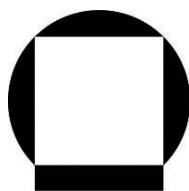


**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR OF GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LTD.
AND PROSPECTUS OF GALAXY DIGITAL INC.**

These materials are important and require your immediate attention. They require the shareholders of Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd. to make important decisions. If you are a Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd. shareholder and are in doubt as to how to make such decisions, please contact your financial, legal, tax and other professional advisors. If you require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.'s strategic shareholder advisor and proxy solicitation agent, TMX Investor Solutions Inc., by email at INFO_TMXIS@tmx.com, by telephone at 1 (877) 478-5043 (toll free within North America) or for outside North America, call direct at (437) 561-5063.



galaxy

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION — YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT

To the Shareholders of Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.:

This management information circular (the “Management Circular”) is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management of Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd. (“GDHL”) for use at the special meeting, which shall constitute an extraordinary general meeting for purposes of GDHL’s memorandum and articles of association (the “Meeting”), of the holders of ordinary shares of GDHL (each, a “Shareholder” or a “GDHL shareholder”) to be held in person on May 9, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time) at 300 Vesey Street, New York City, New York, 10282, United States and virtually via live webcast at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791> for the purposes set forth below and in the accompanying Notice of Meeting (the “Notice”).

On May 5, 2021, GDHL announced that, subject to the approval of GDHL shareholders, GDHL expects to effect a reorganization and domestication (the “Reorganization”) of GDHL on the terms described herein. In summary, under the proposed terms of the Reorganization, among other things:

- GDHL and Galaxy Digital Holdings LP (“GDH LP”) will redomicile from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware.
- GDHL and its affiliated entities’ corporate and capital structure will be reorganized so as to normalize it on the basis of frequently used “Up-C structures” in the United States, with the Reorganization including the following steps:
 - Galaxy Digital Inc. (“Pubco”), a new Delaware-incorporated holding company, will become the successor public company of GDHL, with all outstanding Ordinary Shares (as defined below) being ultimately converted into and exchanged for shares of Class A common stock of Pubco.
 - The existing organizational documents of GDH LP will be amended and restated, including to provide that Michael Novogratz, the Chief Executive Officer and Founder of GDHL, who currently controls the general partnership interests of GDH LP, will transfer control of the general partnership interests of GDH LP to Pubco. However, notwithstanding such transfer of control of the general partnership interests of GDH LP to Pubco, Michael Novogratz will continue to ultimately effectively control the business of GDH LP by virtue of his ownership of the new voting securities of Pubco that will be issued to entities controlled by him, as described below (i.e., Michael Novogratz will have the same control over GDH LP he has now, but through his control of Pubco rather than directly through the general partnership interests of GDH LP).
 - Pubco will issue new voting securities to entities controlled by Michael Novogratz and other holders of Class B Units (as defined below) of GDH LP (such holders collectively, the “Existing LPs”) that will entitle them to vote (but not hold any economic rights) at the Pubco level, as though they had converted their existing Class B Units of GDH LP to shares of Class A common stock of Pubco. The holder of each such voting security of Pubco will also hold a LP Unit (as defined below) of GDH LP that will entitle its holder to economic rights in GDH LP and that cannot be transferred without a concurrent transfer of such a voting security of Pubco. As a result of such issuance, Michael Novogratz is expected to own approximately 59.9% of Pubco’s voting power immediately following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. As a result, after the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will be a “controlled company” within the meaning of the Nasdaq rules and may elect not to comply with

certain corporate governance standards. Pubco does not currently intend to rely on any of these exemptions following the aforementioned transactions and may not elect to do so in the future without approval of its independent directors.

- Pubco will enter into, and agree to certain payment rights and obligations pursuant to, an amendment and restatement of the existing tax receivable agreement between GDHL, GDH LP and certain other parties thereto.
- The “variable voting rights” attached to the Ordinary Shares that currently restrict the aggregate votes that may be cast by U.S. shareholders will be eliminated.
- Pubco has applied to list its Class A common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market (“Nasdaq”) under the symbol “GLXY.”
- In order to comply with applicable money transmitter laws in the United States, the Proposed Organizational Documents (as defined below) will provide that Pubco’s board of directors may take certain actions, including (i) preventing the transfer of capital stock, (ii) redeeming capital stock at par value or (iii) restricting the exercise of rights with respect to capital stock, in certain circumstances in which a stockholder of Pubco would potentially hold more than 9.9% of the total issued and outstanding shares of Pubco on a fully diluted basis.

More specifically, GDHL expects to (i) deregister under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) and domesticate under Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, pursuant to which the jurisdiction of incorporation of GDHL will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware (the “Domestication”) and GDHL will be renamed Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc. (GDHL following the Domestication, “GDH Delaware”), and (ii) consummate certain related corporate reorganization transactions, including the amendment, prior to the Domestication, of GDHL’s existing share capital and memorandum and articles of association, a copy of which is attached to this Management Circular as Annex “A,” by way of an amended and restated memorandum and articles of association of GDHL (as amended, the “Existing Organizational Documents”) to authorize and provide for the issuance and terms of up to 500 million Class B ordinary shares of GDHL (the “Governing Documents Amendment”), all as described in this Management Circular. In the Domestication, all of the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares of GDHL (the “Ordinary Shares”) will convert, automatically and by operation of law and without redemption or cancellation, on a one-for-one basis into an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and GDH Delaware will, pursuant to its post-Domestication certificate of incorporation, be authorized to issue up to 500 million shares of Class B common stock.

