the use of open source software, such as the lack of warranties or assurances of title or performance, cannot be eliminated, and could, if not properly addressed, negatively affect our business. Any of these risks could be difficult to eliminate or manage and, if not addressed, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Disruptions in our, or our service providers', disaster recovery systems or management continuity planning could limit our ability to operate our business effectively.

Our information technology systems facilitate our ability to conduct our business. While we have disaster recovery systems and business continuity plans in place, any disruptions in our, or our service providers', disaster recovery systems or the failure of these systems to operate as expected could, depending on the

magnitude of the problem, adversely affect our operating results by limiting our capacity to effectively conduct our operations. Despite our implementation of a variety of security measures, our information technology systems could be subject to physical or electronic compromises and similar disruptions from unauthorized tampering, or to weather-related disruptions where our systems are hosted. In addition, in the event that a significant number of our personnel were unavailable in the event of a disaster or we failed to recover office facilities or systems, our ability to effectively conduct business could be adversely affected. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to comply with our obligations under license or technology agreements with third parties or are unable to license rights to use technologies on reasonable terms, we may be required to pay damages and could potentially lose license rights that are critical to our business.

We license certain intellectual property, including technologies, data, content and software from third parties, that is important to our business, and in the future we may enter into additional agreements that provide us with licenses to valuable intellectual property or technology. If we fail to comply with any of the obligations under our license agreements, we may be required to pay damages and the licensor may have the right to terminate the license. Termination by the licensor would cause us to lose valuable rights, and could prevent us from selling our products and services, or inhibit our ability to commercialize future products and services. Our business would suffer if any current or future licenses terminate, if the licensors fail to abide by the terms of the license, if the licensed intellectual property rights are found to be invalid or unenforceable, or if we are unable to enter into necessary licenses on acceptable terms. Moreover, our licensors may own or control intellectual property that has not been licensed to us and, as a result, we may be subject to claims, regardless of their merit, that we are infringing or otherwise violating the licensor's rights.

In the future, we may identify additional third-party intellectual property we may need to license in order to engage in our business. However, such licenses may not be available on acceptable terms or at all. The licensing or acquisition of third-party intellectual property rights is a competitive area, and several more-established companies may pursue strategies to license or acquire third-party intellectual property rights that we may consider attractive or necessary. In addition, companies that perceive us to be a competitor may be unwilling to assign or license rights to us. Even if such licenses are available, we may be required to pay the licensor substantial royalties based on sales of our products and services. Such royalties are a component of the cost of our products or services and may affect the margins on our products and services. In addition, such licenses may be nonexclusive, which could give our competitors access to the same intellectual property licensed to us. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be subject to claims that we have wrongfully hired an employee from a competitor, or that our employees, consultants or independent contractors have wrongfully used or disclosed confidential information of third parties or that our employees have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of their former employers.

Many of our employees, consultants and advisors, or individuals that may in the future serve as our employees, consultants and advisors, are currently or were previously employed at companies including our competitors or potential competitors. Although we try to ensure that our employees, consultants, independent contractors and advisors do not use the confidential or proprietary information, trade secrets or know-how of others in their work for us, we may be subject to claims that we have, inadvertently or otherwise, used or disclosed confidential or proprietary information, trade secrets or know-how of these third parties, or that our employees, consultants or, independent contractors or advisors have, inadvertently or otherwise, used or disclosed confidential information, trade secrets or know-how of such individual's

current or former employer. If we fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. Even if we are successful in defending against these claims, and whether or not such claims have merit, litigation could result in substantial cost and be a distraction to our management and employees. We cannot predict whether we would prevail in any such actions. Moreover, intellectual property litigation, regardless of its outcome, may cause negative publicity and could prohibit us from marketing or otherwise commercializing our offerings and technology. Claims that we, our employees, consultants or advisors have misappropriated the confidential or proprietary information, trade secrets or know-how of third parties could therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets, know-how and other proprietary and internally developed information, the value of our technology could be adversely affected.

We may not be able to protect our trade secrets, know-how and other internally developed information adequately. Although we use reasonable efforts to protect this internally developed information and technology, our employees, consultants and other parties (including independent contractors and companies with whom we conduct business) may unintentionally or willfully disclose our information or technology to competitors. Enforcing a claim that a third party illegally disclosed or obtained and is using any of our internally developed information or technology is difficult, expensive and time consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. We rely, in part, on nondisclosure, confidentiality and assignment-of-invention agreements with our employees, independent contractors, consultants and companies with whom we conduct business to protect our trade secrets, know-how and other intellectual property rights and internally developed information. These agreements may not be self-executing, or they may be breached and we may not have adequate remedies for such breach. Moreover, third parties may independently develop similar or equivalent proprietary information or otherwise gain access to our trade secrets, know-how and other internally developed information. Additionally, as with other potential information security breaches, our trade secrets could also be compromised. Any of these events could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Financial Reporting and Accounting

The nature of our business requires the application of complex financial accounting rules, and there is limited guidance from accounting standard setting bodies. If financial accounting standards undergo significant changes, our operating results could be adversely affected.

The accounting rules and regulations that we must comply with are complex and subject to interpretation by various bodies formed to promulgate and interpret appropriate accounting principles. A change in these principles or interpretations could have a significant effect on our reported financial results and may even affect the reporting of transactions completed before the announcement or effectiveness of a change. Many companies' accounting policies are subjected to heightened scrutiny by regulators and the public. Further, there have been limited precedents for the financial accounting of digital assets and related valuation and revenue recognition. As such, there remains significant uncertainty on how companies can account for digital assets transactions, digital assets, and related revenue. Uncertainties in or changes to regulatory or financial accounting standards could result in the need to change our accounting methods and restate our financial statements and impair our ability to provide timely and accurate financial information, which could adversely affect our financial statements, result in a loss of investor confidence, and more generally impact our business, operating results, and financial condition.

If we fail to establish and maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our business, results of operations and financial condition, which may adversely affect investor confidence in us and, as a result, the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

We are required by Canadian securities laws to establish and maintain effective internal controls for financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, and for management to attest to, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This assessment needs to include disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is defined as a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Compliance with the standards governing internal control over financial reporting are complex and require that we incur substantial accounting expense and expend significant management efforts.

We have in the past identified, and we may in the future identify, material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. Any failure to maintain internal control over financial reporting could severely inhibit our ability to accurately report our financial condition and results of operations. If we are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if we or our independent auditors determine we have a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our Ordinary Shares could decline.

We are exposed to losses due to lack of perfect information. Valuation involves significant risks and uncertainties, including the fact that methodologies involve subjective judgments.

As a trader in digital assets, we will trade in a variety of assets with a number of different counterparties on both an anonymous and disclosed basis. We may at times trade with others who have information that is more accurate or complete than ours, and as a result we may accumulate unfavorable positions at unfavorable prices preceding large price movements in a given instrument. If the frequency or magnitude of these events increases, our losses would likely increase correspondingly, which could have a material and adverse effect on the effectiveness of our investment or trading strategies and on any investment in us.

Digital assets, including but not limited to, bitcoin, can fluctuate dramatically in value and can lose a material portion of their value in a short period of time. There can be no assurance as to the value of our portfolio as of any date in the future. Any future valuation could diverge from previous estimates as a result of market fluctuations or additional third-party valuations of underlying assets using different and potentially inconsistent methods, financial reporting requirements under IFRS or other factors.

For the purposes of IFRS-compliant financial reporting, our assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with IFRS. Accordingly, we are required to follow a specific framework for measuring the fair value of our assets and liabilities and, in our audited financial statements, to provide certain disclosures regarding the use of fair value measurements.

The fair value measurement accounting guidance establishes a hierarchical disclosure framework that ranks the observability of market inputs used in measuring financing instruments at fair value. The observability of inputs depends on a number of factors, including the type of financial instrument, the characteristics specific to the financial instrument and the state of the marketplace, including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants. Financial instruments with readily quoted prices,

or for which fair value can be measured from quoted prices in active markets, generally will have a high degree of market price observability and less judgment applied in determining fair value.

We hold certain assets, such as privately placed equity, debt, warrants or options, digital asset receivables and certain restricted digital assets, that will not have readily assessable market values. In such instances, we will determine the fair value of such securities based on various factors. In connection with securities for which no external pricing information is available, we may rely on internal pricing models or third-party valuation agents. Such valuations may vary from similar valuations performed by other independent third parties for similar types of securities. The valuation of illiquid assets is inherently subjective and subject to increased risk that the information used to value the asset or to create the price models may be inaccurate or subject to other error. Inaccurate valuations may, among other things, hinder us from effectively managing our investment portfolios and risks.

The value of our portfolio may also be affected by changes in accounting standards, policies or practices. From time to time, we will be required to adopt new or revised accounting standards or guidance. It is possible that future accounting standards that we are required to adopt could materially change the valuation of our assets and liabilities.

Because of a wide variety of market factors and the nature of assets held by us, there is no guarantee that the value determined by us or a third-party valuation agent will represent the value that will be realized by us on the eventual disposition of the asset, or that would, in fact, be realized upon an immediate disposition of the asset. Moreover, the valuations to be performed by us or a third-party valuation agent are inherently different from the valuation of our securities that would be performed if we were forced to liquidate all or a significant portion of our securities, which liquidation valuation could be materially lower.

If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our business or if they downgrade our stock or our sector, or if there is any fluctuation in our credit rating, the price of the Ordinary Shares and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our Ordinary Shares will rely in part on the research and reports that industry or financial analysts publish about us or our business. We do not control these analysts. If securities or industry analysts drop coverage of our company or fail to commence coverage of us, the market price of our shares would likely be negatively impacted. Furthermore, if one or more of the analysts who do cover us downgrade our stock or our industry, or the stock of any of our competitors, or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, the price of our Ordinary Shares could decline. If one or more of these analysts stops covering us or fails to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the market, which, in turn, could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

Additionally, any fluctuation in the credit rating of us or our subsidiaries may impact our ability to access debt markets in the future or increase our cost of future debt, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial condition, which in return may adversely affect the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

Changes in, or the development of guidance relating to, accounting standards governing the preparation of our financial statements and future events could have a material impact on our reported financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and other financial data.

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates based upon assumptions about future economic and market conditions which affect reported amounts and related disclosures in our financial statements. If subsequent events occur that are materially different than the

assumptions and estimates we used, our reported financial condition, results of operation and cash flows may be materially negatively impacted.

Further, from time to time, regulators change the financial accounting and reporting standards governing the preparation of our financial statements or the interpretation of those standards. These changes are difficult to predict and can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and other financial data. In some cases, we may be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively or to apply an existing standard differently, also retroactively, in each case potentially resulting in the restatement of prior period financial statements and related disclosures, which could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our Ordinary Shares.

Risks Related to Taxation

U.S. holders of Ordinary Shares of Galaxy may suffer adverse tax consequences if we are characterized as a PFIC in the future.

Special U.S. federal income tax rules apply to U.S. persons (defined to include but not limited to persons who are U.S. citizens or individual residents of the U.S. (green card holders), or other entities that are treated as U.S. persons under the U.S. federal tax rules) that hold stock (*i.e.*, a “**U.S. Holder**”) of a “passive foreign investment company.” The determination of PFIC status is inherently complex, factual, and subject to a number of uncertainties, and can be determined only annually after the close of the relevant calendar year. Generally, if for any taxable year 75% or more of our gross income is passive income, or at least 50% of our assets are held for the production of, or produce, passive income, we would be characterized as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A U.S. Holder who held shares in the Company during any year the Company was classified as a PFIC potentially faces adverse tax consequences, including having any gains realized on the sale of the shares treated as ordinary income, rather than capital gain, the loss of the preferential rate applicable to dividends received on the shares by individuals who are U.S. Holders, having interest charges apply to distributions on the shares and the proceeds of share sales, and being subject to additional tax filings and reporting requirements.

Although it is uncertain, Galaxy has determined that it was likely a PFIC for its 2024 and 2023 taxable years. For further details, please see our PFIC Annual Information Statement under our Financial Reporting section at <https://investor.galaxy.com/financials/annual-reports/default.aspx>. As noted above, Galaxy’s actual PFIC status for a given taxable year can be determined only annually after the close of the relevant calendar year and, accordingly, no assurances can be given regarding the Company’s PFIC status for future years. **If you are a U.S. holder of Ordinary Shares of Galaxy, we strongly urge you consult with your tax adviser regarding the application of these rules to you and your owners, as applicable. Galaxy is unable to provide advice and nothing described above or in our PFIC Annual Information Statement should be construed as advice.**

Future distributions may not be sufficient to catch up to tax distributions.

Although GDH GP intends to make future distributions to limited partners on a pro rata basis, under the GDH LPA, GDH GP, the general partner, in its sole discretion, has the authority to make tax distributions to those limited partners who have been allocated taxable income and/or gain (but no corresponding cash distribution) that would result in them owing tax as a result of such allocation of taxable income and/or gain. A tax distribution is treated as an advance against future distributions, which GDH GP, the general partner, in its sole discretion, also has the authority to make. As such, a tax distribution will reduce (on a dollar for dollar basis) future distributions which should enable all other limited partners be “caught up” on their distributions so that all limited partners will have received their pro rata share of all distributions over the life of GDH LP. If, however, GDH LP were to recognize taxable income and gains early in its life, and

recognize losses later, it is possible that those limited partners who received a tax distribution will have received greater than their pro rata share of all tax and “non-tax” distributions. Therefore, future distributions for certain limited partners may not be sufficient to “catch up” to tax distributions made to certain other limited partners.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of transactions in digital assets is unclear.

Due to the new and evolving nature of digital assets and the absence of comprehensive guidance with respect to digital assets, many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital assets are uncertain. Our operations and dealings, in or in connection with digital assets, as well as transactions in digital assets generally, could be subject to adverse tax consequences in the United States, including as a result of development of the legal regimes surrounding digital assets, and our operating results, as well as the price of digital assets, could be adversely affected thereby.

Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital assets (including with respect to the amount, timing and character of income recognition) are uncertain. In 2014, the IRS released a notice (the “**Notice**”) discussing certain aspects of digital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, in particular, stating that such digital assets (1) are “property,” (2) are not “currency” for purposes of the rules relating to foreign currency gain or loss and (3) may be held as a capital asset. In 2019, the IRS released a revenue ruling and a set of “Frequently Asked Questions” (the “**Ruling & FAQs**”) that provide some additional guidance, including guidance to the effect that, under certain circumstances, hard forks of digital assets are taxable events giving rise to ordinary income and guidance with respect to the determination of the tax basis of digital assets. The Notice and the Ruling & FAQs, however, do not address other significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of digital assets. We do not intend to request a ruling from the IRS on these issues, and we will take positions on these and other U.S. federal income tax issues relating to digital assets that we believe to be reasonable. There can be no assurance that the IRS will agree with the positions we take, and it is possible that the IRS will successfully challenge our positions.

There can be no assurance that the IRS will not alter its position with respect to digital assets in the future or that a court would uphold the treatment set forth in the Notice and the Ruling & FAQs. It is also unclear what additional guidance on the treatment of digital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be issued in the future. Any such alteration of the current IRS positions or additional guidance could result in adverse tax consequences for us and could have an adverse effect on the value of bitcoin or other digital assets. Because of the evolving nature of digital assets, it is not possible to predict potential future developments that may arise with respect to digital assets. Such developments may increase the uncertainty with respect to the treatment of digital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes. For example, the Notice addresses only digital assets that are “convertible virtual currency,” and it is conceivable that we will hold certain types of digital assets that are not within the scope of the Notice.

On November 15, 2021, President Biden signed into law the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (the “**IIJA**”). The IIJA implements a set of comprehensive tax information reporting rules that will apply to persons, including digital asset trading platforms and custodians, that regularly effect transfers of digital assets on behalf of other persons. In particular, these rules will require digital asset trading platforms and custodians to report certain digital asset transactions (including sales, exchanges and other transfers) effected on behalf of other persons on an annual return, in a manner similar to the current reporting rules for brokers that effect stock and other securities transactions on behalf of customers. In addition, the IIJA extends the reporting requirements for businesses that receive more than \$10,000 in cash in a transaction (or related transactions) to transactions involving the receipt of digital assets with a fair market value of more than \$10,000.

In July 2024, the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury released final regulations to implement certain of these reporting rules (the “July final regulations”). The July final regulations’ definition of the term “broker” is broad and, in a number of respects, is unclear in scope, but generally requires custodial brokers and brokers acting as principals to perform information reporting and backup withholding functions. Under the July final regulations and a notice released contemporaneously by the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury, such reporting of cost basis information and backup withholding generally will apply in respect of transactions occurring on or after January 1, 2025, but certain transitional relief may be available for transactions occurring prior to January 1, 2026. The July final regulations do not address all aspects of the IIJA information reporting regime and their application is uncertain in a number of respects, including with respect to the collection and reporting of cost basis information for digital assets and the scope of transactions subject to reporting. In December 2024, the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury issued separate final regulations describing information reporting rules for non-custodial industry participants (the “December final regulations”), including the requirement to file information returns and furnish payee statements reporting gross proceeds on dispositions of digital assets effected for customers in certain sale or exchange transactions. On March 4, 2025, the U.S. Senate passed a joint resolution providing that the December final regulations shall have no force or effect. On March 11, 2025, the U.S. House of Representatives (the “House”) passed its own resolution returning that joint resolution to the Senate on the grounds that it constituted a bill for raising revenue which constitutionally must come from the House. On that same day, the House passed a joint resolution substantially identical to that passed by the Senate on March 4, 2025 (the “joint resolution”), which was placed on the Senate legislative calendar on March 12, 2025. The impact on the IIJA information reporting regime if the joint resolution becomes law is unclear and there can be no assurance that the joint resolution will become law.

Whether or not the joint resolution becomes law, the effects of the IIJA reporting regime and its application to us may depend in significant part on further regulatory or other guidance from the IRS and could create significant compliance burdens and uncertainties for us and our customers, and could affect the price of digital assets, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

In certain circumstances, GDH LP will be required to make distributions to the Company and the other holders of GDH LP Units, and the distributions that GDH LP will be required to make may be substantial.

Under the GDH LPA, GDH LP will generally be required from time to time to make pro rata distributions in cash to the Company and the other holders of GDH LP Units at certain assumed tax rates in amounts that are intended to be sufficient to cover the U.S. federal income taxes on our and the other GDH LP Unit holders’ respective allocable shares of the taxable income of GDH LP. The distributions GDH LP may be required to make could be substantial, including as a result of the future recognition of capital gains associated with contributions by GDH LP to qualified opportunity zones. As a result of (i) potential differences in the amount of net taxable income allocable to us and the other GDH LP Unit holders, (ii) the lower income tax rate applicable to corporations than individuals and (iii) the use of an assumed tax rate (based on the income tax rate applicable to individuals, or, if higher, corporations) in calculating GDH LP’s distribution obligations, we may receive tax distributions significantly in excess of our tax liabilities and obligations to make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement. Our board of directors will determine the appropriate uses for any excess cash so accumulated, which may include, among other uses, dividends, repurchases of our Ordinary Shares, or purchases of additional GDH LP Units (either of which may be accompanied by a pro rata adjustment to the number of GDH LP Units held by the other GDH LP Unit holders in order to preserve the intended one-to-one correspondence between GDH LP Units held by us and outstanding shares of our Ordinary Shares), the payment of obligations under the Tax Receivable Agreement and the payment of other expenses. We will have no obligation to distribute such cash (or other available cash other than any declared dividend) to our shareholders. No adjustments to the redemption or exchange ratio of GDH LP Units for shares of Ordinary Shares will be made as a result of either (i) any

cash distribution by us or (ii) any cash that we retain and do not distribute to our shareholders. To the extent that we do not distribute such excess cash as dividends on our Ordinary Shares and instead, for example, hold such cash balances or lend them to GDH LP, holders of GDH LP Units would benefit from any value attributable to such cash balances as a result of their ownership of Ordinary Shares following a redemption or exchange of their GDH LP Units.

The state, local and non-U.S. tax treatment of digital assets is unclear.

The taxing authorities of certain states (i) have announced that they will follow the Notice with respect to the treatment of digital assets for state income tax purposes and/or (ii) have issued guidance exempting the purchase and/or sale of digital assets for fiat currency from state sales tax. It is unclear what further guidance on the treatment of digital assets for state tax purposes may be issued in the future. Any future guidance on the treatment of digital assets for state or local tax purposes could result in adverse tax consequences to us and could adversely affect the price of digital assets.

The treatment of digital assets for tax purposes by non-U.S. jurisdictions may differ from the treatment of digital currency for U.S. federal, state or local tax purposes. It is possible, for example, that a non-U.S. jurisdiction would impose sales tax or value-added tax on purchases and sales of digital assets for fiat assets. For instance, if a foreign jurisdiction with a significant share of the market of bitcoin users imposes onerous tax burdens on digital asset users, or imposes sales or value-added tax on purchases and sales of digital assets for fiat assets, such actions could result in decreased demand for digital currency in such jurisdiction, which could adversely affect the price of digital assets.

You are urged to consult your own tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of digital assets and the consequences of investing in us, given the nature of our business.

The current structure of Galaxy and GDH LP is based in part on current U.S. tax law, which is subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

In the event of changes to U.S. tax law, GDH LP could seek to restructure its organization and operations, but there can be no assurance that such a restructuring would be successful, efficient or optimal from a business or operations perspective. Changes in tax laws, regulations or interpretations may have an adverse effect on GDH LP's businesses, financial condition, results of operations and investments.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to us may be found under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, the Company's principal Shareholders, and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, if applicable, is contained in the Company's most recently filed 2024 Circular available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

Additional financial information is provided in the:

- audited consolidated financial statements of GDH Ltd. for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, together with the notes thereto and the independent auditors' report thereon;

- audited consolidated financial statements of GDH LP for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, together with the notes thereto and the independent auditors' report thereon;
- management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations of GDH Ltd. for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023; and
- management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations of GDH LP for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

(collectively, the "**Financial Disclosure**").

The Financial Disclosure is available under the Company's SEDAR+ profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

The statement of executive compensation of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2024 is attached hereto as Appendix "B."

APPENDIX “A”
AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER
GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LTD.

1. Purpose

The Audit Committee (the “**Committee**”) of Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd. (the “**Company**”) is a committee of the Board of Directors (the “**Board**”). As delegated by the Board, the Committee shall attend to the responsibilities and duties set out in this Charter.

2. Membership

Number of Members

The Committee shall be composed of three or more members of the Board.

Independence of Members

Each member of the Committee must be independent. “**Independent**” shall have the meaning, as the context requires, given to it in National Instrument 52-110 – Audit Committees, as may be amended from time to time.

Chair

The members of the Committee shall designate a Chair by majority vote of the full Committee membership. The Chair must be a member of the Committee.

Financial Literacy of Members

At the time of his or her appointment to the Committee, each member of the Committee shall have, or shall acquire within a reasonable time following appointment to the Committee, the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company’s financial statements.

Term of Members

The members of the Committee shall be appointed annually by the Board. Each member of the Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the Board until the member resigns, is removed, or ceases to be a member of the Board.

3. Meetings

Number of Meetings

The Committee may meet as many times per year as necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

Quorum

No business may be transacted by the Committee at a meeting unless a quorum of the Committee is present. A majority of members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Calling of Meetings

The Chair, any member of the Committee, the external auditor, the Chair of the Board, or the Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer may call a meeting of the Committee by notifying the Company's Corporate Secretary who will notify the members of the Committee.

Minutes; Reporting to the Board

The Committee shall maintain minutes or other records of meetings and activities of the Committee in sufficient detail to convey the substance of all discussions held. Upon approval of the minutes by the Committee, the minutes shall be circulated to the members of the Board. However, the Chair may report orally to the Board on any matter in his or her view requiring the immediate attention of the Board.

The Committee shall also propose agenda items and content for submission to the Board related to matters for which the Committee is responsible and provide periodic updates on recent developments concerning such matters to the Board.

Attendance of Non-Members

The external auditor is entitled to attend and be heard at each Committee meeting. In addition, the Committee may invite to a meeting any officers or employees of the Company, legal counsel, advisors and other persons whose attendance it considers necessary or desirable in order to carry out its responsibilities. At least once per year, the Committee shall meet with management in separate sessions to discuss any matters that the Committee or such individuals consider appropriate. The Chair of the Board may attend any Committee meeting. Meetings of the Committee may be held in person or by telephone conference or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other.

Meetings without Management

As part of each meeting of the Committee, the Committee shall hold a meeting with the external auditor of the Company and an in-camera session, at which management and non-independent directors of the Board are not present, and the agenda for each Committee meeting will afford an opportunity for such a session.

Access to Management and Books and Records

The Committee shall have unrestricted access to the Company's management and employees and the books and records of the Company.

4. Duties and Responsibilities

The Committee shall have the functions and responsibilities set out below as well as any other functions that are specifically delegated to the Committee by the Board and that the Board is authorized to delegate by applicable laws and regulations. In addition to these functions and responsibilities, the Committee shall perform the functions and responsibilities required of an audit committee by any exchange upon which securities of the Company are traded, or any governmental or regulatory body exercising authority over the Company, as are in effect from time to time (collectively, the "**Applicable Requirements**") or as the Board otherwise deems necessary or appropriate.

Financial Reports

(a) General

The Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial statements and financial disclosures. Management is responsible for the preparation, presentation and integrity of the Company's financial statements and financial disclosures and for the appropriateness of the accounting principles and the reporting policies used by the Company. The external auditor is responsible for auditing the Company's annual consolidated financial statements and for reviewing the Company's unaudited interim financial statements.

(b) Review of Annual Financial Reports

The Committee shall review the annual consolidated audited financial statements of the Company, the auditors' report thereon and the related management's discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and financial performance ("MD&A"). After completing its review, if advisable, the Committee shall approve and recommend for Board approval the annual financial statements and the related MD&A.

(c) Review of Interim Financial Reports

The Committee shall review the interim consolidated financial statements of the Company, the auditors' review report thereon and the related MD&A. After completing its review, if advisable, the Committee shall approve and recommend for Board approval the interim financial statements and the related MD&A.

(d) Review Considerations

In conducting its review of the annual financial statements or the interim financial statements, the Committee shall:

- (i) meet with management and the auditors to discuss the financial statements and MD&A;
- (ii) review the disclosures in the financial statements;
- (iii) review the audit report or review report prepared by the auditors;
- (iv) discuss with management, the auditors and internal legal counsel, as requested, any litigation claim or other contingency that could have a material effect on the financial statements;
- (v) review the accounting policies followed and critical accounting and other significant estimates and judgements underlying the financial statements as presented by management;
- (vi) review any material effects of regulatory accounting initiatives or off-balance sheet structures on the financial statements as presented by management, including requirements relating to complex or unusual transactions, significant changes to accounting principles and alternative treatments under applicable accounting principles;

- (vii) review any material changes in accounting policies and any significant changes in accounting practices and their impact on the financial statements as presented by management;
- (viii) review management’s report on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting;
- (ix) review the factors identified by management as factors that may affect future financial results;
- (x) review results of the Company’s Audit Committee whistleblower hotline program; and
- (xi) review any other matters, related to the financial statements, that are brought forward by the auditors, management or which are required to be communicated to the Committee under accounting policies, auditing standards or Applicable Requirements.

(e) Approval of Other Financial Disclosures

The Committee is responsible for reviewing financial disclosure in a prospectus or other securities offering document of the Company, as well as press releases disclosing, or based upon, financial results of the Company and any other publicly disseminated material financial disclosure, including disclosure of material non-GAAP financial measures.

(f) Review of Forward-Looking Financial Information

The Committee shall review and, if advisable, recommend for Board approval any material financial outlook (e.g., earnings guidance) or forward-oriented financial information (“**FOFI**”) (e.g., forecasted financial statements). Unless exempted by the Applicable Requirements, the Committee shall endeavour to ensure that such materials (including electronic materials) are disclosed only if (a) the financial outlook or FOFI is based on assumptions that are reasonable in the circumstances, including that it is (i) limited to a period for which the information in the financial outlook or FOFI can be reasonably estimated and (ii) uses the accounting policies the Company expects to use to prepare its historical financial statements for the period covered by the financial outlook or FOFI, and (b) the Company includes disclosure that (i) states the date management approved the financial outlook or FOFI, if the document containing the financial outlook or FOFI is undated (ii) explains the purpose of the financial outlook or FOFI and (iii) cautions readers that the information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Auditors

(a) General

The Committee shall be responsible for oversight of the work of the auditors, including the auditors’ work in preparing or issuing an audit report, performing other audit, review or attest services or any other related work.

(b) Nomination and Compensation

The Committee shall review and, if advisable, select and recommend for Board approval the external auditor to be nominated and the compensation of such external auditor. The Committee shall have ultimate authority to approve all audit engagement terms and fees, including the auditor's audit plan.

(c) Resolution of Disagreements

The Committee shall resolve any disagreements between management and the auditors as to financial reporting matters brought to its attention.

(d) Discussions with Auditors

The Committee shall periodically discuss with the auditors such matters as are required by applicable auditing standards to be discussed by the auditors with the Audit Committee.

(e) Audit Plan

At least annually, the Committee shall review a summary of the auditors' annual audit plan. The Committee shall consider and review with the auditors any material changes to the scope of the plan.

(f) Quarterly Review Report

The Committee shall review a report prepared by the auditors in respect of each of the interim financial statements of the Company.

(g) Independence of Auditors

Before the auditor issues its report on the annual financial statements, the Committee shall obtain from the auditors a formal written statement describing all relationships between the auditors and the Company; discuss with the auditors any disclosed relationships or services that may affect the objectivity and independence of the auditors; and obtain written confirmation from the auditors that they are objective and independent within the meaning of the applicable Rules of Professional Conduct/Code of Ethics adopted by the provincial institute or order of chartered accountants to which the auditors belong and other Applicable Requirements. The Committee shall take appropriate action to oversee the independence of the auditors.

(h) Evaluation of Lead Partner

The Committee shall periodically review the qualifications and performance of the lead partner(s) of the auditor.

(i) Requirement for Pre-Approval of Non-Audit Services

The Committee shall approve in advance any retainer of the auditors to provide any non-audit service to the Company that it deems advisable in accordance with Applicable Requirements and Board approved policies and procedures. The Committee may delegate pre-approval authority to any member of the Committee. The decisions of any member of the Committee to whom this

authority has been delegated must be presented to the full Committee at its next scheduled Committee meeting.

(j) **Approval of Hiring Policies**

The Committee shall review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors of the Company.

(k) **Financial Executives**

The Committee shall review and discuss with management the appointment of key financial executives and recommend qualified candidates to the Board, as appropriate.

Internal Controls

(a) **General**

The Committee shall review the Company's system of internal controls.

(b) **Establishment, Review and Approval**

The Committee shall require management to implement and maintain appropriate systems of internal controls in accordance with Applicable Requirements, including internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure and to review, evaluate and approve these procedures. The Committee shall periodically consider and review with management and the auditors:

- (i) the effectiveness of, or weaknesses or deficiencies in: the design or operation of the Company's internal controls (including computerized information system controls and security); the overall control environment for managing business risks; and accounting, financial and disclosure controls (including, without limitation, controls over financial reporting), non-financial controls, and legal and regulatory controls and the impact of any identified weaknesses in internal controls on management's conclusions;
- (ii) any significant changes in internal controls over financial reporting that are disclosed, or considered for disclosure, including those in the Company's periodic regulatory filings;
- (iii) any material issues raised by any inquiry or investigation by the Company's regulators;
- (iv) the Company's fraud prevention and detection program, including deficiencies in internal controls that may impact the integrity of financial information, or may expose the Company to other significant internal or external fraud losses and the extent of those losses and any disciplinary action in respect of fraud taken against management or other employees who have a significant role in financial reporting; and
- (v) any related significant issues and recommendations of the auditors together with management's responses thereto, including the timetable for implementation of

recommendations to correct weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure controls.

Risk Management

The Committee shall be responsible for overseeing management's identification and assessment of the principal risks to the operations of the Company and the establishment and management of appropriate systems to manage such risks with a view to achieving a proper balance between risks incurred and potential return to holders of securities of the Company and to the long-term viability of the Company. In this regard, the Committee shall require management to report periodically to the Committee, and the Committee shall report periodically to the Board, on the principal risks faced by the Company and the steps implemented by management to manage these risks.

Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Committee shall receive reports from the Company's Corporate Secretary and other management members on: (a) legal or compliance matters that may have a material impact on the Company; (b) the effectiveness of the Company's compliance policies; and (c) any material communications received from regulators. The Committee shall review management's evaluation of and representations relating to compliance with specific applicable law and guidance, and management's plans to remediate any deficiencies identified.

Audit Committee Whistleblower Procedures

The Committee shall establish a policy and procedure for (a) the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and (b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. Any such complaints or concerns that are received shall be reviewed by the Committee and, if the Committee determines that the matter requires further investigation, it will direct the Chair of the Committee to engage outside advisors, as necessary or appropriate, to investigate the matter and will work with management and the Company's General Counsel to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

The Committee shall review the Company's whistleblower policy on a periodic basis to determine whether the procedures established under the policy operate effectively in respect of the receipt, retention and treatment of reports and in providing a confidential and anonymous procedure as may be required by applicable laws.

Audit Committee Disclosure

The Committee shall prepare, review and recommend to the Board for approval any audit committee disclosures required by Applicable Requirements in the Company's disclosure documents.

5. Outside Advisors

The Committee shall have the authority to retain and terminate external legal counsel, consultants or other advisors to assist it in fulfilling its responsibilities and to set and pay the respective compensation for these advisors. The Company shall provide appropriate funding, as determined by the Committee, for the services of these advisors.

6. No Rights Created

This Charter is a statement of broad policies and is intended as a component of the flexible governance framework within which the Committee, functions. While it should be interpreted in the context of all applicable laws, regulations and listing requirements, as well as in the context of the Company's constating documents, it is not intended to establish any legally binding obligations.

7. Delegation

The Committee may, to the extent permissible by applicable law, designate a sub-committee to review any matter within this Charter as the Committee deems appropriate.

8. Charter Review & Committee Self-Evaluation

The Committee shall review and update this Charter from time to time to ensure compliance with the Applicable Requirements and recommend it to the Board for approval of any applicable modifications. The Committee shall also periodically conduct a self-evaluation to evaluate its effectiveness.