In connection with the Domestication, GDHL shareholders are also being asked to consider and vote upon an amendment and restatement of the memorandum and articles of association of GDHL (as amended by the Governing Documents Amendment) by their deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of the proposed new certificate of incorporation, substantially in the form attached to this Management Circular as Annex “B,” and the proposed new bylaws, substantially in the form attached to this Management Circular as Annex “C” (such proposed certificate of incorporation and proposed bylaws, the “Proposed Organizational Documents,” and such amendment and restatement, the “Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment”). The Proposed Organizational Documents will be in effect as the governing documents of GDH Delaware upon the completion of the Domestication and will provide for two classes of common stock of GDH Delaware, Class A common stock and Class B common stock. Shareholders are also being asked to approve certain material differences between the Existing Organizational Documents and the Proposed Organizational Documents (the “Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences”).

Furthermore, GDHL shareholders, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such vote (the “Excluded Shareholders”) under Multilateral Instrument 61-101 — Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions (“MI 61-101”), are being asked to consider and vote upon the issuance, following the Domestication but prior to the Reorganization Merger (as described below), of a number of shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (which shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware will convert, automatically and by operation of law, into shares of Class B common stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) to each Existing LP of GDH LP equal to the number of Class B limited partnership units (the “Class B Units”) of GDH LP held by each such Existing LP immediately following the Domestication (the “Issuance of Class B Common Stock”).

The Domestication, the Governing Documents Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock are collectively referred to in this Management Circular as the “Reorganization.”

Finally, GDHL shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon the technical proposal to allow the chairman to adjourn the Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary or appropriate, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of the proposals relating to Reorganization (the “Adjournment”).

Assuming the Reorganization is approved by Shareholders, the Reorganization will be effectuated prior to the consummation of the Reorganization Merger, which is not required to be submitted to a vote of GDHL or GDH Delaware shareholders.

In the Reorganization Merger, GDH Delaware will merge with and into Pubco (as defined in this Management Circular), an entity that was formed solely for the purpose of consummating the Reorganization Merger described in this Management Circular and which does not have any assets or operations, with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity (the “Reorganization Merger”). In connection with the Reorganization Merger, (i) each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of GDH Delaware will convert, automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into one share of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of Pubco, respectively, and (ii) the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco will be amended and restated to be substantively identical to the Proposed Organizational Documents (and the term “Proposed Organizational Documents” shall refer, following the Reorganization Merger, to the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco as so amended). Each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Pubco will entitle its holder to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of holders of Pubco common stock.

Following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will be a holding company that will succeed GDHL as the publicly traded company in which existing Shareholders will own their equity interests in our business. All of our activities are, and will be, conducted through GDH LP and its subsidiaries, and Pubco’s principal assets will be its direct ownership of (i) certain limited partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in our business, and (ii) the general partnership interest of GDH LP, which will entitle Pubco to control all actions of GDH LP as its sole general partner and thereby control our business.

While the Reorganization is intended to normalize GDHL’s corporate and capital structure and align all stakeholders’ interests, the Issuance of Class B common stock is a “related party transaction” pursuant to MI 61-101. Accordingly, GDHL’s board of directors (the “Board”) formed a special committee of independent directors comprised of all the directors of GDHL, other than Michael Novogratz, Damien Vanderwilt, Michael Daffey, Richard Tavoso and Jane Dietze (the “Special Committee”), to consider the Reorganization.

Your vote is very important. Whether or not you plan to attend the Meeting, please take appropriate action to make sure your Ordinary Shares are represented at the Meeting.

After careful consideration of, among other things, the unanimous recommendation of the Special Committee, the Board has determined (with the interested directors declaring their interest and abstaining on voting with respect to the resolutions related to the Reorganization) that the Reorganization is (i) fair to GDHL shareholders, other than Excluded Shareholders, and (ii) in the best interest of GDHL, and recommends that you vote or give instruction to vote “FOR” the approval of the Reorganization.

This Management Circular provides you with detailed information about the Reorganization and the Adjournment to be considered at the Meeting. We urge you to read this Management Circular carefully. In particular, you should review the matters discussed in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in this Management Circular.

This Management Circular is also a prospectus under U.S. securities laws which covers the registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, of the issuance of up to 138,002,717 shares of Class A common stock of Pubco that will ultimately be held by GDHL Shareholders upon consummation of the Reorganization (and immediately following the Reorganization Merger).

No securities regulatory authority or similar authority in Canada, nor the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or any state security commission, has approved or disapproved of the Class A common stock or the transactions described in this Management Circular, passed upon the merits or fairness of such transactions contemplated, or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this Management Circular.

We appreciate your continued interest in our company.

Dated as of the 7th day of April, 2025.

“Michael Novogratz”
MICHAEL NOVOGRATZ
Founder and Chief Executive Officer

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LTD. SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the special meeting, which shall constitute an extraordinary general meeting for purposes of Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.'s ("GDHL") memorandum and articles of association, on May 9, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time) at 300 Vesey Street, New York City, New York, 10282, United States and virtually via live webcast at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791> (the "Meeting") of the holders of ordinary shares (the "Shareholders" or the "GDHL shareholders") of GDHL for the purpose of considering and, if deemed advisable, voting to approve the following resolutions:

1. a special resolution to approve a reorganization of GDHL comprised of:
 - a. GDHL's deregistration under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) and domestication under Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, pursuant to which the jurisdiction of incorporation of GDHL will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware (the "Domestication" and such proposal "Domestication Proposal") and GDHL will be renamed Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc. (GDHL following the Domestication, "GDH Delaware");
 - b. the amendment, prior to the Domestication, of GDHL's existing share capital and memorandum and articles of association to authorize and provide for the issuance and terms of up to 500 million Class B ordinary shares of GDHL (the "Governing Documents Amendment" and such proposal the "Governing Documents Amendment Proposal");
 - c. upon the consummation of the Domestication, the amendment and restatement of the memorandum and articles of association of GDHL (as amended upon the approval of the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal) (the "Existing Organizational Documents") by their deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of the proposed new certificate of incorporation, substantially in the form attached to the accompanying management information circular (the "Management Circular") as Annex "B," and the proposed new bylaws, substantially in the form attached to the accompanying Management Circular as Annex "C" (the "Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment," and such proposed certificate of incorporation and proposed bylaws, the "Proposed Organizational Documents" and such proposal, the "Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal"); and
 - d. four separate proposals with respect to certain material differences between the Existing Organizational Documents and the Proposed Organizational Documents (collectively, the "Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals");
2. assuming the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals are approved, a resolution to approve, by a simple majority, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such vote (the "Excluded Shareholders") under Multilateral Instrument 61-101 — Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions ("MI 61-101"), the issuance of a number of shares of GDH Delaware Class B common stock to each existing Class B limited partner (collectively, the "Existing LPs") of Galaxy Digital Holdings LP ("GDH LP") equal to the number of limited partnership units of GDH LP held by each such Existing LP immediately following the Domestication (the "Issuance of Class B Common Stock" and such proposal the "Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal"); and
3. an ordinary resolution to approve the technical proposal to allow the chairman to adjourn the Meeting (the "Adjournment") to a later date or dates, if necessary or appropriate, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal (such proposal, the "Adjournment Proposal" and together with the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal, each of the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal, the "Proposals").

Each of the Proposals is more fully described in the accompanying Management Circular, which we urge each GDHL shareholder to review carefully. The full text of the resolutions approving the Proposals is attached to this Management Circular as Appendix “1.”

The Domestication, the Governing Documents Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock are collectively referred to in this Management Circular as the “Reorganization.”

Each of the Proposals that must be approved by special resolution must be approved, as a matter of Cayman Islands law, by the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the Shareholders present in person or virtually or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Meeting. Each of the Proposals that must be approved by ordinary resolution must be approved, as a matter of Cayman Islands law, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Shareholders present in person or virtually or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Meeting. While the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal is conditional on the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposal, collectively, the Adjournment Proposal is not conditional on the approval of any other Proposal.

GDHL has made arrangements to enable shareholders to attend and vote virtually at this Meeting. Registered Shareholders and proxyholders (including non-registered Shareholders who have appointed themselves as proxyholder) will be able to listen to the Meeting, ask questions and vote at the Meeting online in real time. Non-registered shareholders who have not duly appointed themselves as proxyholder will be able to attend the Meeting virtually as guests, but guests will not be able to vote or ask questions at the Meeting.

The Meeting will be available online at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791>. A guide to how to login to, and vote at, the Meeting can be found at Appendix “3” of Management Circular.

We would advise that Shareholders do not attend the Meeting in person at the meeting location and instead attend the virtual meeting. Those wishing to attend and vote at the Meeting will need to ensure that they remain connected to the Meeting at all times in order to vote when balloting commences, and it is such persons’ responsibility to ensure internet connectivity for the duration of the Meeting.

Only GDHL’s registered Shareholders at the close of business on April 7, 2025 will be entitled to receive notice of, and to vote at, the Meeting or any adjournment thereof. Shareholders who are unable to or who do not wish to attend the Meeting are requested to date and sign the enclosed form of proxy promptly and return it in the self-addressed envelope enclosed for that purpose or by any of the other methods indicated in the form of proxy. To be effective, a properly executed proxy must be received by mail or delivered by hand to GDHL’s transfer agent, TSX Trust Company. In order to be valid and acted upon at the Meeting, a properly executed form of proxy must be received by 10:00 a.m. (local time) on May 7, 2025, or in the event the Meeting is adjourned or postponed, not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on the day which is two business days preceding the date of the adjourned or postponed Meeting. The time limit for the deposit of proxies may be waived by GDHL’s board of directors (the “Board”) at its discretion and without notice, but the Board is under no obligation to do so. GDHL’s beneficial Shareholders must complete and return the voting instruction form provided to them by their intermediary (such as a broker, custodian, trustee or nominee) and return it in accordance with the instructions accompanying such voting instruction form.

We are providing the accompanying Management Circular to Shareholders in connection with the solicitation of proxies to be voted at the Meeting and at any adjournment of the Meeting.

Whether or not you plan to attend the Meeting, we urge you to read the accompanying Management Circular carefully.

The Board formed a special committee of independent directors comprised of all the directors of GDHL, other than Michael Novogratz, Damien Vanderwilt, Michael Daffey, Richard Tavoso and Jane Dietze (the “Special Committee”), to consider the Reorganization. The Special Committee retained independent counsel and an independent financial advisor.

After careful consideration of, among other things, the unanimous recommendation of the Special Committee, the Board has determined (with the interested directors declaring their interest and abstaining on

voting with respect to the resolutions related to the Reorganization) that the Reorganization is (i) fair to Shareholders, other than Excluded Shareholders, and (ii) in the best interest of GDHL, and recommends that you vote or give instruction to vote “FOR” the approval of the Reorganization.

If you have any questions or need assistance voting your shares, please contact GDHL’s strategic shareholder advisor and proxy solicitation agent, TMX Investor Solutions Inc., by email at INFO_TMXIS@tmx.com, by telephone at 1 (877) 478-5043 (toll free within North America) or for outside North America, call direct at (437) 561-5063.