**APPENDIX “B”
STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

**GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LTD.
(the “Company”)**

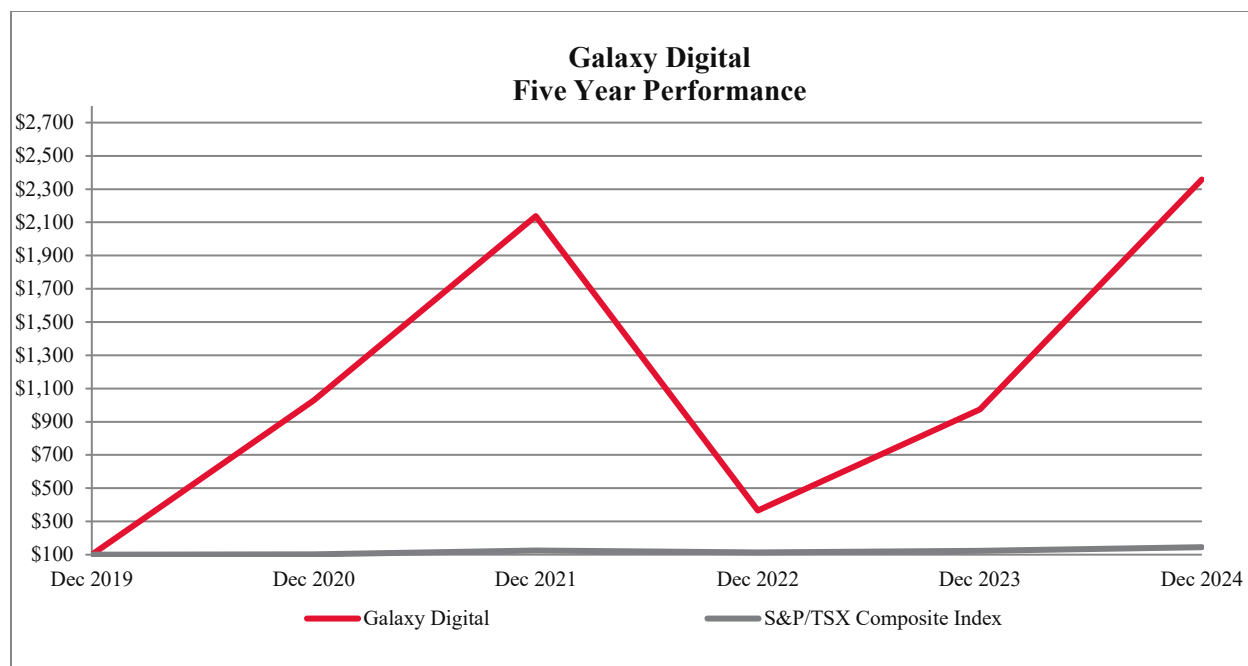
2024 Business Highlights

Our diverse operating platform delivered strong organic growth and financial results in 2024, reflecting the continued successful execution of our strategy. We achieved significant milestones across all our operating businesses and made substantial progress on several strategic and operational initiatives, including:

- (a) Signing a non-binding term sheet with CoreWeave to utilize our Helios data center campus for AI/HPC infrastructure.
- (b) Crossing \$8 billion in trailing-twelve-month notional over-the-counter derivatives traded, requiring us to register as a swap dealer in the U.S. and enabling us to offer larger U.S. institutional clients the chance to participate in a well-established and regulated trading environment.
- (c) Strengthening our asset management product suite by (i) launching Bitcoin and Ether ETFs in partnership with Invesco; (ii) forging a partnership with State Street Global Advisors and launching three actively managed ETFs focused on digital assets and disruptive technologies and; (iii) conducting a \$113 million initial close for Galaxy Ventures Fund I, our inaugural crypto venture fund focused on investing in early-stage companies across crypto protocols, software infrastructure, and financialized applications.
- (d) Expanding our blockchain infrastructure capabilities by becoming one of the largest validators globally on the Solana network and through the acquisition of CryptoManufaktur LLC, a leading blockchain node operator that provides trusted, secure services to decentralized protocols across the digital asset ecosystem.
- (e) Strengthening our financial position with two strategic capital raises including a \$125 million equity raise in April and a \$402.5 million senior notes offering in November 2024.

The following table and graph compare the cumulative total Shareholder (as defined below) return on \$100 invested on Ordinary Shares (as defined below) of the Company, with \$100 invested in the S&P/TSX Composite Index from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2024 (the Company’s most recent financial year end). The Company’s Shareholder return on \$100 invested between December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2024 is approximately 2,257%.

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024
Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.	100.00	1,028.30	2,136.79	365.09	974.53	2,357.55
S&P/TSX Composite Index	100.00	102.17	124.38	113.61	122.83	144.92



The trend in overall compensation paid to the NEOs (as defined below) over the last five years is not tracked against the performance of the market price of the Company’s Ordinary Shares, nor the S&P/TSX Composite Index during the period because the Company has not included market price targets for its Ordinary Shares as a component of the Company’s executive compensation program and strategy.

External Auditors Service Fees (By Category)

The aggregate fees billed by the Company’s auditors in the last two financial years for services in each of the categories indicated are as follows:

Financial Year Ending	Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	Audit Related Fees ⁽²⁾	Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾
December 31, 2024	\$9.1 million	\$0.6 million	-	\$0.1 million
December 31, 2023	\$8.8 million	\$0.5 million	-	\$0.1 million

Notes:

- (1) Audit Fees consist of fees incurred for the annual audit of the Company’s financial statements or services that are normally provided by the external auditor in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements. Audit fees for the financial years ending December 31, 2024 and 2023 also include fees billed in connection with the Reorganization.
- (2) Audit Related Fees consist of fees paid or accrued for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company’s financial statements that are not included under “Audit Fees” in the table above.
- (3) Tax Fees relate to fees paid or accrued for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning services.

All Other Fees include fees for products and services other than the services reported in Audit Fees, Audit Related Fees and Tax Fees.

Compensation, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

The board of directors of the Company (the “**Board**”) has established a Compensation, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee (the “**CGN Committee**”) which, as at the date of this AIF, is comprised of two directors. The Chair of the CGN Committee is appointed by the Board. The CGN Committee meets as often as it deems necessary or desirable.

The current members of the CGN Committee are Richard Tavoso (Chair) and Jane Dietze, each of whom are considered independent directors.

The members of the CGN Committee have direct experience and skills relevant to their responsibilities in executive compensation, including with respect to enabling the committee in making informed decisions on the suitability of the Company’s compensation policies and practices.

The primary goal of the CGN Committee as it relates to compensation matters is to ensure that the compensation provided to the NEOs and the Company’s other executive officers is determined with regard to the Company’s business strategies and objectives, such that the financial interest of the executive officers is aligned with the financial interest of holders of ordinary shares (the “**Ordinary Shares**”) in the capital of the Company (the “**Shareholders**”), and to ensure that their compensation is fair and reasonable and sufficient to attract and retain qualified and experienced executives.

The CGN Committee is responsible for determining and making recommendations with respect to all forms of compensation to be granted to the chief executive officer (“**CEO**”), and reviewing the CEO’s recommendations respecting compensation of the other senior executive offices of the Company.

In particular, the CGN Committee is responsible for, among other things:

- (a) reviewing and approving organizational goals and objectives relevant to compensation of the CEO, evaluating his or her performance in light of such goals and objectives, and making recommendations to the Board with respect to his or her compensation levels based on such evaluation;
- (b) reviewing and approving recommendations from the CEO regarding the appointment, compensation and other terms of employment of the chief financial officer (“**CFO**”), and other officers;
- (c) reviewing and approving executive compensation disclosure before the Company publicly discloses this information;
- (d) reviewing and recommending for Board approval the adoption of equity-based compensation plans of the Company and approving any grants under equity-based compensation plans of the Company;
- (e) overseeing the administration of the Company’s equity-based compensation plans;
- (f) reviewing and evaluating the Company’s employee benefits generally (although the CGN Committee does not have any administrative powers or duties with respect to any employee benefit plans);

- (g) considering the potential risks associated with the adoption of the Company's compensation policies and practices and the adoption of particular organizational and individual objective under such policies and practices; and
- (h) periodically reviewing the mandate of the Board and the charters for each standing committee of the Board, together with the position descriptions of the chair of the Board, the Lead Director, the chair of each standing committee and the CEO.

The CGN Committee has the authority to retain external legal counsel, consultants or other advisors to assist it in fulfilling its responsibilities, including a compensation consultant, at the expense of the Company. The CGN Committee has retained a compensation consultant or advisor, Semler Brossy, to assist the committee in its determination of the compensation for the Company's executive officers and directors.

Named Executive Officers

In this Appendix B, Named Executive Officer (“NEO”) means:

- (a) each individual who, in respect of the Company, during any part of the most recently completed financial year, served as CEO, including an individual performing functions similar to a CEO;
- (b) each individual who, in respect of the Company, during any part of the most recently completed financial year, served as CFO, including an individual performing functions similar to a CFO;
- (c) each of the three most highly compensated executive officers of the Company, including any of its subsidiaries, or the three most highly compensated individuals acting in a similar capacity, other than the CEO and CFO, at the end of the most recently completed financial year whose total compensation was, individually, more than \$150,000, as determined in accordance with applicable securities rules, for that financial year; and
- (d) each individual who would be an NEO under paragraph (c) but for the fact that the individual was neither an executive officer of the Company or its subsidiaries, nor acting in a similar capacity, at the end of that financial year.

During the Company's financial year ended December 31, 2024, the NEOs of the Company were Michael Novogratz (CEO), Alex Ioffe (former CFO), Christopher Ferraro (President and Chief Investment Officer), Erin Brown, Chief Operating Officer (“COO”) and Jason Urban, Global Head of Trading. Anthony Paquette, the Company's present CFO, assumed the position effective January 1, 2025.

Compensation Practices, Oversight and Description of Director and NEO Compensation

Objectives of Compensation Program and Strategy

The CGN Committee's objective is to ensure our executive compensation program attracts, motivates, and rewards leaders with the skills and experience necessary to successfully execute on our strategic plan in order to maximize shareholder value. The Company is a complex, regulated institution which requires hiring experienced senior talent from highly competitive financial services and technology industries. The digital asset industry is highly volatile which requires patient leadership and a long-term focus.

Our executive compensation program is designed to:

- (a) Attract and retain talented and experienced executives in a competitive and dynamic market;
- (b) Motivate our NEOs to help our Company achieve the best possible financial and operational results;
- (c) Provide reward opportunities consistent with our performance on both a short-term and long-term basis; and
- (d) Align the long-term interests of our NEOs with those of our Shareholders.

What We Do	What We Do Not Do
✓ Align pay with firmwide performance	☒ No golden parachutes
✓ Engage proactively with shareholders and other stakeholders	☒ No guaranteed bonuses with our executive officers
✓ Review and carefully consider stakeholder feedback in structuring and determining pay	☒ No tax gross-ups
✓ Grant equity-based awards for shareholder alignment	☒ No excessive perquisites
✓ Use a structured discretion framework to assess financial and nonfinancial metrics alongside compensation outcomes	☒ No employee hedging or pledging of securities
✓ Apply significant shareholding requirements including:	☒ No supplemental retirement benefits (SERPs) for executive officers
■ Stock Ownership Guidelines for Executives and Directors	☒ No single-trigger vesting in change in control
■ Retention requirements for executives	☒ No options nor SARs granted below fair market value
✓ Maintain a clawback policy for variable compensation	
✓ Retain an independent compensation consultant	

How our CGN Committee Makes Decisions

To enhance the alignment of our compensation program with the interests of our Shareholders, long-term strategy, and company trajectory, our CGN Committee employs a combination of informed judgment and structured discretion in determining executive compensation. Our CGN Committee utilizes a structured discretion framework to provide greater definition to both financial and non-financial factors it considers in its assessment of the firm’s performance alongside compensation decisions.

We operate within a volatile industry which introduces challenges in setting and relying entirely on formulaic outcomes at a particular point in time; a balanced approach between discretionary and formula-based elements allows the CGN Committee to conduct a holistic review of performance that incorporates both the context at the start of the performance year when original goals were set and at end of the performance year. This balanced approach is common within the financial services industry and we believe is in the best interest of Shareholders.

Overview of Structured Discretion Framework

In 2023, we developed our initial Structured Discretion Framework to provide greater definition and transparency regarding the key performance areas considered by the CGN Committee to assess the firm’s performance alongside compensation decisions for our NEOs and the broader Company. This framework

takes into account metrics that are both objective & measurable as well as factors that are subjective or not readily measurable.

In May 2024, the CGN Committee adopted amendments to the Structured Discretion Framework to further align it with our 2024 strategic priorities and focus areas. In particular, the CGN Committee added measurable metrics and operational targets for each business unit to the Structured Discretion Framework, in addition to the overall Company metrics. For 2024, the CGN Committee evaluated objective metrics according to three primary categories and subjective factors according to two primary categories:

Objective & Measurable Metrics:

- Profitability and Affordability – Including Revenue, Operating Income and Net Income metrics
- Growth and Market Share – Including AUM growth, trading activity and client-based metrics
- Market-Based Measures – Including Total Shareholder Return (TSR) and Bitcoin price performance

Qualitative Metrics:

- Strategic & Operational – Including progress and development of internal initiatives, synergies realized from acquisitions and new business line development
- Relative Peer and External Factors – Including evaluation of broader economic conditions, industry headwinds and tailwinds and significant legal and other regulatory events

We will continue to evolve this framework, where and when appropriate, to ensure it aligns with the Company’s strategic priorities and long-term shareholder value creation.

Overview of Annual Compensation Elements

The Company’s compensation philosophy is that an individual’s compensation should be based on our overall performance, the line of business/team performance and the individual’s performance. The total compensation consists of a base salary and a bonus comprised of a combination of cash and/or equity incentives. The compensation package is designed to reward performance based on the achievement of these performance goals and objectives and to be competitive with comparable companies in the market in which we compete for talent. While we emphasize performance-based compensation, we do not maintain specific policies or programs that prescribe a specified mix among base salary, short-term cash bonuses and longer-term cash or equity incentives that we target.

The Company operates with the goal that “every employee at Galaxy should be a shareholder,” and as such have implemented a Per Annum Total Compensation (“PATC”) metric, which includes:

Compensation Element	Characteristics	Purpose	2024 Annual PATC
Base Salary	Annual Fixed Cash	Provides predictable level of income that is competitive with external market	For 2024, NEOs received the following base salaries: \$500k for our CEO and President and \$400k for our COO, former CFO and GC

Annual Variable Compensation	Equity-Based: RSUs*	Provides both motivation and retention for our executives to achieve longer-term performance as well as strategic and operational objectives. Further aligns our executives’ interests and those of our Shareholders.	For 2024, each NEO received a portion of their annual variable compensation in multi-year vesting RSUs
	Equity-Based: Options*	Motivates and rewards achievement of increasing shareholder value. Direct pay-for-performance link.	For 2024, select NEOs received a portion of their annual variable compensation in multi-year vesting Options
	Cash	Motivates and rewards achievement of company performance as well as strategic and operational objectives.	For 2024, each NEO received a portion of their annual variable compensation in the form of a cash bonus.

* Equity is provided to eligible employees. Non-eligible employees receive cash-settled RSUs or cash-settled stock appreciation rights (“SARs”). All NEOs are eligible to receive equity.

In addition to PATC, we generally reserve RSU, stock options and cash-settled SARs to be issued to high performing employees, with the goals of (i) rewarding strong in-year performance and (ii) aligning our future leaders more closely to the partners and Shareholders. These special grants are in recognition of the significant work that employees have done over the last year to contribute to our overall success. No special grants were made to NEOs in 2024.

Grants under the LTI Plan (as defined below) are generally correlated to individual performance, team performance and our performance. There are no specific performance goals included in our compensation program at this time. While inclusion of performance-based equity awards has been contemplated, (i) the establishment of accurate, long-term performance criteria has proven challenging given the lifecycle stage of the Company and market volatility in our sector and (ii) performance-based vesting equity awards have been historically limited to grants made in connection with acquisitions. The Company believes stock option grants, RSUs and SARs are effective in providing the direct alignment between company performance, pay outcomes and shareholder value creation. We will continue to evaluate the inclusion of performance-based equity awards as part of our NEO’s compensation program.

NEO Compensation

With respect to the process undertaken by the CGN Committee in its review and preparation of a recommendation in respect of the CEO’s compensation, the terms of Michael Novogratz’s compensation as CEO have been determined through negotiation between him and the CGN Committee, as set forth in his employment agreement. The CGN Committee and Michael Novogratz established goals with respect to the Company and each of our business lines, and the CGN Committee has monitored his performance against these goals.

In determining compensation for the other NEOs, the CGN Committee reviewed and considered the individual performance of each NEO and our performance—both as a whole and with respect to specific business lines for certain individuals—as well as considering recommendations from Michael Novogratz with respect to each NEO. In addition, the CGN Committee broadly reviewed the competitive market for talent in the asset management, technology and fintech industries as part of its review of our NEOs’ compensation. The CGN Committee performed this evaluation with information and assistance from our

People Team and the CGN Committee’s independent compensation consultant, Semler Brossy. More specifically, the CGN Committee considered the following when determining compensation for each NEO.

With respect to Mr. Ioffe, the factors that were considered in determining his 2024 compensation levels included (1) his over 30 years of senior-level finance experience, (2) the broader market for competitive talent, (3) the progress made in building out financial and operational controls necessary to support the rapid growth of the business and (4) the work performed in his role as CFO to prepare for, and consummate, the various transactions related to a proposed reorganization of the Company, including continuous preparation of reporting under IFRS and US GAAP.

With respect to Mr. Ferraro, the factors that were considered in determining his 2024 compensation levels included his contributions to our overall success and the significant role he played in a number of our key accomplishments in 2024, including (1) the realignment of the firm’s strategic direction, (2) our acquisition of CryptoManufaktur LLC and the signing of a non-binding term sheet with CoreWeave to host AI/HPC data center services at our Helios campus, (3) the broader market for competitive talent, (4) work with respect to current investments and additional identification of investments in his capacity as Chief Investment Officer and (5) the work performed in his role as President to prepare for, and consummate, the various transactions related to a proposed reorganization of the Company.

With respect to Ms. Brown, the factors that were considered in determining her 2024 compensation levels included (1) recognition that Ms. Brown is a seasoned executive with significant experience in treasury, risk and trading operations, (2) the broader market for competitive talent, (3) standing up major strategic initiatives internally, including with respect to treasury, risk management, technology, security and operations in particular and (4) the work performed in her role as COO to prepare for, and consummate, the various transactions related to a proposed reorganization of the Company.

With respect to Mr. Urban, the factors that were considered in determining his 2024 compensation levels included (1) the performance of our Sales and Trading business, (2) his work in developing a number of strategic partnerships that led to various business initiatives, (3) the broader market for competitive talent, (4) his leadership in recruiting top talent, including several leadership roles and (5) his role in managing the trading organization through volatile and challenging market conditions in a risk-adjusted manner.

CEO Compensation for Financial Year 2024

As Founder and CEO, Mr. Novogratz is responsible for overseeing the Company while serving as the primary public face for the Company and primary liaison between the Board and the Company. Upon taking into account the firm’s performance trajectory since 2018 and specifically the 2023 performance year, the Board re-instated a base salary of \$500,000 for Mr. Novogratz for 2024.

While Mr. Novogratz has demonstrated extraordinary commitment to the Company by foregoing his base salary and equity-based awards since 2019, the CGN Committee believes that compensating Mr. Novogratz in line with the other NEOs is appropriate to recognize his dedication and to align his compensation more closely with market practices. The CEO historically has not been directly compensated for his services as his significant ownership interest continues to provide meaningful incentive to perform. According to our CEO/Founder benchmarking, peer companies provide base salaries and equity-based awards to their CEOs that reflect their experience, performance, and market conditions. By providing a salary and equity-based awards to our CEO, we ensure our compensation package remains competitive.

Alternative Compensation Summary for Financial Year 2024

We refer to the table in this section as the NEO Actual Annual Compensation Summary. This table is voluntary disclosure and should be read as a supplement to the Summary Compensation Table further below and is not intended to detract from the information contained therein. Please refer to the Summary Compensation Table further below, which is presented in accordance with National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* and Form 51-102F6 – *Statement of Executive Compensation*, and sets forth compensation for each NEO of the Company during the financial year ending December 31, 2024.

In the Summary Compensation Table, the disclosure of Share Based Awards and Option Based Awards is valued at the grant date(s) despite being based on the prior year’s performance; however, the disclosure of Annual Incentive Plans reflects the annual cash performance bonuses paid to the NEOs for the applicable financial year, even if actually paid in the following year.

After each financial year, the CGN Committee considers the performance of the Company in the prior year when determining incentive awards for the NEOs. The following table provides information about the actions and decisions of the CGN Committee after the end of the most recently completed financial year in granting Share Based Awards and Option Based Awards in 2025 that relate to 2024 performance and 2024 that relate to 2023 performance.

Dollar amounts are shown in thousands.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Per Annum Total Compensation (“PATC”)(S) ⁽¹⁾	Salary (\$)	Annual Variable Compensation (\$)			Share-based Awards	
				Cash (\$)	RSUs (\$) ⁽²⁾	Options (\$) ⁽²⁾	% of Annual Variable Compensation	% of PATC
Michael Novogratz	2024	8,500	500	3,000	2,000	3,000	63	59
	2023	5,000	-	3,000	2,000	-	40	40
Alex Ioffe ⁽³⁾	2024	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	1,150	400	450	300	-	40	26
Christopher Ferraro	2024	8,000	500	2,700	1,800	3,000	64	60
	2023	4,000	500	1,800	1,200	500	49	43
Erin Brown	2024	5,000	400	1,560	1,040	2,000	66	61
	2023	3,250	400	1,110	740	1,000	61	54
Jason Urban	2024	7,000	300	2,520	1,680	2,500	62	60
	2023	3,700	300	1,440	960	1,000	58	53

Notes:

- (1) Sum of salary and annual variable compensation consisting of cash and year-end long-term incentive awards. Pursuant to the Ioffe Separation Agreement (as defined below), Mr. Ioffe was not entitled to any annual bonus in respect of Fiscal 2024.
- (2) Represents the targeted value of the equity incentive compensation component of the NEOs’ discretionary annual performance bonus in respect of Fiscal 2024. The 2024 annual RSU bonus grants are scheduled to vest 33% on March 1, 2026, and the remaining 67% quarterly in substantially equal installments on each of the next eight three-month anniversaries of March 1, 2026. The 2024 annual Option bonus grants are scheduled to vest annually over three years, 33% on March 1, 2026, 33% on March 1, 2027 and 34% on March 1, 2028. The annual RSU and Option bonus grants’ value represents the targeted economic value of the equity award and does not reflect the actual accounting grant date fair value.
- (3) Mr. Ioffe is no longer CFO of the Company, as described below.

Independent Compensation Consultant Review

Our CGN Committee recognizes the importance of using an independent compensation consulting firm that is appropriately qualified and provides services solely to our Board and its committees. In 2024, the CGN Committee retained Semler Brossy to act as independent compensation consultant to the CGN Committee. Our CGN Committee determined that Semler Brossy had no conflicts of interest in providing services to the CGN Committee and was independent.

Role of the Independent Compensation Consultant

In 2024, our CGN Committee received the advice of Semler Brossy who provided input on several analyses and subject matters including: (i) compensation committee processes and trends; (ii) proxy advisor feedback and subsequent program changes; (iii) assistance with public disclosures; and (iv) other executive compensation matters generally. Previous work Semler Brossy has completed for the CGN Committee includes: (i) the establishment of peer group references which focused on three primary groups: (1) financial services companies; (2) broader technology companies; and (3) general industry survey data; (ii) market benchmarks and analysis for the NEOs; (iii) approaches to CEO/Founder pay philosophies (iv) executive and Director stock ownership guideline market study; and (v) a Director Pay market study.

The CGN Committee also engaged Semler Brossy in 2022 to provide a Board compensation market assessment. In this assessment, Semler Brossy provided information on director pay practices across the three primary references groups mentioned above along with larger companies that the Company competes with for additional reference. The assessment was used to inform our understanding of our director compensation program's external competitiveness. The CGN Committee referenced the Semler Brossy study again in 2024 and recommended an increase in the total value of DSUs granted to each director from \$100,000 to \$150,000 per year, which was subsequently approved by the Board of Directors.

Compensation Risk

The Board and, as applicable, the CGN Committee, considers and assesses the implications of risks associated with our compensation policies and practices and devotes such time and resources as is believed to be necessary in the circumstances. Our practice of compensating our officers primarily through a mix of salary and equity is designed to mitigate risk by: (i) ensuring that we retain such officers; and (ii) aligning the interests of its officers with our short-term and long-term objectives and our Shareholders. As of the date of this filing, the Board has not identified risks arising from our compensation policies and practices that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Stock Ownership Guidelines

To further align the long-term financial interests of our executives and our Shareholders, the Board in November 2023 established the following stock ownership guidelines which are aligned with broader market practice:

Subject Officers	Required to Own the Lesser of:
Chief Executive Officer	6x Base Salary or 750,000 shares
Executive Officers	3x Base Salary or 250,000 shares
Non-Employee Directors	5x annual cash retainer or 50,000 shares

Executives have five years from the date they first become subject to a particular level of stock ownership to meet the corresponding requirement. The committee measures compliance on an annual basis at the end of each fiscal year. Acceptable forms of ownership include shares: (i) purchased and directly owned by the individual, owned by individual's spouse, or held in a trust for the benefit of the individual's family and; (ii) all vested and unvested RSUs and; (iii) all vested and unvested DSUs.

Pledging and Hedging Policies

Pursuant to the terms of our Insider Trading Policy, employees, including the NEOs and directors are prohibited from speculating in our securities, which may include buying with the intention of quickly reselling such securities, or selling our securities with the intention of quickly buying such securities; buying securities on margin or holding Company stock in a margin account; short selling a security of the Company or any other arrangement that results in a gain only if the value of our securities declines in the future; selling a "call option" giving the holder an option to purchase our securities; buying a "put option" giving the holder an option to sell our securities; pledging our securities; and purchasing financial instruments, including prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, or units of exchange funds, that are designed to hedge or offset a decrease in the market value of our securities (or equivalents such as share units, the value of which is derived from our equity securities) held, directly or indirectly, by such person, including equity securities granted as compensation. The NEOs and directors may, however, acquire and sell shares issued under the Company's amended and restated stock option plan (the "**Stock Option Plan**") and the amended and restated long term incentive plan of the Company, effective June 18, 2024 (the "**LTI Plan**") (other than in connection with the acquisition and sale of shares issued under the Stock Option Plan or the LTI Plan) or any of our other benefit plan or arrangements.

Clawback Policy

In November 2023, the Board adopted a clawback policy which provides for the recoupment of certain executive compensation in the event the Company is required by the accounting principles and auditing standards applicable to the Company under Canadian securities laws to materially restate all or a portion of the Company's previously issued financial statements, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the policy. The clawback policy is generally modeled after the clawback policy requirements of the Nasdaq.

Director and NEO Compensation Excluding Compensation Securities

The following information is presented in accordance with National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations* and Form 51-102F6 – *Statement of Executive Compensation*, and sets forth compensation for each NEO (as defined below) and director of the Company during the financial year ending December 31, 2024. All information provided herein is current as of December 31, 2024 unless otherwise stated.

Summary Compensation Table

The compensation paid to the NEOs during the Company's three most recently completed financial years ended December 31, 2022, 2023 and 2024 is summarized as follows.

Certain information in the summary compensation table, namely the share-based awards column, is based on the fair value of the awards at the date of grant, as described in footnote (1) below. Such information does not reflect the current fair value of the awards and, as a result, the amounts reported do not reflect the actual economic value realized by the applicable NEO.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Share-based awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Option-based awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Non-equity incentive Plan compensation (\$)		Pension Value ⁽³⁾ (\$)	All Other Compensation ⁽⁴⁾ (\$)	Total Compensation (\$)
					Annual Incentive Plans ⁽²⁾ (\$)	Long-term incentive plans (\$)			
Michael Novogratz ⁽⁵⁾ <i>Director and CEO</i>	2024	500,000	2,808,567	-	3,000,000	-	10,557	-	6,319,124
	2023	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	-	3,392	3,003,392
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,496	3,496
Alex Ioffe <i>Former CFO</i>	2024	400,000	421,285	-	-	-	10,350	-	831,635
	2023	400,000	256,809	1,317,030	450,000	-	9,900	-	2,433,739
	2022	400,000	1,604,744	-	450,000	-	9,150	-	2,463,894
Christopher Ferraro <i>President and Chief Investment Officer</i>	2024	500,000	1,685,140	516,914	2,700,000	-	10,544	-	5,412,599
	2023	500,000	599,226	2,195,050	1,800,000	-	9,900	-	5,104,176
	2022	500,000	10,648,091	-	300,000	-	9,150	411	11,457,652
Erin Brown <i>COO</i>	2024	400,000	1,039,170	1,033,822	1,560,000	-	10,350	-	4,043,342
	2023	400,000	732,481	2,195,050	1,110,000	-	9,900	-	4,447,431
	2022	400,000	1,066,074	-	360,000	-	9,150	15,000	1,850,224
Jason Urban <i>Global Head of Trading</i>	2024	300,000	1,348,112	1,033,822	2,520,000	-	10,350	-	5,212,285
	2023	300,000	239,691	878,020	1,440,000	-	9,900	18,437	2,886,048
	2022	300,000	3,241,288	-	420,000	-	9,000	18,455	3,988,743

Notes:

- (1) The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the fair value of option-based awards. The amounts reported in these columns represent the aggregate grant date fair value of the awards of RSUs and non-qualified stock options granted to each of the NEOs during the applicable fiscal year under the LTI Plan and Stock Option Plan based on prior year's performance and as described in further detail below. The grant date fair value was calculated in accordance with IFRS 2, excluding the effect of estimated forfeitures. The assumptions used in calculating such grant date fair value are set forth in the notes to GDH LP's audited consolidated financial statements. Amounts reported do not reflect the actual economic value that may be realized by the applicable NEO as the value of in the money NEO compensation as of the date hereof is affected by the reduction in the Company's share price since the relevant grant dates.
- (2) The amounts reported in this column reflect the annual cash performance bonuses paid to the NEOs for the applicable fiscal year, even if actually paid in the following year. Annual cash performance bonuses are discretionary, earned and paid based on the achievement of applicable company and individual performance goals, as determined by the Board.
- (3) The amounts reported in this column reflect, for each of the NEOs, company contributions under the Galaxy Digital Services LLC 401(k) Plan.

- (4) The amounts reported in this column reflect, for each of the NEOs, health care premiums paid by an affiliate of the Company under the enhanced coverage portion of our fully insured health and welfare plan (which plan is otherwise available to all our employees) and imputed value of a financial coaching service for those who take advantage.
- (5) In 2022 and 2023, Michael Novogratz was not paid an annual base salary.

External Management Companies

There are no management functions of the Company which are to any substantial degree performed by a person or company other than the directors or senior officers of the Company.

Outstanding Option-Based and Share-Based Awards

The following table sets out all option-based and share-based awards as at December 31, 2024, for each NEO:

Name and Principal Position	Option-based Awards				Share-based Awards		
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options	Option exercise price (C\$)	Option expiration date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Value of unexercised in-the-money options (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Number of shares or units of shares that have not vested	Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested (\$) ⁽²⁾	Market or payout value of vested share-based awards not paid out or distributed (\$)
Michael Novogratz <i>Director and CEO</i>	-	-	-	-	300,000 ⁽³⁾	5,210,230	-
Alex Ioffe <i>Former CFO</i>	600,000 ⁽⁴⁾	6.75	29/03/2028	7,605,810	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	68,750 ⁽⁵⁾	1,194,011	-
	-	-	-	-	80,515 ⁽⁶⁾	1,398,339	-
	-	-	-	-	48,971 ⁽⁷⁾	850,501	-
	-	-	-	-	45,000 ⁽⁸⁾	781,535	-
Christopher Ferraro <i>President and Chief Investment Officer</i>	1,000,000 ⁽⁹⁾	6.75	29/03/2028	12,676,350	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	329,120 ⁽¹⁰⁾	5,715,970	-
	-	-	-	-	551,930 ⁽¹¹⁾	9,585,608	-
	-	-	-	-	114,267 ⁽¹²⁾	1,984,525	-
	81,319 ⁽¹³⁾	13.46	27/03/2029	651,614	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	180,000 ⁽¹⁴⁾	3,126,138	-
	1,000,000 ⁽¹⁵⁾	6.75	29/03/2028	12,676,350	-	-	-

Name and Principal Position	Option-based Awards				Share-based Awards		
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options	Option exercise price (C\$)	Option expiration date (DD/MM/YYYY Y)	Value of unexercised in-the-money options (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Number of shares or units of shares that have not vested	Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested (\$) ⁽²⁾	Market or payout value of vested share-based awards not paid out or distributed (\$)
Erin Brown <i>COO</i>	-	-	-	-	55,995 ⁽¹⁶⁾	972,849	-
	-	-	-	-	139,677 ⁽¹⁷⁾	2,425,831	-
	-	-	-	-	111,000 ⁽¹⁸⁾	1,927,785	-
	162,637 ⁽¹⁹⁾	13.46	27/03/2029	1,303,221	-	-	-
Jason Urban <i>Global Head of Trading</i>	730,000 ⁽²⁰⁾	5.65	16/11/2025	9,811,801	-	-	-
	400,000 ⁽²¹⁾	6.75	29/03/2028	5,070,540	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	2,470 ⁽²²⁾	42,898	-
	-	-	-	-	157,327 ⁽²³⁾	2,732,366	-
	-	-	-	-	45,707 ⁽²⁴⁾	793,813	-
	-	-	-	-	144,000 ⁽²⁵⁾	2,500,910	-
	162,637 ⁽²⁶⁾	13.46	27/03/2029	1,303,221	-	-	-

Notes:

- (1) Value of unexercised in-the-money options is calculated based upon the difference between the market value of the Company's Ordinary Shares as at December 31, 2024 (C\$24.99 closing price on the TSX) and the exercise price of the Options, and then converting this value to USD based on the Bank of Canada CAD to USD FX conversion ratio as of December 31, 2024.
- (2) The closing market price of the Company's Ordinary Shares on the TSX on December 31, 2024 was C\$24.99. The aggregate value was converted to USD based on the Bank of Canada CAD to USD FX conversion ratio as of December 31, 2024.
- (3) 99,000 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025, 99,000 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026 and 102,000 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2027.
- (4) 198,000 options vested on March 1, 2025.
- (5) 68,750 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025.
- (6) 80,515 RSUs that vested on March 1, 2025.
- (7) 24,120 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025 and 24,851 RSUs are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026.
- (8) 14,850 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025, 14,850 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026 and 15,300 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2027).
- (9) 330,000 Options vested on March 1, 2025 and 340,000 options are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026.