Dated as of the 7th day of April, 2025.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

“Michael Novogratz”

MICHAEL NOVOGRATZ

Founder and Chief Executive Officer

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This Management Circular/Prospectus (this “prospectus”) forms part of a registration statement on Form S-4 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) (File No. 333-262378) by Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd. (“GDHL”) and Galaxy Digital Inc. (“Pubco”), and relates to the shares of Class A common stock of Pubco to be issued to GDHL shareholders upon consummation of the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger (each as defined and described in further detail in this prospectus). It also constitutes a notice of meeting with respect to the special meeting of GDHL shareholders, which shall constitute an extraordinary general meeting for purposes of GDHL’s memorandum and articles of association, described in this prospectus. Pubco and GDHL have not authorized anyone to provide you with any information other than the information that is contained in this prospectus. Pubco and GDHL take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This prospectus is dated as of April 7, 2025. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than such date. Neither the mailing of this prospectus to GDHL shareholders, nor the issuance by Pubco of shares of its Class A common stock in connection with the Reorganization Merger as described in this prospectus, will create any implication to the contrary. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities, or the solicitation of a proxy, in any jurisdiction to or from any person to whom it is unlawful to make any such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. In this prospectus, we refer to GDHL, Galaxy Digital Holdings LP (“GDH LP”) and Pubco collectively as “Galaxy.”

BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

Galaxy’s business is operated through GDH LP and its subsidiaries. Prior to the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger (as defined below and described in further detail in this prospectus), GDHL, the ordinary shares of which are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, held a minority economic interest in GDH LP via its ownership of Class A Units of GDH LP, accounted for as an equity method investment. Following the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, GDHL intends, subject to the approval of GDHL shareholders, to effect (i) a deregistration under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) and a domestication under Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, pursuant to which the jurisdiction of incorporation of GDHL will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware (the “Domestication”) and GDHL will be renamed Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc. (GDHL following the Domestication, “GDH Delaware”), and (ii) certain related corporate reorganization transactions and amendments of applicable governing documents as described in this prospectus (collectively with the Domestication, the “Reorganization”). Following the Reorganization, GDH Delaware will merge with and into Pubco, an entity that was formed solely for the purpose of consummating the transactions described in this prospectus and that does not have any assets or operations, with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity (the “Reorganization Merger”). Pubco, which was incorporated as a Delaware corporation primarily for the purpose of consummating the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger and which does not currently have any assets or operations, will be the issuer of the shares of Class A common stock that are the subject of the registration statement on Form S-4 of which this prospectus forms a part.

Following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will be a U.S. reporting issuer subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and will succeed to GDHL’s existing reporting obligations in Canada. Pubco will be a holding company, and GDH LP will be the predecessor of Pubco for financial reporting purposes, in what is commonly referred to as an umbrella partnership corporation (“Up-C”) structure. Pubco’s principal assets will be its direct ownership of (1) LP Units (as defined and described in further detail in this prospectus) of GDH LP, which will entitle it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in GDH LP, and (2) the general partnership interest of GDH LP, which will entitle Pubco to operate and control all of the business and affairs of GDH LP as its sole general partner, and, through GDH LP and its subsidiaries, to conduct all of Galaxy’s business. As a result, Pubco will consolidate GDH LP on its consolidated financial statements and record a noncontrolling interest related to the LP Units held by the Existing LPs (as defined and described in further detail in this prospectus) on its consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of operations. See the section entitled “Proposed Organizational Structure” in this prospectus.

Accordingly, the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part includes certain audited annual financial statements of GDH LP, as the accounting predecessor to Pubco, for all financial statement periods presented within the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part and amendments thereto prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP” or “U.S. GAAP”). Galaxy has not included any financial statements or other historical financial information of GDHL in this prospectus, as it was not identified as a predecessor to Pubco and its financial statements do not provide prospective Pubco stockholders or investors with any meaningful information about the Galaxy business that cannot be discerned from GDH LP’s financial statements. Specifically, the financial information of GDHL primarily reflects its equity method investment in GDH LP, which entity’s financial statements are already included within the registration statement as a consolidated subsidiary of Pubco after giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.

The registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part also includes certain audited annual financial statements of Pubco. As discussed in the section entitled “Proposed Organizational Structure” in this prospectus, Pubco is a newly-incorporated “business combination related shell company” as such term is defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act, with nominal assets and operations, which was formed primarily for the purpose of consummating the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.

In this prospectus, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, the “Company,” “we,” “our,” “us,” “Galaxy” and similar references refer (1) prior to the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, to GDH LP and its consolidated subsidiaries, and (2) subsequent to the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, to Pubco and its consolidated subsidiaries (including GDH LP and its consolidated subsidiaries).

In this prospectus, all references to “\$” and “USD” mean U.S. Dollars and all references to “C\$” and “CAD” mean Canadian Dollars. Any conversion from U.S. Dollars to Canadian Dollars (or vice versa) has been determined by converting such currencies at the foreign exchange rate published by the Bank of Canada as of the date indicated.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURE

In this prospectus, we present adjusted net income, which is a supplemental financial measure that was not prepared in accordance with GAAP. This non-GAAP financial measure is unaudited, presented as a supplemental disclosure and should not be considered in isolation of, as a substitute for or superior to our financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP, and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. For additional information on why we present our non-GAAP financial measure, the limitations associated with using our non-GAAP financial measure and a reconciliation of our non-GAAP financial measure to the most comparable applicable GAAP measure, see the section entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Galaxy — Non-GAAP Financial Measure” in this prospectus.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

This prospectus includes industry and market data that Galaxy obtained from periodic industry publications, third-party studies and surveys, as well as from filings of public companies in Galaxy's industry and internal company surveys. These sources include government and industry sources. Industry publications and surveys generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. Although Galaxy believes the industry and market data to be reliable as of the date of this prospectus, this information could prove to be inaccurate. Industry and market data could be inaccurate because of the method by which sources obtained their data and because information cannot always be verified with complete certainty due to the limits on the availability and reliability of raw data, the voluntary nature of the data gathering process and other limitations and uncertainties. This information involves a number of assumptions and limitations, and you are cautioned not to give undue weight to such estimates. Nonetheless, Galaxy is liable for the information included in this prospectus. None of the publications, reports or other published industry sources referred to in this prospectus were commissioned by Galaxy or prepared at Galaxy's request, and as such, Galaxy has not sought or obtained the consent of any of these sources to include such market data in this prospectus.

PRESENTATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

Unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, in this prospectus the number of ordinary shares of GDHL and limited partnership units of GDH LP outstanding, and the number of shares of Pubco Class A common stock and Class B common stock to be outstanding following consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, is based on GDHL's and GDH LP's securities outstanding as of December 31, 2024, and excludes:

- 22,050,197 ordinary shares of GDHL (or shares of Pubco Class A common stock) reserved for issuance under our equity compensation plans and arrangements as of such date;
- 10,691,460 ordinary shares of GDHL (or shares of Pubco Class A common stock) issuable upon the exercise of options to acquire such shares that are vested and outstanding as of such date;
- 19,865,008 ordinary shares of GDHL (or shares of Pubco Class A common stock) reserved for issuance upon vesting and exercise of outstanding options granted pursuant to our equity compensation plans or otherwise;
- 10,009,573 ordinary shares of GDHL (or shares of Pubco Class A common stock) in respect of unvested restricted share units and deferred share units granted pursuant to our equity compensation plans; and
- 42,173,755 ordinary shares of GDHL (or shares of Pubco Class A common stock) issuable upon exchange of the Exchangeable Notes (as defined herein) outstanding as of such date (which is the maximum number of shares issuable upon the exchange of the Exchangeable Notes, assuming that all such exchanges are settled by delivery of shares, and subject to certain adjustments).

See the sections entitled “Description of Pubco Capital Stock” and “Shares Eligible for Future Sale” in this prospectus.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Pubco and GDHL have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-4 (the “Registration Statement”) under the Securities Act with respect to the transactions described herein. This prospectus, which constitutes part of the Registration Statement, does not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement and the exhibits and schedules thereto. For further information about Galaxy and such transactions, Galaxy refers you to the Registration Statement and the exhibits and schedules filed as a part of the Registration Statement. Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to are not necessarily complete. If a contract or document has been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement, Galaxy refers you to the copy of the contract or document that has been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement, and each statement about such contract or document is qualified in all respects by such reference.

As a result of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will become a U.S. reporting issuer subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act and will be required to file periodic reports and other information with the SEC. The SEC maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information about issuers, like Pubco, that file such reports, proxy statements and other information electronically with the SEC. The address of that website is www.sec.gov. Following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, you can also obtain these documents, free of charge, from Galaxy’s website at www.galaxy.com. The information contained on, or that may be accessed through, Galaxy’s website is not incorporated by reference into, and is not a part of, this prospectus, and Pubco’s reports and any other information that Pubco has filed or may in the future file with the SEC are not incorporated by reference into, and do not constitute a part of, this prospectus or the Registration Statement.

GDHL also files annual, quarterly and material change reports, management circulars and other business and financial information with the applicable members of the Canadian Securities Administrators on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (“SEDAR”). Such information is available under GDHL’s profile on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca. The information contained on, or that may be accessed through, SEDAR is not incorporated by reference into, and is not a part of, this prospectus. Following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will succeed to GDHL’s existing reporting obligations in Canada.

In addition, you may obtain copies of the information and any such documents filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement for no charge by writing or telephoning Galaxy at the following address or telephone number:

Galaxy Digital Inc.
300 Vesey Street
New York, NY 10282
Attn.: Secretary
(212) 390-9216

If you would like to request any documents, please do so by May 2, 2025 in order to receive them before the special meeting of GDHL shareholders described in this prospectus, which shall constitute an extraordinary general meeting for purposes of GDHL’s memorandum and articles of association.

A Letter from Michael Novogratz, our Founder and Chief Executive Officer

Dear Shareholders,

I founded Galaxy in 2018 to bring institutions into a movement that I believe is a revolution. My own journey in crypto started in 2013. In the shadow of the global financial crisis, I saw bitcoin — a decentralized digital currency with a fixed supply — simply a compelling asset: a store of value and a hedge against the debasement of fiat currencies. I invested in it, and returned to my day job as a Macro trader.

I often described my work as a trader as looking for patterns that might foreshadow the future shape of the world. But I didn't realize that the most important technological innovation in decades was sitting quietly at the bottom of my personal balance sheet. It was only in a Brooklyn warehouse in early 2016 that I began to see the outlines of the bigger picture. My college roommate had co-founded a project called Ethereum. I expected to find an office, an assistant, and a dog. Instead, I found thirty young people who believed with unshakable confidence that they were going to change the world.

The Blockchain Revolution

The volatility of the cryptocurrency market makes for good headlines. But to focus only on price movements or speculation is to overlook the authentic revolutionary zeal in our industry; the people working every day to make the world's digital, financial, and consumer infrastructure more transparent and egalitarian. This community is what made me passionate about crypto.

That young people are at the heart of this movement is not surprising. Blockchain technology and crypto networks are a direct response to a breakdown of trust in centralized authority and to the failure of past generations as global stewards. It is in the context of rising inequality, stagnant real wage growth, and declining opportunities for upward mobility that younger generations have sought to forge their own path.

The genius of the Bitcoin whitepaper was to combine a digital signature which could not be counterfeited with a protocol — a ruleset — to achieve global agreement on digital information. Currency was only the first application. This innovation opened the door to true digital ownership and gave us a better way of organizing the economic world.