- (10) 329,120 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025.
(11) 551,930 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025.
(12) 56,280 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025 and 57,987 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026.
(13) 26,835 Options vested on March 1, 2025, 26,835 are scheduled to vest on March 2026 and 27,649 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2027.
(14) 59,400 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025, 59,400 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026 and 61,200 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2027.
(15) 330,000 Options vested on March 1, 2025 and 340,000 Options are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026.
(16) 55,995 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025.
(17) 68,796 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025 and 70,881 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026.
(18) 36,630 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025, 36,630 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026 and 37,740 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2027.
(19) 53,670 Options vested on March 1, 2025, 53,670 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026 and 55,297 will vest on March 1, 2027.
(20) 730,000 Options are fully vested as of December 31, 2024.
(21) 132,000 Options vested on March 1, 2025 and 136,000 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026.
(22) 2,470 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025
(23) 157,327 vested on March 1, 2025.
(24) 22,512 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025 and 23,195 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026.
(25) 47,520 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025, 47,520 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026 and 48,960 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2027.
(26) 53,670 Options vested on March 1, 2025, 53,670 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026 and 55,297 will vest on March 1, 2027.

Incentive Plan Awards – Value Vested or Earned During the Year

The following table summarizes the value vested or earned under incentive plans for the most recently completed financial year, for each NEO:

Name and principal position	Option-based awards – value vested during the year (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Share-based awards – value vested during the year (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Non-equity incentive plan compensation – value earned during the year (\$)
Michael Novogratz <i>Director and CEO</i>	-	-	3,000,000
Alex Ioffe <i>Former CFO</i>	1,097,244	1,048,272	-
Christopher Ferraro <i>President and Chief Investment Officer</i>	1,828,740	4,333,569	2,700,000
Erin Brown <i>COO</i>	1,828,740	1,711,595	1,560,000
Jason Urban <i>Global Head of Trading</i>	3,580,889	469,884	2,520,000

Notes:

- (1) The value vested during the year is based on the following TSX market prices upon settlement: For Mr. Ioffe, C\$14.27, Mr. Ferraro, C\$14.27, Ms. Brown, 330,00 options and 72,070 RSUs at C\$14.27 and 93,500 RSUs at C\$13.91 and Mr. Urban, 132,00 options and 45,643 RSUs at C\$14.27 and 200,000 options at C\$25.61

Defined Contribution Plan

The following table summarizes all pension plans that provide for payments or benefits at, following or in connection with retirement, excluding defined benefit plans for the most recently completed financial year, for each NEO:

Name and principal position	Accumulated value at start of year (\$)	Compensatory (\$)	Accumulated value at year end (\$)
Michael Novogratz <i>Director and CEO</i>	-	10,557	44,511
Alex Ioffe <i>Former CFO</i>	119,618	10,350	175,234
Christopher Ferraro <i>President and Chief Investment Officer</i>	94,128	10,544	144,955
Erin Brown <i>COO</i>	83,442	10,350	132,502
Jason Urban <i>Global Head of Trading</i>	104,772	10,350	155,762

Stock Option Plans and Other Incentive Plans

LTI Plan

For the particulars of the LTI Plan, please refer to the heading “*Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans – Long-Term Incentive Plan*” below.

Stock Option Plan

For the particulars of the Stock Option Plan, please refer to the heading “*Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans – Stock Option Plan*” below.

Non-Treasury Plan

For the particulars of the Non-Treasury Plan, please refer to the heading “*Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans – Non-Treasury Plan*” below.

Pension Plan Benefits

The Company’s NEOs participate in employee benefit programs available to its employees generally, including health, dental and vision insurance and a tax-qualified 401(k) plan sponsored by Galaxy Digital Services LLC (“GDS LLC”).

Under the GDS LLC 401(k) plan, eligible employees (including the NEOs) are able to defer their eligible compensation subject to applicable annual limits under the Internal Revenue Code. All participants are 100% vested in their deferrals when contributed. Currently, GDS LLC provides a non-elective safe harbor

contribution of no less than 3% of eligible compensation per employee. These safe harbor contributions are 100% vested when made.

Termination and Change of Control Benefits

Each of our NEOs is entitled to certain post-termination payments and benefits in certain circumstances pursuant to the plans and arrangements described below. Other than as described below, the Company has not entered into any other agreements, plans or arrangements providing for payments or benefits in connection with any termination (whether voluntary, involuntary or constructive), resignation, retirement, a change in control of the Company or a change in a NEO's responsibilities:

Michael Novogratz

Mr. Novogratz is party to an ongoing employment agreement with GDS LLC an affiliate of the Company, setting forth the terms and conditions of his employment, which provided for his base salary of \$400,000 and eligibility to receive annual cash incentive compensation as determined by the Board. Mr. Novogratz's agreement includes provisions regarding confidentiality, non-competition and non-solicitation, as well as an intellectual property assignment to GDS LLC and a nondisparagement obligation. In addition to general terms of non-competition, during his employment, all of Mr. Novogratz's businesses and investments relating to cryptocurrencies and digital assets are to be run, operated and held solely by and through GDS LLC, except for a de minimis amount through passive investments. The employment agreement with Mr. Novogratz provides for the termination of his employment for reasons of cause, good reason or any other reason. In the event that Mr. Novogratz's employment is terminated without cause or for good reason, he is entitled to (i) accrued and unpaid base salary and vacation earned through the date of termination and (ii) payment of Mr. Novogratz's base salary for a period of twelve months following the date of termination upon execution and delivery of a release of claims. In connection with a termination for any other reason, Mr. Novogratz is entitled to accrued and unpaid base salary through the date of termination. Effective January 31, 2019, Mr. Novogratz agreed to accept no salary and did not receive a salary in 2020, 2021, 2022 or 2023. For Fiscal 2024, the Board re-instated a base salary of \$500,000 for Mr. Novogratz. If Mr. Novogratz's employment is terminated by the Company for cause or by Mr. Novogratz for good reason, the termination date is the date any applicable cure period expires (unless the applicable condition is cured). If Mr. Novogratz is terminated by Galaxy for any reason other than for cause, death or disability, the offer letter requires 60 days' notice prior to the date of termination.

Assuming Mr. Novogratz's employment was terminated on the last business day of the most recently completed financial year, he would receive the following estimated payments:

- Termination without cause or for good reason: (i) accrued and unpaid base salary and vacation earned through the date of termination and subject to Mr. Novogratz's timely execution and non-revocation of a release of claims in a form provided by the Company, (ii) payment of Michael Novogratz's base salary (\$500,000 in 2024) for a period of twelve months following the date of termination, and (iii) \$1,719,376 because, under the LTI Plan, the tranche of RSUs and Options scheduled to vest on the next vesting date will automatically vest provided that such next vesting date is within 6 months of his termination. This amount represents the acceleration of 99,000 RSUs scheduled to vest on March 1, 2025.
- Termination without cause or for good reason within two years following a change of control, or termination due to death or disability: (i) upon termination without cause or for good reason, payment of Michael Novogratz's base salary (\$500,000 in 2024) for a period

of twelve months following the date of termination upon execution and delivery of a release of claims and (ii) \$5,210,230, because, generally, under the terms of the LTI Plan if an employee is terminated within two years following a change of control transaction without cause or for good reason, or upon termination due to death or disability, then all the employee's unvested equity awards will vest (provided, that, the treatment described with respect to a qualifying termination within two years following a change in control only applies to RSUs which remain outstanding following the change of control or were otherwise substituted, converted or exchanged in connection with the change of control). This amount represents the acceleration of 300,000 RSUs scheduled to vest through March 1, 2027.

- Termination for any other reason: Accrued and unpaid base salary through the date of termination (\$500,000 in 2024).

Alex Ioffe

Alex Ioffe entered into a separation and release agreement, dated December 16, 2024, with GDS LLC, an affiliate of the Company (the “**Ioffe Separation Agreement**”). Under the Ioffe Separation Agreement, effective as of January 1, 2025, Mr. Ioffe is no longer the CFO of the Company, and Mr. Ioffe will remain employed by the Company as Senior Adviser subject to the terms of the Ioffe Separation Agreement from January 1, 2025 through the earliest of (i) June 1, 2025; (ii) the 14th day following the listing of the Company's shares on a U.S. stock exchange (or as otherwise agreed with the Company); (iii) such earlier date as mutually agreed by the parties; (iv) such earlier Mr. Ioffe elects without consent; or (v) such earlier date as the Company elects as a result of his breach of the Ioffe Separation Agreement or for cause (termination pursuant to clause (iv) or (v) a “**Bad Leaver**” termination) (the “**Ioffe Separation Date**”) and resigned from his position as Chief Financial Officer as of January 1, 2025 (the “**Ioffe Transition Date**”). Mr. Ioffe is also entitled to attorneys' fees up to \$10,000 in connection with the negotiation of the Ioffe Separation Agreement.

Under the Ioffe Separation Agreement, Mr. Ioffe is entitled to certain benefits in exchange for executing and not revoking a release of claims against GDS LLC and its affiliates and complying with the terms of the Ioffe Separation Agreement, the terms of which are more fully described below.

Under the Ioffe Separation Agreement, except as noted below, Mr. Ioffe will remain subject to his prior covenants and subject to the provisions regarding non-competition and non-solicitation under his amended and restated offer letter dated November 3, 2021 and regarding nondisclosure of confidential information, assignment of intellectual property to Galaxy, GDH LP and its consolidated subsidiaries and a nondisparagement obligation contained in the confidentiality and related covenants agreement that he previously entered into on March 24, 2021. Mr. Ioffe is also subject to a mutual nondisparagement provision under the Ioffe Separation Agreement.

Pursuant to the terms of the Ioffe Separation Agreement, Mr. Ioffe will continue to be paid his base salary at an annualized rate of \$400,000 through the Ioffe Separation Date, but Mr. Ioffe is not entitled to any annual bonus in respect of 2024 fiscal year or the 2025 fiscal year.

- Pursuant to the terms of the Ioffe Separation Agreement, in the event his service terminates for any reason other than a Bad Leaver termination, Mr. Ioffe received the following:
 - \$700,000 in a lump sum payment.

- The portion of the Ioffe 2023 Option Award (as defined below) which is vested and outstanding as of the Ioffe Separation Date shall remain exercisable until the earlier of (i) the twelve (12) month anniversary of the Ioffe Separation Date and (ii) the original expiration date of the term of the Ioffe 2023 Option Award, in each case, excluding a Bad Leaver Termination.
- The Ioffe 2023 RSU Award Third Tranche (as defined below) shall vest on the Second Effective Date (as defined in the Ioffe Separation Agreement).
- The Ioffe 2024 RSU Award Second Tranche and the Ioffe 2024 RSU Award Third Tranche (each as defined below), in each case, and in the aggregate, shall vest on the Second Effective Date (as defined in the Ioffe Separation Agreement).
- Up to three (3) months of fully-paid COBRA.
- Waiver of his post-employment non-competition covenant.

Additionally, the Ioffe Separation Agreement clarifies the treatment of his equity awards in connection with his separation, as follows:

- Of Mr. Ioffe’s RSU award covering 275,000 RSUs granted on May 27, 2021, 206,250 RSUs had previously vested and settled as of the date of the Ioffe Separation Agreement. The remaining 68,750 RSUs vested on the scheduled vesting date of March 1, 2025.
- Of Mr. Ioffe’s RSU award covering 20,652 RSUs granted on April 1, 2022, 13,630 RSUs had previously vested and settled as of the Ioffe Transition Date. The remaining 7,022 RSUs vested on the scheduled vesting date of March 1, 2025.
- Of Mr. Ioffe’s RSU award covering 73,493 RSUs granted on April 1, 2022, 73,493 RSUs were unvested as of the Ioffe Transition Date and vested on the scheduled vesting date of March 1, 2025.
- With respect to Mr. Ioffe’s option grant covering 600,000 Ordinary Shares granted on March 29, 2023 (the “**Ioffe 2023 Option Award**”), 198,000 options were previously vested as of the date of the Ioffe Separation Agreement and remain outstanding and exercisable. The second tranche of 198,000 options vested on the scheduled vesting date of March 1, 2025. The third tranche of 204,000 options will be cancelled and forfeited in its entirety in connection with Mr. Ioffe’s termination of employment.
- Of Mr. Ioffe’s RSU award covering 73,091 RSUs granted on March 29, 2023, 24,120 RSUs had previously vested and settled as of the date of the Ioffe Separation Agreement. The second tranche of 24,120 RSUs vested on the scheduled vesting date of March 1, 2025. Except as otherwise noted above, the third tranche of 24,851 RSUs (the “**Ioffe 2023 RSU Award Third Tranche**”) will be cancelled and forfeited in its entirety in connection with Mr. Ioffe’s termination of employment.
- Of Mr. Ioffe’s RSU award covering 45,000 RSUs granted on March 27, 2024, the first tranche of 14,850 vested on the scheduled vesting date of March 1, 2025. Except as otherwise noted above, the second tranche of 14,850 RSUs (the “**Ioffe 2024 RSU Award**”) will be cancelled and forfeited in its entirety in connection with Mr. Ioffe’s termination of employment.

Second Tranche”) and the third tranche of 15,300 RSUs (the “**Ioffe 2024 RSU Award Third Tranche**”) will be cancelled and forfeited in its entirety in connection with Mr. Ioffe’s termination of employment.

Christopher Ferraro

On July 31, 2018, GDS LLC, an affiliate of the Company, provided Christopher Ferraro with an offer letter setting forth the terms and conditions of his employment as Head of Principal Investments, which provides for a base salary of \$400,000, a target discretionary annual performance bonus (but with a minimum annual bonus guarantee for 2018), options and equity in the amounts described in this Appendix B and eligibility to participate in employee benefit plans of GDS LLC, an affiliate of ours. Mr. Ferraro’s offer letter includes provisions regarding non-competition and non-solicitation. Mr. Ferraro is also party to a confidentiality agreement with an intellectual property assignment to the Company, GDH LP and its consolidated subsidiaries and a nondisparagement obligation. The letter also requires 90 days’ notice prior to Mr. Ferraro’s resignation. Subsequent to the offer letter, Mr. Ferraro’s base salary was decreased to \$300,000 beginning February 24, 2020 for that year as a result of cost-saving measures in which most of the senior management team agreed to reduce salaries. Beginning January 1, 2021, Mr. Ferraro’s salary was increased to \$500,000 for consistency with other members of senior management. Mr. Ferraro’s title changed to President and Chief Investment Officer and manager of GDH GP in conjunction with Damien Vanderwilt’s terminated employment in February 2023.

Assuming Mr. Ferraro was terminated on the last business day of the most recently completed fiscal year, he would receive the following estimated payments, which are under the terms of the LTI Plan, with the value of acceleration of equity award vesting based on the closing price of our common stock as of the last business day of the most recently completed fiscal year, C\$24.99:

- Termination without cause or for good reason: subject to Mr. Ferraro’s timely execution and non-revocation of a release of claims in a form provided by the Company, \$21,708,868 because, under the LTI Plan, the tranche of RSUs and Options scheduled to vest on the next vesting date will automatically vest provided that such next vesting date is within 6 months of his termination. This amount represents the acceleration of 1,353,565 RSUs and Options scheduled to vest on March 1, 2025.
- Termination without cause or for good reason within two years following a change of control, or termination due to death or disability: \$29,557,009, because, generally, under the terms of the LTI Plan if an employee is terminated within two years following a change of control transaction without cause or for good reason, or upon termination due to death or disability, then all the employee’s unvested equity awards will vest (provided, that, the treatment described with respect to a qualifying termination within two years following a change in control only applies to Options or RSUs which remain outstanding following the change of control or were otherwise substituted, converted or exchanged in connection with the change of control). This amount represents the acceleration of 1,926,636 RSUs and Options scheduled to vest through March 1, 2027.

Erin Brown

On April 14, 2021, GDS LLC, an affiliate of the Company, provided Erin Brown with an offer letter (as amended as of October 20, 2021) setting forth the terms and conditions of her employment as Managing Director, Chief Operating Officer and Executive Committee Member, which provides for a base salary of \$400,000, eligibility to receive a discretionary annual bonus, and eligibility to participate in the employee

benefit plans of GDS LLC, an affiliate of the Company. Ms. Brown also received sign-on equity incentive grants. Ms. Brown's offer letter includes provisions regarding non-competition and non-solicitation. Ms. Brown is also party to a confidentiality agreement with an intellectual property assignment to Galaxy, GDH LP and its consolidated subsidiaries and a nondisparagement obligation. The offer letter also requires 90 days' notice prior to resignation.