A New Paradigm

The world is now undergoing simultaneous and interconnected secular shifts: the first from analog to digital assets, and the second from an economy of participation to an economy of ownership within the new digital paradigm. Bitcoin created the possibility of a truly global, digitally connected financial system. Institutional adoption of bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies shows that digital assets are here to stay. But the changes we are living through represent more than the emergence of a new asset class. People today use cryptocurrencies to make payments, lend, send remittances, earn interest, and borrow money — with greater speed, flexibility, and security.

More broadly, a peer-to-peer network that does not require an intermediary to ensure trust, combined with improvements in smart contracts, enables ownership economies in the digital world. This “internet of value,” sometimes called Web 3.0, is the next step towards the new digital paradigm. The World Wide Web enabled instant communication and democratized access to information, but large platforms today capture much of the data and much of the value. The next generation of the internet, built on globally distributed ledgers, will democratize access to digital ownership, allowing participants to hold a stake in the internet economy's growth.

True digital ownership allows network participants to control their data and own their intellectual property. “Value,” like text or images, can be represented by digital information and can move frictionlessly across the internet. Unlike other forms of information, value needs the protection provided by blockchains to safeguard it against being altered or “double spent.” In Web 3.0, value will be transferred as easily as we exchange information today.

The explosive growth of digital art and collectibles we saw through 2022 was only the beginning. We believe that blockchain technology, crypto networks, and the internet of value will soon permeate many

sectors of the economy and segments of society. Galaxy exists not only to facilitate institutional adoption of the new digital asset class but also to grow this emerging cryptoeconomy and help engineer a new economic paradigm.

Times of growth are also times to be mindful that there is risk that comes with the reward. In every cycle of explosive growth, there are scammers who try to take advantage of people, investors looking to flip a quick profit, and companies who do things outside of regulations. It's important to educate yourself and to do your diligence. So, while I'm bullish about this industry and our company, there are material risks involved, and you should read about them in this prospectus.

Bridging Then and Now

Galaxy serves as a bridge between traditional finance and the cryptoeconomy to help both incumbents and startups shape the economy of the future. Institutions and innovators alike need a trusted partner built to serve the needs of a global, digitally connected financial system. Galaxy is that partner. Through our diversified business lines and focus on digital assets, we service a growing number of institutions — Asset Managers, Banks, Corporations, Endowments, and Pensions, among others — all seeking exposure to the cryptoeconomy.

We also invest in innovators, providing founders with capital and advice, and opening our network to help theirs expand. The companies across our multiple venture portfolios denote our belief in the cryptoeconomy and provide us with unique insight into its cutting edge.

As the world of digital finance continues to evolve, Galaxy will evolve alongside it. Our leadership team brings to bear decades of experience across capital markets, asset management, technology, and venture investing. This position at the intersection of crypto and traditional finance allows us to offer products with familiar structures, built for digital assets, while also providing financial solutions unique to the cryptoeconomy, built on blockchains, that look and feel different from their predecessors.

Today, we are aggressively investing in our businesses and expanding globally. Our ambition is to make Galaxy the one-stop-shop for institutions seeking financial services in the cryptoeconomy, with a blue-chip leadership team that affords clients the assurance of veteran guidance as they navigate our burgeoning industry.

The Future

Past cryptocurrency price cycles, continued speculative trading in digital assets, and evolving regulatory guidelines suggest that our financials may be volatile in the short term. From our founding, however, Galaxy has taken a long view. Our industry is still in its infancy. We are building a business designed to succeed regardless of short-term market conditions.

We believe that thoughtful regulation drives responsible innovation. Galaxy is regulated today by more than 25 entities across state, federal, and international levels, and we are committed to working with the public sector to delineate rules of the road for digital assets. Operating and investing in this space will always carry risk, and such risk is enhanced in the absence of clearly defined regulation.

All our stakeholders believe in the promise of digital assets and the cryptoeconomy, and our goal is to bring as many participants as possible into this new frontier. Even as crypto prices came down alongside other risk assets in 2022, we continued to work diligently towards the long-term adoption of digital assets by institutions. We are working tirelessly every day to capture this momentum. Crypto is a 24/7 industry, and Galaxy is a 24/7 business. Someone on our team is missing holiday dinners, Friday nights with friends, and Sunday mornings with family to be available to our clients. I'd like to take a moment to thank them for their dedication. Our greatest assets go up and down our elevators every day.

The blockchain revolution is just beginning. I believe that crypto networks and digital assets will reshape the world in ways we can't imagine. Our company's very name seeks to communicate that inconceivable expansiveness. I am grateful for your trust in us to take you on this journey.

Mike Novogratz
CEO, Galaxy

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The following questions and answers briefly address some commonly asked questions relating to the Proposed Transactions (as defined below), including the proposals to be presented at the special meeting of GDHL's shareholders, which shall constitute an extraordinary general meeting for purposes of GDHL's memorandum and articles of association, and the questions that shareholders of GDHL may have relating to the Proposed Transactions. The following questions and answers may not include all of the information that may be important to you and that you should consider in making a decision with respect to the proposals described herein. Additionally, the following questions and answers, as well as the summary section that follows, are not meant to be a substitute for the information contained in the remainder of this prospectus, and this information is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed descriptions and explanations contained elsewhere in this prospectus. You are urged to read carefully the remainder of this prospectus, including the attached annexes. You should pay special attention to the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

General Questions & Answers for GDHL Shareholders

Q: Why are GDHL shareholders receiving this prospectus?