Assuming Ms. Brown was terminated on the last business day of the most recently completed fiscal year, she would receive the following, which are under the terms of her offer letter or the LTI Plan, with the value of acceleration of equity award vesting based on the closing price of our common stock as of the last business day of the most recently completed fiscal year, C\$24.99.

- Termination other than for cause or other than by Ms. Brown without good reason: subject to Ms. Brown's timely execution and non-revocation of a release of claims in a form provided by the company, \$7,616,725, because, under the LTI Plan, the tranche of RSUs and Options scheduled to vest on the next vesting date will automatically vest provided that such next vesting date is within 6 months of her termination. This amount represents the acceleration of 545,091 RSUs and Options scheduled to vest on March 1, 2025. In addition, under her offer letter, Ms. Brown would be entitled to cash severance (upon execution and delivery of a release of claims) in an amount equal to her salary for the remainder of the calendar year, which would be \$0 as of the last day of fiscal year 2024, plus 50% of Ms. Brown's 2024 annual base salary in the amount of \$200,000.
- Termination without cause or for good reason within two years following a change of control, or termination due to death or disability: in addition to any cash severance payable above (in connection with a termination other than for cause or other than by Ms. Brown without good reason), \$15,322,481, because, generally, under the terms of the LTI Plan, if an employee is terminated within two years following a change of control transaction without cause or for good reason, or upon termination due to death or disability, then all the employee's unvested equity awards will vest (provided, that, the treatment described with respect to a qualifying termination within two years following a change in control only applies to Options or RSUs which remain outstanding following the change in control or were otherwise substituted, converted or exchanged in connection with the change in control). This amount represents the acceleration of 1,139,309 RSUs and Options scheduled to vest through on March 1, 2027.

Jason Urban

On November 12, 2020, GDS LLC, an affiliate of the Company, provided Jason Urban with an offer letter setting forth the terms and conditions of his employment as Managing Director, Co-Head of Trading, which offer of employment was provided in connection with, and contingent upon, the acquisition by the Company of Drawbridge Lending, LLC. The offer letter provides for a base salary of \$300,000, eligibility to receive a discretionary annual performance bonus, and eligibility for the Company's employee benefit plans. Mr. Urban also received Options in the amount described in this Information Circular. Mr. Urban's offer letter includes, among other things, provisions regarding non-competition, and non-solicitation. Mr. Urban is also party to a confidentiality agreement with an intellectual property assignment to Galaxy and a non-disparagement obligation. The letter also requires 90 days' notice prior to any resignation.

Assuming Mr. Urban was terminated on the last business day of the most recently completed financial year, he would receive the following estimated payments, which are under the terms of the Stock Option Plan

and the 2021 LTI Plan, with the value of acceleration of equity award vesting based on the closing price of our common stock as of the last business day of the most recently completed fiscal year, C\$24.99:

- Termination without cause or for good reason: \$6,094,879 because, (i) under the Stock Option Plan, the tranche of Options that is scheduled to vest on the next vesting date will vest, and (ii) under the LTI Plan, the tranche of RSUs and Options scheduled to vest on the next vesting date will automatically vest provided that such next vesting date is within 6 months of his termination. This amount represents the acceleration of 415,499 RSUs and Options scheduled to vest on March 1, 2025.
- Termination without cause or for good reason within two years following a change of control, or termination due to death or disability: \$10,770,470, because, generally, (i) under the terms of the Stock Option Plan if an employee is terminated without cause within two years following a Change in Control transaction and (ii) under the terms of the LTI Plan if an employee is terminated within two years following a change of control transaction without cause or for good reason, or upon termination due to death or disability, then all the employee's unvested equity awards will vest (provided, that, the treatment described with respect to a qualifying termination within two years following a change in control only applies to Options or RSUs which remain outstanding following the Change in Control or were otherwise substituted, converted or exchanged in connection with the Change in Control). This amount represents the acceleration of 780,141 RSUs and Options scheduled to vest through on March 1, 2027.

Director Compensation

The CGN Committee is responsible for annually reviewing and recommending for Board approval, the remuneration (fees and/or retainer) to be paid, and the benefits to be provided, to members of the Board. Our director compensation is designed to attract and retain highly qualified directors with diverse experience. It appropriately values the time commitment required of our directors and recognizes the complex nature of our business and the requisite skills and experience represented among our directors. We do not pay fees for attendance at meetings, as attendance is expected.

Compensation for independent and non-employee directors consists of a combination of DSUs and cash. No additional fees are paid to any non-employee director who serves as both our director and a director of GDH GP and we will continue to reimburse directors for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in connection with attendance at Board meetings or related to conducting business on our behalf. DSUs granted as compensation are subject to vesting and, to the extent any dividends are paid on Company shares, can receive dividend equivalents in the form of additional DSUs subject to the same vesting terms as the underlying DSUs, without voting rights. DSUs are subject to a grant agreement and the LTI Plan. The goal of granting DSUs, both the initial grant and the annual grant, continues to be to increase each independent and non-employee director's ownership in the Company to encourage long-term focus. Cash payments are made on a quarterly basis in arrears, although independent and non-employee directors may elect, subject to, and in accordance with, the terms of the LTI Plan and any applicable Company stock ownership guidelines, to receive a portion of their cash compensation (but no less than 50%) in the form of fully vested DSUs and any related dividend equivalents in respect of such elected DSUs are similarly fully vested.

NEOs who also act as our directors do not receive any additional compensation for services rendered in such capacity, other than as paid by us to such NEO in their capacity as executive officers. Non-independent directors who are senior advisors also do not receive any additional compensation.

The CGN Committee engaged Semler Brossy in 2022 to provide a Board compensation market assessment. In this assessment, Semler Brossy provided information on director pay practices across the three primary reference groups mentioned above along with larger companies that the Company competes with for additional reference. The assessment was used to inform our understanding of our director compensation program’s external competitiveness. The CGN Committee referenced the Semler Brossy study again in 2024 and recommended an increase in the total value of DSUs granted to each director from \$100,000 to \$150,000 per year, which was subsequently approved by the Board of Directors.

In 2024, each independent and non-employee director received an annual cash retainer of \$50,000 and \$150,000 in DSUs (which were granted on August 2, 2024 and vest on June 15, 2025). The Lead Director received an additional \$20,000 annual cash retainer. In light of the added time and responsibilities and independent market review, the Chair of the Audit Committee received an additional \$20,000 annual cash retainer and the Chair of the CGN Committee received an additional \$10,000 annual cash retainer.

In 2025, Semler Brossy provided the CGN Committee with an updated Board pay assessment, which was used to determine Board compensation on a go-forward basis. For 2025, each independent and non-employee director will receive an annual cash retainer of \$75,000 and \$150,000 in DSUs. The Lead Director will receive an additional \$20,000 annual cash retainer. In light of the added time and responsibilities and independent market review, the Chair of the Audit Committee will receive an additional \$25,000 annual cash retainer and the Chair of the CGN Committee will receive an additional \$20,000 annual cash retainer. If the Company lists on the Nasdaq, a separate nominating and corporate governance committee of the Board (the “NomGov Committee”) will be created, with the chair receiving an additional \$10,000 annual cash retainer. Non-chair members of the Audit Committee, CGN Committee and the NomGov Committee, if applicable, will receive additional annual cash retainers of \$12,500, \$10,000 and \$5,000, respectively. New members of the Board will receive a one-time grant of \$300,000 in DSUs upon joining the Board, which will vest pro-rata over three years.

Summary of Compensation

During the Company’s three most recently completed financial years as of December 31, 2024, the compensation paid to each director, who was not: (i) an NEO or (ii) described in the NEO sections, is summarized as follows:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Fees earned (\$)	Share-based awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Option-based awards (\$)	Non-equity incentive Plan compensation (\$)	Pension Value (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total Compensation (\$)
Bill Koutsouras⁽²⁾ <i>Director</i>	2024	90,000	149,867	-	-	-	-	239,867
	2023	90,000	88,963	-	-	-	-	178,963
	2022	80,000	100,001	-	-	-	-	180,001
Dominic Docherty <i>Director</i>	2024	50,000	149,867	-	-	-	-	199,867
	2023	50,000	88,963	-	-	-	-	138,963
	2022	50,000	100,001	-	-	-	-	150,001

Name and Principal Position	Year	Fees earned (\$)	Share-based awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Option-based awards (\$)	Non-equity incentive Plan compensation (\$)	Pension Value (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total Compensation (\$)
Jane Dietze <i>Director</i>	2024	50,000	149,867	-	-	-	-	199,867
	2023	50,000	88,963	-	-	-	-	138,963
	2022	50,000	584,969	-	-	-	-	634,969
Richard Tavoso <i>Director</i>	2024	60,000	149,867	-	-	-	-	209,867
	2023	55,000	88,963	-	-	-	-	143,963
Michael Daffey ⁽³⁾ <i>Director</i>	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Damien Vanderwilt ⁽⁴⁾ <i>Director</i>	2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2023	51,282	-	-	-	1,538	1,455,344	1,508,165
	2022	500,000	7,516,295	-	-	9,150	18,496	8,043,941

Notes:

- (1) The amount reported in this column represents the grant date fair value of 14,719 DSUs granted to each of the directors on August 2, 2024. The grant date fair value was calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, excluding the effect of estimated forfeitures. The assumptions used in calculating such grant date fair value are set forth in the notes to GDH LP's audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. Rhonda Medina, a director nominee, received the same stock award (14,719 DSUs) and a cash fee (\$50,000) in 2024 for her service on the Board of Managers of Galaxy Digital Holdings GP LLC. As of the end of Fiscal 2024, Messrs. Koutsouras, Tavoso and Docherty held 57,467 DSUs and Ms. Dietze held 74,645 DSUs.
- (2) As of the end of Fiscal 2024, Mr. Koutsouras held 100,000 options and Mr. Docherty held 150,000 options, all of which vested in 2021.
- (3) In Fiscal 2021, but prior to becoming a member of the Board, Mr. Daffey received 1,500,000 RSUs and 500,000 options under our LTI Plan in connection with certain consulting services. All of Mr. Daffey's options are vested and exercisable until May 27, 2026.
- (4) As of the end of Fiscal 2024, Mr. Vanderwilt held 3,634,000 options, which were granted to him from 2020 through 2023, prior to him becoming a member of the Board. All of Mr. Vanderwilt's options are vested and are exercisable until December 3, 2025.

Share-based Awards and Option-based Awards

The following table sets out all option-based awards as at December 31, 2024 for each director who was not: (i) an NEO or (ii) described in the NEO sections:

Name and Principal Position	Option-based Awards				Share-based Awards		
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options	Option exercise price (C\$)	Option expiration date (DD/MM/YYYY)	Value of unexercised in-the-money options (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Number of shares or units of shares that have not vested	Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested (\$) ⁽²⁾	Market or payout value of vested share-based awards not paid out or distributed (\$) ⁽²⁾
Bill Koutsouras <i>Director</i>	100,000	1.39	25/06/2025	1,640,142	14,719	255,631	742,423
Dominic Docherty <i>Director</i>	150,000	1.39	25/06/2025	2,460,213	14,719	255,631	742,423
Jane Dietze <i>Director</i>	-	-	-	-	21,519	373,730	922,662
Richard Tavoso <i>Director</i>	-	-	-	-	14,719	255,631	742,423
Michael Daffey <i>Director</i>	500,000	23.12	27/05/2026	649,802	-	-	-

Notes:

- (1) Value of unexercised in-the-money options is calculated based upon the difference between the market value of the Company's Ordinary Shares as at December 31, 2024 (C\$24.99 closing price on the TSX) and the exercise price of the Options, and then converting this value to USD based on the Bank of Canada C\$ to USD FX conversion ratio as of December 31, 2024.
- (2) Value of DSUs is calculated based upon the market value of the Company's Ordinary Shares as at December 31, 2024 (C\$24.99 closing price on the TSX), and then converting this value to USD based on the Bank of Canada C\$ to USD FX conversion ratio as of December 31, 2024. Vested DSUs cannot be redeemed before the independent director ceases to both be a director and manager of, and provide services to, the Company and any affiliate.

Incentive Plan Awards – Value Vested or Earned During the Year

The following table summarizes the value vested or earned under incentive plans for the most recently completed financial year, for each director who was not: (i) an NEO or (ii) described in the NEO sections:

Name and principal position	Option-based awards – value vested during the year (\$)	Share-based awards – value vested during the year (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Non-equity incentive plan compensation – value earned during the year (\$)
Bill Koutsouras <i>Director</i>	-	247,095	-
Dominic Docherty <i>Director</i>	-	247,095	-
Jane Dietze <i>Director</i>	-	315,070	-

Name and principal position	Option-based awards – value vested during the year (\$)	Share-based awards – value vested during the year (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Non-equity incentive plan compensation – value earned during the year (\$)
Richard Tavoso <i>Director</i>	-	247,095	-
Michael Daffey <i>Director</i>	-	-	-

Notes:

- (1) The fair market value of the Company's Ordinary Shares reflect the following TSX market prices upon vesting: For Messrs. Koutsouras, Docherty and Tavoso C\$15.10. For Ms. Dietze, 6,600 DSUs at C\$13.97 and 22,502 DSUs at C\$15.10. Values were then converted to USD based on the Bank of Canada C\$ to USD FX conversion ratio as of the applicable settlement date.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

The following table sets out information on the Company's equity compensation plans under which Ordinary Shares are authorized for issuance as at December 31, 2024.

Equity Compensation Plan Information as of December 31, 2024

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plan approved by securityholders — Stock Option Plan	2,859,800 ⁽²⁾	C\$4.66	-
Equity compensation plan approved by securityholders — LTI Plan Options	13,370,908	C\$10.06	-
Equity compensation plan approved by securityholders — LTI Plan RSUs	9,528,616	-	-
Equity compensation plan approved by securityholders — LTI Plan PSUs	156,198	-	-
Equity compensation plan approved by securityholders — LTI Plan DSUs	324,759	-	-
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders — Options	3,634,300 ⁽³⁾	C\$6.21	-

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders — RSUs	-	-	-
Total	29,874,581	C\$8.58	22,050,197 ⁽¹⁾

Notes:

- (1) As at December 31, 2024, the total number of Ordinary Shares that could be reserved and authorized for issuance pursuant to equity granted under the Stock Option Plan and LTI Plan was 48,290,478 Ordinary Shares, such fixed number is equal to 14.06% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital (as defined below) as of May 8, 2024. Since December 31, 2024, 178,462 options were exercised, 79,157 options were cancelled, no options were granted, 4,803,663 RSUs vested, 99,621 RSUs were cancelled, no RSUs were granted so that as of March 24, 2025, a total of 31,401,184 Ordinary Shares remain authorized for issuance pursuant to equity granted under the Stock Option Plan and LTI Plan.
- (2) The terms of each option varies, as determined by the Company and Board, but including vesting periods.
- (3) Granted pursuant to section 613(c) of the TSX Company Manual.

Stock Option Plan

The Company maintains a Stock Option Plan which provided that the Board may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with requirements of the TSX (or, if the Ordinary Shares are listed and posted for trading on another stock exchange, the exchange where the majority of the trading volume and value of the Ordinary Shares occurs) (the “**Stock Exchange**”) grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company, non-transferable Options to purchase Ordinary Shares, provided that the number of Ordinary Shares will not exceed a total of 45,565,739 Ordinary Shares, 15% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital as of the date of the amendments to the Stock Option Plan approved by the Company’s Shareholders, calculated as if giving effect to the exchange of all issued and outstanding B Units for Ordinary Shares in accordance with the terms of the B Units (the “**Fully Exchanged Share Capital**”) as of such date.

As of December 31, 2024, we had 2,859,800 Options outstanding under the Stock Option Plan, representing 2.2% of the issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares of the Company or 0.8% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital. The Stock Option Plan was initially approved by the Company’s Shareholders on June 13, 2018, with amendments to the Stock Option Plan approved by the Company’s Shareholders at its last annual general meeting held on June 24, 2019. Since the adoption of the LTI Plan (on May 14, 2021) and approval by our Shareholders (on June 29, 2021), no new grants have been made under the Stock Option Plan and it is anticipated that no more grants will be made under the Stock Option Plan.

The following summary of the Stock Option Plan is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Stock Option Plan, a copy of which is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Summary of the Stock Option Plan

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Stock Option Plan, the Board, in its sole discretion, may from time to time designate the director, officer, employee or consultant of the Company to whom Options shall be granted, the number of Ordinary Shares to be covered by each Option granted and the terms and conditions of such Option. Each proposed grantee of an Option will be deemed to represent and warrant

that such person is a Sophisticated Investor as of the date of grant. For purposes of the Stock Option Plan, a “Sophisticated Investor” is a person that is both an “accredited investor” as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and either a “qualified purchaser” as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”) or a “knowledgeable employee” as defined in Rule 3c-5 under the 1940 Act.

The number of Ordinary Shares reserved for issuance under the Stock Option Plan is fixed at 45,565,739, being an amount that is 15% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital as of the date of the amendments to the Stock Option Plan approved by the Company’s Shareholders.