A: GDHL shareholders are receiving this prospectus because they are being asked to consider and vote upon, among other things, a proposal to approve certain reorganization transactions, including a domestication of GDHL and GDH LP, as described in this prospectus. This prospectus is furnished to GDHL shareholders in connection with the solicitation of proxies by GDHL management for use at the special meeting, which shall constitute an extraordinary general meeting for purposes of GDHL's memorandum and articles of association (the "Meeting"), of the holders of ordinary shares of GDHL to be held in person on May 9, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time) at 300 Vesey Street, New York City, New York, 10282, United States and virtually via live webcast at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791>. Subject to the necessary approval of GDHL shareholders, among other transactions, GDHL expects to (i) deregister under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) and domesticate under Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, pursuant to which domestication the jurisdiction of incorporation of GDHL will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware (the "Domestication" and GDHL following the Domestication, "GDH Delaware"), (ii) consummate certain related corporate reorganization transactions, including the amendment, prior to the Domestication, of GDHL's existing share capital and memorandum and articles of association, a copy of which is attached to this Management Circular/Prospectus as Annex A, to authorize and provide for the issuance and terms of Class B ordinary shares of GDHL (the "Governing Documents Amendment," and, all such related corporate reorganization transactions, collectively with the Domestication, the "Reorganization") and (iii) consummate a merger with Pubco, in which GDH Delaware will merge with and into Pubco, with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity (the "Reorganization Merger"), with Pubco succeeding GDHL as the publicly traded company in which existing holders of GDHL ordinary shares will own their equity interests.

In addition, pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, Pubco is registering the issuance of shares of Pubco Class A common stock that will ultimately be held by GDHL shareholders upon completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.

This prospectus and its annexes contain important information about the transactions described herein and the other matters to be acted upon at the Meeting. You should read this prospectus, including the attached annexes, carefully and in its entirety.

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT. IF YOU ARE A GDHL SHAREHOLDER, YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT YOUR PROXY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER CAREFULLY REVIEWING THIS PROSPECTUS, INCLUDING THE ATTACHED ANNEXES.

Q: What is the Galaxy Reorganization?

A: Subject to the approval of GDHL shareholders, GDHL is proposing to effectuate a reorganization and domestication, which would also include a re-domiciliation of GDHL and GDH LP. In summary, under the proposed terms of the Reorganization, among other things:

- GDHL and GDH LP will redomicile from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware.
- GDHL and its affiliated entities' corporate and capital structure will be reorganized so as to normalize it on the basis of frequently used "Up-C Structures" in the United States, with the Reorganization including the following steps:
 - Pubco, a new Delaware-incorporated holding company, will become the successor public company of GDHL, with all outstanding GDHL ordinary shares ultimately being converted into and exchanged for shares of Class A common stock of Pubco.
 - The existing organizational documents of GDH LP will be amended and restated, including to provide that Michael Novogratz, the Chief Executive Officer and Founder of GDHL, who currently controls the general partnership interests of GDH LP, will transfer control of such general partnership interests to Pubco. However, notwithstanding such transfer of control of the general partnership interests of GDH LP to Pubco, Michael Novogratz will continue to ultimately effectively control the operations of GDH LP by virtue of his ownership of the new voting securities of Pubco that will be issued to entities controlled by him, as described below (i.e., Michael Novogratz will have the same control over GDH LP he has now, but through his control of Pubco rather than directly through the general partnership interests of GDH LP).
 - Pubco will issue new voting securities to entities controlled by Michael Novogratz and other holders of Class B Units (as defined below) of GDH LP (such holders collectively, the "Existing LPs") that will entitle them to vote (but not hold any economic rights) at the Pubco level, as though they had converted their existing Class B Units of GDH LP to Class A common stock of Pubco. The holder of each such voting security of Pubco will also hold a LP Unit (as defined below) of GDH LP that will entitle its holder to economic rights in GDH LP and that cannot be transferred without a concurrent transfer of such a voting security of Pubco. As a result of such issuance, Michael Novogratz is expected to own approximately 59.9% of Pubco's voting power immediately following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.
 - Pubco will enter into, and agree to certain payment rights and obligations pursuant to, an amendment and restatement of the existing tax receivable agreement between GDHL, GDH LP and certain other parties thereto.
- The "variable voting rights" attached to GDHL's ordinary shares that currently restrict the aggregate votes that may be cast by U.S. shareholders will be eliminated.
- Pubco has applied to list its Class A common stock on the Nasdaq.

Q: What else will happen in the Reorganization and in the Reorganization Merger?

A: In the Domestication, all of the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares of GDHL will convert, automatically and by operation of law and without redemption or cancellation, on a one-for-one basis into an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and GDH Delaware will, pursuant to its post-Domestication certificate of incorporation, be authorized to issue up to 500 million shares of Class B common stock. Additionally, in the Domestication, GDHL will change its name to, and GDH Delaware's name will be, "Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc."

In connection with the Domestication, the memorandum and articles of association of GDHL (as amended by the Governing Documents Amendment) (the "Existing Organizational Documents") will be amended and restated (as proposed to be amended and restated, the "Proposed Organizational Documents," and such amendment, the "Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment"). The Proposed Organizational Documents will be in effect as the governing documents of GDH Delaware upon the completion of the Domestication, but prior to the consummation of the Reorganization Merger,

and will provide for two classes of common stock of GDH Delaware: Class A common stock and Class B common stock.

In the Reorganization Merger, (i) each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of GDH Delaware will convert, automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into one share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Pubco, respectively, and (ii) the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco will be amended and restated to be substantively identical to the Proposed Organizational Documents (and the term “Proposed Organizational Documents” shall refer, following the Reorganization Merger, to the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco as so amended). Following the Reorganization Merger, each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Pubco will entitle its holder to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of Pubco stockholders. Shares of Class B common stock of Pubco will not have any rights to receive dividends or distributions on liquidation of Pubco (beyond their par value).

As a result of and following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will succeed GDHL as the publicly traded company in which existing holders of GDHL ordinary shares will own their interests, and all securities being registered pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part will be issued by Pubco as the continuing parent entity following such transactions.