The number of Ordinary Shares issuable to Insiders (as defined pursuant to the policies of the Stock Exchange), at any time, under the Stock Option Plan, together with the aggregate number of Ordinary Shares issuable to Insiders under any other share compensation arrangement, shall not exceed 10% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital, and the number of Options issued to Insiders under the Stock Option Plan, together with the aggregate number of Ordinary Shares issuable to Insiders under any other share compensation arrangement, within a one year period shall not exceed 10% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital.

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Stock Option Plan, the Board has authority to determine the terms, including the limitations, restrictions, vesting period and conditions, if any, of option grants.

All Options granted under the Stock Option Plan will have an exercise price determined and approved by the Board at the time of grant, which shall not be less than the fair market value of the Ordinary Shares at such time. For the purposes of the Stock Option Plan, the fair market value of the Ordinary Shares shall be the closing price of the Ordinary Shares on the Stock Exchange on the last trading day before the day on which the Option is granted.

An Option shall be exercisable during a period established by the Board which shall commence on the date of the grant and shall terminate not later than five (5) years after the date of the granting of the Option. The Stock Option Plan provides that the exercise period shall automatically be extended if the date on which it is scheduled to terminate shall fall during a black-out period so long as the new expiry date is within five (5) years after the date of granting such Option. In such cases, the extended exercise period shall terminate on the tenth business day after the last day of the black-out period.

No Ordinary Shares may be issued to a participant upon exercise if, as of the date of exercise, the participant is not a Sophisticated Investor. In the event that a participant is not a Sophisticated Investor at the date of exercise, or if there are other legal or regulatory restrictions, upon exercise, the Company will, subject to the terms of the Stock Option Plan, use reasonable efforts to cash settle its obligations under the exercise of such Options as provided in the Stock Option Plan.

Subject to any required Stock Exchange approval, the Stock Option Plan also provides that appropriate adjustments, if any, will be made by the Board in connection with a reclassification, reorganization or other change of the Ordinary Shares, consolidation, distribution, merger or amalgamation or similar corporate transaction, in order to maintain the optionees’ economic rights in respect of their Options in connection with such change in capitalization, including adjustments to the exercise price or the number of Ordinary Shares to which an optionee is entitled upon exercise of Options, the class(es) and maximum number of securities subject to the Stock Option Plan, or permitting the immediate exercise of any outstanding options that are not otherwise exercisable.

The following table describes the impact of certain events upon the rights of holders under the Stock Option Plan, including death or incapacity, termination for cause, termination without cause or the participant's resignation for good reason (each, as defined in the Stock Option Plan, as applicable):

Event	Provisions
Death or incapacity	All unvested Options will vest, all outstanding options with an exercise price less than the fair market value of an Ordinary Share on the date of termination will be automatically exercised, and all other Options will be forfeited
Termination for cause	Forfeiture of all vested and unvested Options as of the date of termination
Resignation without good reason	All outstanding, vested Options with an exercise price less than the fair market value of an Ordinary Share on the date of termination will be immediately exercised or forfeited and all other Options will be forfeited
Termination without cause or resignation for good reason	Options scheduled to vest at the next vesting date will automatically vest, all outstanding, vested Options with an exercise price less than the fair market value of an Ordinary Share on the date of termination will be immediately exercised or forfeited and all other Options will be forfeited

All Options shall vest in accordance with the terms of their grant agreement and the Stock Option Plan. A participant's grant agreement or any other written agreement between a participant and the Company may provide that unvested options be subject to acceleration of vesting and exercisability in certain circumstances. The Board may at its discretion accelerate the vesting of any outstanding options notwithstanding the previously established vesting schedule or, subject to applicable regulatory provisions and Shareholder approval, extend the expiration date of any Options, provided that the period during which an Option is exercisable does not exceed five (5) years from the date such Options are granted. If the Stock Option Plan is terminated, the provisions of the Stock Option Plan with respect to outstanding Options will continue to be in effect as long as any such Option remains outstanding. Options are not transferable or assignable. The Company does not provide any financial assistance to facilitate the purchase of Ordinary Shares under the Stock Option Plan.

In the event of certain change of control transactions, the Board has the right to provide for the conversion or exchange of any outstanding options into or for options, rights or other securities in any entity participating in or resulting from a change of control, cash or other property. The Board may accelerate the vesting and/or the expiry date of any or all outstanding Options to provide that such Options are fully vested and conditionally exercisable upon (or prior to) the completion of the change of control, provided the period during which an Option is exercisable does not exceed the original date of expiry. In a change of control transaction where all Options are settled for an amount (as determined in the sole discretion of the Board) of cash or securities, the Board may, in its sole discretion, terminate any Option for which the exercise price is equal to or exceeds the per share value of the consideration to be paid in the change of control transaction without payment of consideration therefor. If, in connection with a change of control transaction, any Options remain outstanding or are substituted, converted or exchanged, then upon a termination of a participant's employment without cause within two years following such change of control transaction, all

the participant's unvested Options will vest, all the participant's outstanding Options with an exercise price less than the fair market value of an Ordinary Share on the date of termination will be automatically exercised, and all the participant's other Options will be forfeited.

The Board may, in its sole discretion, suspend or terminate the Stock Option Plan at any time, or from time to time, and may amend the Stock Option Plan or any Option at any time without the consent of the optionees provided that such amendment shall (i) not adversely alter or impair any Option previously granted except as permitted by the terms of the Stock Option Plan, (ii) be subject to applicable law and any regulatory approvals including, where required, the approval of the Stock Exchange, and if the Ordinary Shares are listed or posted for trading on another stock exchange, the stock exchange(s) where the Ordinary Shares are listed or posted for trading, and (iii) be subject to Shareholder approval, where required by law, the requirements of the Stock Exchange, and if the Ordinary Shares are listed or posted for trading on another stock exchange, the stock exchange(s) where the Ordinary Shares are listed or posted for trading, provided however that Shareholder approval shall not be required for the following amendments and the Board may, subject to applicable stock exchange approval, make any changes which may include but are not limited to:

- (a) amendments of a general housekeeping or clerical nature that, among others, clarify, correct or rectify any ambiguity, defective provision, error or omission in the Stock Option Plan;
- (b) a change to the provisions of any option governing vesting and the effect of termination of a participant's employment, contract or office;
- (c) the addition of a form of financial assistance and any amendment to a financial assistance provision which is adopted;
- (d) a change to advance the date on which any Option may be exercised under the Stock Option Plan; and
- (e) an amendment as the Board determines in its and absolute discretion to be necessary or advisable to comply with applicable law or the requirements of the stock exchange or other regulatory body having authority over the Company, the Stock Option Plan, the participants or the Shareholders.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, no such change or amendment may be made if or to the extent that it would cause an outstanding option held by any participant that is subject to taxation in the United States at the time of a grant (each, a "**U.S. Participant**") to cease to be exempt from, or fail to comply with, Section 409A of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

For greater certainty, the Board shall be required to obtain Shareholder approval to make the following amendments:

- (a) any amendment which reduces the exercise price of any Insider's option after the Options have been granted or any cancellation of an Option and the substitution of that Option by a new Option with a reduced price, except in the case of an adjustment pursuant to a change in capitalization;
- (b) any amendment which extends the expiry date of any Option beyond the original expiry date, except in case of an extension due to a black-out period;

- (c) any increase to the maximum number of Ordinary Shares issuable from treasury under the Stock Option Plan other than an adjustment pursuant to a change in capitalization;
- (d) any change to the eligible participants of the Stock Option Plan;
- (e) the method for determining the exercise price of Options;
- (f) an amendment to the termination provisions of any Option; and
- (g) any amendment to the amendment provisions of the Stock Option Plan.

Except as specifically provided in an option agreement approved by the Board, Options granted under the Stock Option Plan are generally not assignable or transferable; however, an optionee may, with the prior approval of the Board, transfer Options to (i) such optionee's retirement savings trust, or (ii) registered retirement savings plans or registered retirement income funds of which the optionee is and remains the annuitant.

Options granted to U.S. Participants will be subject to additional terms and conditions, as set forth in the Stock Option Plan. Options may be granted under the Stock Option Plan to U.S. Participants either as incentive stock options or as non-qualified options (each as defined in the Stock Option Plan), subject to any applicable restrictions or limitations as provided under the Stock Option Plan and applicable law.

Pursuant to the Stock Option Plan, the Board may from time to time, in its discretion and without the approval of the Company's Shareholders, make certain changes to the Stock Option Plan, including amendments of a housekeeping nature and amendments the Board determines to be necessary or advisable to comply with the requirements of the stock exchange having authority over the Company.

GDH B Equity

Prior to the completion of the RTO Transaction, GDH LP awarded 30,870,000 B Units in satisfaction of the employee equity commitments made to the Company's founder employees. All such B Units were outstanding when issued but are subject to certain vesting and forfeiture terms. All GDH B Units have vested as of the date of this filing. Such B Units are subject to the following forfeiture conditions:

- (a) upon a termination of employment by GDH LP for cause all compensatory B Units, whether vested or unvested, will be subject to forfeiture;
- (b) upon termination without cause or resignation for "good reason," the unvested compensatory B Units that would have otherwise vested on the next vesting date shall vest immediately and, thereafter, all vested compensatory B Units will be exchanged for Ordinary Shares and all other unvested compensatory B Units will be forfeited;
- (c) upon resignation without "good reason," all vested compensatory B Units will be exchanged for Ordinary Shares and all unvested compensatory B Units will be forfeited; and
- (d) for Profits Interests (as described below), upon termination or resignation for any reason, if the Profits Interests are not caught up, they are forfeited regardless of whether vested or unvested.

Compensatory GDH LP B Units are subject to “double-trigger” vesting upon a qualifying termination of employment in connection with a change in control of GDH LP. As of December 31, 2024, 10,374,730 of such GDH LP B Units were exchanged and 10,711,587 of such GDH LP B Units remain issued and exercisable.

In addition, half of each grant of compensatory B Units (comprising the later-vesting B Units) (the “**Profits Interests**”) are subject to certain limitations on distributions and exchange until the Profits Interests are “caught up” in order to qualify as profits interests for United States federal income tax purposes under Revenue Procedures 93-27 and 2001-43. The Profits Interests receive “catch up” allocations with respect to book income which is recognized upon a liquidation or capital event, or when the capital accounts of the GDH LP unit holders are marked to market to reflect the fair market value of GDH LP’s assets, including goodwill. Such “catch up” allocations terminate once the Profits Interests have accumulated capital accounts equal to those of other B Units.

Upon vesting, each Profits Interest will entitle its holder to receive his or her pro rata share of the distributions of GDH LP on the B Units unless the distribution represents value predating the issuance of the Profits Interest and there has been insufficient book income to “catch up” the capital account associated with the Profits Interest (the aggregate difference between the amount that would have been distributed had the Profits Interest been fully caught up and the capital accounts of such Profits Interests, the “**Catch-Up Shortfall Amount**”). Each vested Profits Interest for which sufficient “catch-up” allocations have been made such that the Catch-Up Shortfall Amount is \$0 may be exchanged for an equivalent number of Ordinary Shares (subject to certain timing and eligibility requirements).

Any further grants of equity interests similar to the foregoing would require Shareholder approval in accordance with the policies of the TSX (or other applicable stock exchange).

Long-Term Incentive Plan

The Company maintains the LTI Plan, which was originally adopted by the Board on May 14, 2021 and was approved by the Company’s disinterested Shareholders at the Company’s annual meeting held on June 29, 2021. The LTI Plan was amended and restated by the Board on May 10, 2024 and approved by the Company’s disinterested Shareholders at the Company’s annual meeting held on June 18, 2024. The LTI Plan was adopted to promote a further alignment of interests between officers, employees and other eligible service providers and the Shareholders of the Company, to associate a portion of the compensation payable to officers, employees and other eligible service providers with the returns achieved by Shareholders of the Company and to attract and retain officers, employees and other eligible service providers with the knowledge, experience and expertise required by the Company. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined have the meaning in the LTI Plan. The following description reflects the LTI Plan as amended and restated.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had 13,370,908 Options, 9,684,814 Share Units (as defined below), 324,759 DSUs and 472,292 SARs granted pursuant to the LTI Plan.

The following summary of the LTI Plan is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the LTI Plan, a copy of which is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Shareholder Approval

Pursuant to certain rules of the TSX, the unallocated entitlements available under the LTI Plan must be approved by Shareholders every three years, the LTI Plan was last approved by Shareholders on June 18, 2024, requiring the Company to seek similar approval from the Shareholders no later than June 18, 2027.

Summary of the LTI Plan

The LTI Plan is administered by the Board. Employees, including employees of an affiliate of the Company, service providers of the Company or an affiliate, and non-employee directors of the Company and managers of the general partner of GDH LP (the “**Eligible Persons**”) are eligible to participate in the LTI Plan. As of December 31, 2024, there are approximately 282 employees, approximately 6 directors and managers, and approximately 2 other service providers eligible to receive awards under the LTI Plan. In accordance with the terms of the LTI Plan, the Company, under the authority of the Board may approve those Eligible Persons who are entitled to receive Options, SARs, RSUs, PSUs or DSUs, shares of Restricted Stock or such other award as may be permitted under the LTI Plan (collectively “**Grants**”). An Eligible Person to whom a Grant is made and which Grant or a portion thereof remains outstanding is a “Participant” in the LTI Plan.

The Company does not provide any financial assistance to Eligible Persons.

The maximum number of Ordinary Shares which may be reserved, set aside and made available for issuance under the LTI Plan together with all other security based compensation arrangements of the Company shall be a number equal to 48,290,478.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, subject to applicable Stock Exchange Rules, the following will not reduce the number of Ordinary Shares reserved for issuance under the LTI Plan: (a) a Grant made in assumption of, or in substitution for, an outstanding award previously granted by a company or other business acquired by the Company or with which the Company combines (a “**Substitute Grant**”); provided, however, that in no event will a Substitute Grant mean an award made in connection with the cancellation and repricing of an Option or SAR and shares issuable under a shareholder approved plan of a company or other entity which was a party to a corporate transaction with the Company (as appropriately adjusted to reflect such corporate transaction), including for greater certainty, security based compensation assumed in the context of an acquisition pursuant to subsection 611(f) of the TSX Company Manual or any similar Stock Exchange Rule and (b) inducement arrangements pursuant to subsection 613(c) of the TSX Company Manual or any similar Stock Exchange Rule.

The following table sets out the burn rate of the Stock Option Plan and LTI Plan for the three most recently completed financial years:

	Equity Granted	Weighted Average Securities Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Burn Rate
2024	6,352,086	336,730,894	1.89%
2023	15,947,119	321,599,100	4.96%
2022	8,283,554	326,024,679	2.54%

Notes:

- (1) Weighted Average Securities Outstanding is calculated in accordance with the terms and limits of the Stock Option Plan and LTI Plan.

Unless otherwise provided in the LTI Plan or in the applicable agreement between the Company and a Participant evidencing a Grant and setting out the terms under which such Grant is made, together with such schedules, amendments, deletions or changes thereto as are permitted under the LTI Plan (a “**Grant Agreement**”), no Grant, and no rights or interests therein, will or may be assigned, transferred, sold, exchanged, encumbered, pledged or otherwise hypothecated or disposed of by a Participant other than by testamentary disposition by the Participant or the laws of intestate succession. No such interest will be

subject to execution, attachment or similar legal process including without limitation seizure for the payment of the Participant's debts, judgments, alimony or separate maintenance.

The LTI Plan and any Grant made pursuant to the LTI Plan may be amended, modified or terminated by the Board without approval of Shareholders, provided that no amendment to the LTI Plan or Grants made pursuant to the LTI Plan may be made without the consent of a Participant if it adversely alters or impairs the rights of the Participant in respect of any Grant previously granted to such Participant under the LTI Plan, except that Participant consent is not required where the amendment is required for purposes of compliance with Applicable Law. For greater certainty, the LTI Plan may not be amended without shareholder approval in accordance with the requirements of the Stock Exchange to do any of the following:

- (a) increase in the maximum number of Shares issuable pursuant to the LTI Plan;
- (b) effect any re-pricing of previously Underwater Options, SARs or similar awards by (i) amending or modifying the terms of the Option or SAR to lower the Exercise Price or the Base Price (as defined below) (as applicable), except as set forth in Section 5 of the LTI Plan; (ii) cancelling Underwater Options, SARs or similar awards by granting either (A) replacement Options, SARs or similar awards having a lower Exercise Price or (B) Restricted Shares, RSUs or other Share-based awards in exchange for such Underwater Option, SAR or similar award or (iii) cancelling or repurchasing Underwater Options, SARs or similar awards for cash or other securities.
- (c) amend the maximum term of the Options to a date more than ten years from the Grant Date;
- (d) extend the maximum term of any Grant made under the LTI Plan for Insiders, except pursuant to Section 9.7 or 10.11 of the LTI Plan;
- (e) amend the assignment provisions contained in Section 7.10 of the LTI Plan;
- (f) amend the transferability provisions contained in Section 7.11 of the LTI Plan;
- (g) amend the limitations on the eligibility of Eligible Directors with respect to Grants as set forth in Section 3.4 and Part V of the LTI Plan, including, without limitation, the Annual Director Limit (as defined below); or
- (h) amend or delete any of (a) through (g) or grant additional powers to the Board to amend the LTI Plan or entitlements without shareholder approval.

Further, shareholder approval is not required for the following amendments and the Board may make the following changes without disinterested shareholder approval, subject to any regulatory approvals including, where required, the approval of any Stock Exchange:

- (a) amendments of a "housekeeping" nature;
- (b) a change to the Vesting provisions of any Grants; or
- (c) change to the termination provisions of any Grant that does not entail an extension beyond the original term of the Grant.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the LTI Plan, the Board may amend the LTI Plan, or create sub-plans, in such manner as may be necessary to enable the LTI Plan to achieve its stated purposes in any jurisdiction in a tax-efficient manner and in compliance with local rules and regulations.

It is a condition of each Grant to a Participant that is a current or former executive officer that the Grant is subject to such policy as may be adopted or modified from time to time by the Board to provide for the recoupment of equity or other compensation provided under the LTI Plan upon the occurrence of specified events or otherwise in accordance with applicable law or stock exchange rules, and that in accordance with the terms thereof, in addition to any other rights that the Company or an affiliate may have at law or under any agreement, the Company or an affiliate may take such actions as are permitted or required by such policy.

Subject to the terms of a Participant’s written offer letter, employment agreement or contract for services with us or an Affiliate, if applicable, and any modifications contained in the relevant Grant Agreement, in the event a Participant experiences a termination of their employment or term of office or service with us (a “**Termination**”):

Event	Provisions
Death or incapacity	As of the date of Termination, any outstanding, non-Vested Options, SARs, Share Units or Restricted Stock granted to such Participant will immediately Vest, all Vested Share Units granted to such Participant shall be settled and all outstanding Vested Options and SARs granted to such Participant shall be immediately and automatically exercised (unless such Options or SARs are Underwater) or forfeited.
Termination for cause	As of the date of Termination, all outstanding Options, SARs, Share Units or Restricted Stock granted to such Participant, whether Vested or non-Vested, will be forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever and such Participant will no longer be eligible for a Grant of Options, SARs, Share Units or Restricted Stock.
Resignation without good reason	As of the date of Termination, all outstanding, non-Vested Options, SARs, Share Units and Restricted Stock granted to such Participant will be forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever, all Vested Share Units granted to such Participant shall be settled, and all outstanding Vested Options and SARs granted to such Participant shall, subject to the immediately following proviso, be immediately and automatically exercised (unless such Options or SARs are Underwater) or forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever; provided that, if permitted under Applicable Law, the Participant will have until the earlier of 90 days and the remaining term of the Vested Options or SARs granted to such Participant to exercise, at which date they will be immediately and automatically exercised (unless such Options or SARs

	are Underwater) or forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever.
Termination without cause or resignation for good reason	As of the date of Termination, (1) all outstanding Vested Share Units granted to such Participant shall be settled, and all outstanding Vested Options and SARs granted to such Participant shall, subject to the immediately following proviso, be immediately and automatically exercised or forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever; provided that, if permitted under Applicable Law, the Participant will have until the earlier of 90 days and the remaining term of the Vested Options or SARs granted to such Participant to exercise, at which date they will be immediately and automatically exercised or forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever, (2) subject to the Participant's satisfaction of the Release Condition, the tranche of Options, SARs, Share Units and Restricted Stock granted to that Participant that is scheduled to Vest on the next Vesting Date will Vest; provided that such next Vesting Date is within 6-months of the Participant's Termination and, all Vested Share Units granted to such Participant shall be settled, and all outstanding Vested Options and SARs granted to such Participant shall, subject to the immediately following proviso, be immediately and automatically exercised (unless such Options or SARs are Underwater) or forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever; provided that, if permitted under Applicable Law, the Participant will have until the earlier of 90 days and the remaining term of the Vested Options or SARs granted to such Participant to exercise, at which date they will be immediately and automatically exercised (unless such Options or SARs are Underwater) or forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever, and (3) all otherwise non-Vested Options, SARs, Share Units and Restricted Stock granted to such Participant will be forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever. The Release Condition will only apply to Grants made on or after June 18, 2024.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of a Participant's Grant Agreement, employment agreement offer letter or contract for services, any Options, SARs, Share Units or Restricted Stock granted to a Participant that has not been forfeited, cancelled or expired on the last day of the twelfth month following the Participant ceasing to be in that role will automatically be forfeited.

Grants of DSUs are not subject to the termination provisions set out above.

Options

Granting and Vesting of Options:

We may make grants (each, a “**Grant**”) of Options to an Eligible Person (a “**Participant**”) on such terms and conditions, consistent with the LTI Plan, as the Board determines. Each Grant of Options must specify the maximum number of Ordinary Shares to be covered by such Options, the exercise price, the term of the Options (which must be a maximum of ten years from the date of Grant of the Options), the vesting period or periods within this period during which the Options or a portion thereof may be exercised by a Participant and any other vesting conditions.

The exercise price for each Ordinary Share subject to an Option is fixed by the Board; provided that, except with respect to the exercise Price of any Substitute Grant that is an Option, under no circumstances will any Exercise Price be less than one hundred percent (100%) of the closing price per Ordinary Share on the immediately preceding trading day of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and if the Ordinary Shares are listed on more than one stock exchange, the closing price per Ordinary Share on the immediately preceding trading day for the primary stock exchange on which the greatest volume of trading of the Ordinary Shares occurred during such immediately preceding trading day (the “**Market Price**”).

Except as provided in Section 5 of the LTI Plan, the Board may not, without shareholder approval, seek to effect any re-pricing of any previously granted Underwater Option by: (i) amending or modifying the terms of the Option to lower the Exercise Price; (ii) cancelling the Underwater Option and granting either (A) replacement Options, SARs or similar awards having a lower Exercise Price or (B) Restricted Shares, RSUs or other Share-based awards in exchange; or (iii) cancelling or repurchasing Underwater Options for cash or other securities.

Options included in a Grant vest in accordance with the terms of any vesting set out in the Grant Agreement.

If the normal expiry date of any Option granted under the LTI Plan falls within any blackout period or within ten (10) business days following the end of any blackout period, then the expiry date of such Option will be extended to the date that is ten (10) business days following the end of such blackout period.

If the normal expiry date of any Option granted under the LTI Plan falls within any Blackout Period or within ten (10) business days following the end of any Blackout Period, then the expiry date of such Option will be extended to the date that is ten (10) business days following the end of such Blackout Period.

Pursuant to the LTI Plan, Options may be granted with respect to a maximum number of Ordinary Shares equal to 48,290,478. As of December 31, 2024, under the LTI Plan, there were 13,370,908 Options outstanding, representing 10.5% of our issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares or 3.9% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital.

Stock Appreciation Rights

Granting and Vesting of Stock Appreciation Rights:

We may make Grants of SARs representing the right to receive payment, in cash, Ordinary Shares or any combination thereof, as determined by the Board, equal to the excess of the Market Price over the base dollar amount used to calculate the amount, if any payable to a Participant with respect to an Ordinary Share subject to a SAR upon settlement thereof (the “**Base Price**”) or exercise price, whichever is applicable and otherwise on the terms and conditions and calculated in accordance with, the Grant Agreement and the LTI Plan. A grant of a SAR may take the form of a SAR that is granted without reference to any related Option

(referred to as a “**Stand-Alone SAR**”) or a SAR attached to an Option, giving the holder, upon vesting of the Option and attached SAR, the right to choose to exercise the SAR or to exercise the Option (referred to as a “**Tandem SAR**”).

SARs may be granted to Participants on such terms and conditions, consistent with the LTI Plan, as the Board determines.

Tandem SARs may be granted at or after the grant date of the related Options, and each Tandem SAR shall be subject to the same terms and conditions and denominated in the same currency as the Option to which it relates, and such other terms and conditions required by the LTI Plan with respect to SAR grants. Tandem SARs may be exercised only if and to the extent the Options related thereto are then vested and exercisable and shall be exercised in accordance with such procedures as may be established by the Board. Upon the expiry or forfeiture of the Option to which a Tandem SAR is attached, including in connection with a Participant’s termination, such Tandem SAR shall also expire or be forfeited, as the case may be. On the exercise of a Tandem SAR, the related Option shall be cancelled and the Participant shall be entitled to an amount in settlement of such Tandem SAR in cash, Ordinary Shares or a combination of cash and Ordinary Shares, as determined by the Board with an aggregate value equal to the product of (A) the excess of the Market Price on the date of exercise over the exercise price or Base Price under the Tandem SAR multiplied by (B) the number of SARs exercised or settled.

Stand-Alone SARs shall become vested at such times, in such installments and subject to the terms and conditions of the LTI Plan as may be determined by the Board and set forth in the applicable Grant Agreement. For greater certainty, except as set out in the LTI Plan, a Grant Agreement in respect of the Stand-Alone SAR, or as otherwise approved by the Board, no Stand-Alone SAR granted to a Participant shall vest after the Participant’s termination and any Stand-Alone SARs that are outstanding on the Participant’s date of termination shall be forfeited and cancelled as of such date. Unless the Board determines otherwise, Stand-Alone SARs covered by a Grant shall, when and to the extent exercised or settled, be settled by payment in cash of the amount equal to the product of (A) the excess of the Market Price on the date of exercise over the exercise Base Price of the Stand-Alone SAR multiplied by (B) the number of SARs exercised or settled.

Except as provided in Section 5 of the LTI Plan, the Board may not, without shareholder approval, seek to effect any re-pricing of any previously granted Underwater SAR by: (i) amending or modifying the terms of the SAR to lower the Exercise Price or Base Price; (ii) cancelling the Underwater SAR and granting either (A) replacement Options, SARs or similar awards having a lower Exercise Price or Base Price or (B) Restricted Shares, RSUs or other Share-based awards in exchange; or (iii) cancelling or repurchasing Underwater Options, SAR or similar awards for cash or other securities.

If the normal expiry date of any SAR falls within any Blackout Period or within ten (10) business days following the end of any Blackout Period, then the expiry date of such SAR will be extended to the date that is ten (10) business days following the end of such Blackout Period.

As of December 31, 2024, under the LTI Plan, there were 472,292 SARs outstanding, representing 0.4% of our issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares or 0.1% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital.

Share Units (Restricted Share Units and Performance Share Units)

Granting and Vesting of Share Units:

The Board may make Grants of either a right to receive an Ordinary Share or the Market Price, as determined by the Board, that generally becomes vested, if at all, following a period of continuous

Employment of the Participant (RSUs), or subject to the attainment of certain Performance Conditions, which may include multipliers or adjustments based on the achievement of any such performance criteria (PSUs, and together with RSUs, the “Share Units”) and satisfaction of such other conditions to vesting, if any, as may be determined by the Board as the context requires.

The Board will determine the type of Share Units and date of the Grant, the number of RSUs or PSUs subject to such Grant, the applicable vesting conditions and the applicable vesting periods. Except as otherwise provided in the applicable Grant Agreement, if and when cash dividends (other than extraordinary or special dividends) are paid with respect to Ordinary Shares during the period between grant and settlement, RSUs and PSUs are eligible to receive a number of dividend equivalent RSUs or PSUs, as applicable, in an amount determined in accordance with the terms of the LTI Plan. Such additional RSUs or PSUs are subject to the same terms and conditions, including vesting, as the corresponding RSUs or PSUs to which they relate.

In all events, unless the Grant Agreement specifies that RSUs and PSUs must be settled through the issuance of Ordinary Shares, settlement will occur upon or as soon as reasonably practicable following vesting and, in any event, on or before the earlier of the ninetieth day following the vesting date and December 31 of the year in which vesting occurred. Settlement will be made by the issuance of one Share for each RSU or PSU then being settled, a cash payment equal to the Market Price on the vesting date of the RSUs or PSUs being settled in cash or a combination of Ordinary Shares and cash, all as determined by the Board in its discretion.

Settlement of any RSU or PSU scheduled to settle within a Blackout Period is postponed until the end of such period and the Market Price for any cash settlement will be determined as of that date.

As of December 31, 2024, under the LTI Plan, there were 9,684,814 Share Units outstanding, representing 7.6% of our issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares or 2.8% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital.

Deferred Share Units

Granting and Vesting of DSUs:

The Board may award such number of DSUs under the LTI Plan to Eligible Directors as the Board deems advisable; provided, that the maximum number of DSUs the Board may award to an Eligible Director pursuant to Section 21.1.2 of the LTI Plan in any fiscal year, excluding any Annual Remuneration paid to such Eligible Director during the same fiscal year, shall not exceed a total value of \$150,000 (calculating the value of any DSUs based on the Market Price on the Grant Date the “Annual Director Limit”). The Annual Director Limit does not apply to (i) any one-time initial Grant of DSUs to an Eligible Director upon joining the Board or (ii) any DSUs granted at the election of an Eligible Director in lieu of Annual Remuneration pursuant to Section 21.1.1 of the LTI Plan that, but for such election, would have been paid in cash to the Eligible Director. DSUs awarded by the Board to Eligible Directors are evidenced by a Grant Agreement and will vest in accordance with such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Board. The Board awards DSUs to provide the Eligible Director with appropriate equity-based compensation for the services he or she renders to the Company.

In addition, a person who is an Eligible Director may elect to receive a percentage of their annual remuneration in DSUs, cash or combination of DSUs and cash, subject, to the terms of the LTI Plan, to the terms of any applicable Company share ownership guidelines and, for Eligible Directors who are U.S. taxpayers, to compliance with applicable U.S. tax law. Unless otherwise determined by the Board, no less than fifty percent of the annual remuneration will be in the form of DSUs. DSUs elected by an Eligible Director will be credited to the Eligible Director’s account in respect of annual remuneration earned in a

quarter as of the applicable valuation date which, unless otherwise determined by the Board, will be the last day of the quarter in which such annual remuneration was earned. The number of DSUs (including fractional DSUs) to be credited to an Eligible Director's account as of a particular valuation date will be determined by dividing the portion of that Eligible Director's annual remuneration for the applicable quarter to be satisfied by DSUs by the Market Price on the particular valuation date. DSUs will be fully vested upon being credited to an Eligible Director's account and the Eligible Director's entitlement to payment of such DSUs at their termination date will not thereafter be subject to satisfaction of any requirements as to any minimum period of employment or performance.

On the payment date for dividends paid on Ordinary Shares, an Eligible Director shall be credited with dividend equivalents in respect of DSUs previously credited to the Eligible Director as of the record date for payment of such dividends, with the number of such dividend equivalent DSUs determined in accordance with the terms of the LTI Plan; provided, that any such dividend equivalent DSUs attributable to (i) DSUs which were granted to the Eligible Director subject to vesting shall vest at the same time and subject to the same conditions as the DSUs to which they relate and (ii) DSUs elected by the Eligible Director in lieu of their annual remuneration shall be issued fully vested.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the LTI Plan, and subject to Applicable Law, in the event a change in control occurs and an Eligible Director undergoes a Termination by the Company other than for Cause, any unvested DSUs held by such Eligible Director shall vest.

As of December 31, 2024, there were 324,759 DSUs outstanding representing, 0.3% of our issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares or 0.1% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital.

Redemption of DSUs:

An Eligible Director may elect up to two separate dates as of which either a portion or all of the DSUs credited to the Eligible Director's account will be redeemed (each such date being an "Entitlement Date") by filing one or two irrevocable written redemption elections with the Secretary of the Company prior to the Entitlement Date. The Entitlement Date of an Eligible Director who is a US taxpayer is the first trading day that is more than six months after their termination date, and all vested DSUs will be redeemed and settled as soon as practicable after such date (and in any event by December 31 of the calendar year that includes the Entitlement Date). No Entitlement Date elected by an Eligible Director will be before the Eligible Director's termination date or later than December 15 of the calendar year following the year in which the Eligible Director's termination date occurs.

Where an Eligible Director does not elect a particular date or dates within the permissible period set out above as their Entitlement Date or Entitlement Dates, as the case may be, there will be a single Entitlement Date for such Eligible Director, which will be December 15 of the year following the year in which the Eligible Director's termination date occurs.

The Board or its delegate will determine, in its sole discretion, the form of consideration to be provided to an Eligible Director upon the redemption of DSUs, which will consist of (i) a number of Ordinary Shares through either issuance from treasury or purchase on the open market equal in number to the DSUs that are being settled as of the Entitlement Date, (ii) a cash payment that is equal to the Market Price of the DSUs that are being redeemed as of the Entitlement Date applicable to such DSUs, or (iii) a combination thereof, in each case net of any applicable withholding taxes and other required source deductions.

Transferability of DSUs:

Rights of Eligible Directors respecting DSUs and other benefits under the LTI Plan will not be transferable or assignable other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution.

Non-Treasury Plan

The Company currently has a Non-Treasury Share Unit Plan which provides that the Board may designate a committee from time to time, in its discretion, to grant to directors, managers or an individual employed by the Company or any affiliate of the corporation, including a service provider, a right, to receive the market value of one Ordinary Share that generally becomes vested, subject to the attainment of certain performance conditions or a right to receive the market value of one Ordinary Share that generally becomes vested, following a period of continuous employment with the Company or any affiliate. The purpose of the plan is to provide an equity-like grant to employees who are otherwise not currently eligible under applicable law to receive Ordinary Shares or awards settled in Ordinary Shares. This provides us with the means to ensure that more employees can be compensated in a way that is connected to our overall success.

As of December 31, 2024, under the Non-Treasury Plan, there were 863,078 Units outstanding.