Following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will be a holding company. All of our activities are, and will following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger be, conducted through GDH LP and its subsidiaries, and Pubco’s principal assets following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger will be its direct and indirect ownership of (i) certain limited partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in our business, and (ii) all of the general partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to control our business. Following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, (i) Pubco will be the sole general partner of GDH LP and thereby will control all actions of GDH LP, and (ii) entities controlled by Michael Novogratz, the Chief Executive Officer and Founder of GDHL, will own approximately 59.9% of Pubco’s voting securities and ultimately effectively control our business.

Q: Why is GDHL issuing shares of Class B common stock?

A: GDHL shareholders, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such vote under Multilateral Instrument 61-101 — Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions (“MI 61-101” and such excluded persons “Excluded Shareholders”), are further being asked to consider and vote upon the issuance, immediately following the Domestication, of a number of shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (which shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware will convert automatically and by operation of law on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class B common stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) to each Existing LP of GDH LP equal to the number of such Class B Units of GDH LP held by each such Existing LP of GDH LP (the “Issuance of Class B Common Stock”).

Q: When will the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger occur?

A: Subject to the necessary approval of GDHL shareholders, GDHL’s board of directors may adopt the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger at any time.

Additional Questions & Answers About the Special Meeting of GDHL Shareholders

Q: What is the purpose of the Meeting?

A: The purpose of the Meeting of GDHL shareholders is to vote on proposals related to the Reorganization, comprised of the Domestication, the Governing Documents Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, Issuance of Class B Common Stock and, if necessary or appropriate, the adjournment of the Meeting to a later date or dates, and to transact such other business as is proper at the Meeting.

Q: Where and when will the Meeting be held?

A: The Meeting will be held in person on May 9, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time) at 300 Vesey Street, New York City, New York, 10282, United States and virtually via live webcast at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791>.

Q: How can I attend the meeting in person?

A: The Meeting will be held in person and virtually on May 9, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time). In order to attend in person, you must (i) be a Registered Shareholder or duly appointed proxyholder and (ii) present government-issued photo identification (such as a driver's license or passport). You will only be allowed to attend the meeting if you are a Registered Shareholder or, if you are a Beneficial Shareholder, you have appointed yourself as a proxyholder by May 7, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time). Please send an email to Investor.Relations@galaxy.com by the close of business on May 2, 2025, if you plan to attend the Meeting in person. We reserve the right to restrict admission to the Meeting for security or health and safety reasons at our sole discretion. Attendees who disrupt or impede the Meeting or breach the rules of conduct may be removed from the Meeting. No cameras, recording equipment, large bags or packages will be permitted in the Meeting. The use of cell phones, smart phones, tablets and other personal communication devices for any reason during the Meeting is strictly prohibited. Anyone can listen to the meeting by logging into the virtual meeting as a Guest. Please see "How do I attend a virtual meeting?"

Q: How do I attend a virtual meeting?

A: If you are a Registered Shareholder, GDHL's transfer agent, TSX Trust Company, will have sent you a form of proxy. Registered Shareholders planning to access and vote at the Meeting should not complete the Proxy or return it to TSX Trust Company if you will be accessing and voting at the Meeting during the webcast. If you are planning to access the Meeting, your Proxy will be required in order for you to complete the instructions below:

1. Log in at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791> at least 15 minutes before the Meeting starts.
2. Click on "I have a control number"
3. Enter your 12-digit control number (your control number is located on your Proxy)
4. Enter the password: galaxy2025 (case sensitive)
5. Follow the instructions to access the Meeting and vote when prompted

Beneficial Shareholders wishing to access and vote at the Meeting during the live webcast can do so as follows:

1. Appoint yourself as proxyholder by writing your name in the space provided on the Proxy or voting instruction form. Do not fill out your voting instructions
2. Sign and send it to your intermediary, following the voting deadline and submission instructions on the voting instruction form
3. Get a control number by contacting TSX Trust Company at tsxtrustproxyvoting@tmx.com by 10:00 a.m. (local time) on May 7, 2025 and complete the necessary forms
4. Log in at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791> at least 15 minutes before the meeting starts
5. Click on "I have a control number"
6. Enter the control number provided to you by tsxtrustproxyvoting@tmx.com
7. Enter the password: galaxy2025 (case sensitive)
8. Follow the instructions to access the Meeting and vote when prompted

Q: Who is soliciting the vote of GDHL shareholders?

A: This prospectus is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by GDHL's management for use at the Meeting.

Q: What are GDHL shareholders being asked to consider and vote upon at the Meeting?

A: GDHL shareholders will vote on the following proposals at the Meeting:

1. a special resolution to approve a reorganization comprised of:
 - a. the Domestication (such proposal "Domestication Proposal");
 - b. the Governing Documents Amendment (such proposal the "Governing Documents Amendment Proposal");
 - c. upon the consummation of the Domestication, the amendment and restatement of the Existing Organizational Documents by their deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of the Proposed Organizational Documents (such proposal, the "Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal"); and
 - d. four separate proposals with respect to certain material differences between the existing organizational documents and the proposed organizational documents of GDH Delaware following its domestication as a Delaware corporation (collectively, the "Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals");
2. assuming the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals are approved, a resolution to approve, by a simple majority, excluding Excluded Shareholders, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock (such proposal, the "Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal"); and
3. to approve by ordinary resolution the technical proposal to allow the chairman to adjourn the Meeting (the "Adjournment") to a later date or dates, if necessary or appropriate, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal (such proposal, the "Adjournment Proposal" and together with the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal, each of the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal, the "Proposals").

The Issuance of Class B Common Stock is a "related party transaction" pursuant to MI 61-101. GDHL's board of directors formed a special committee of independent directors comprised of all the directors of GDHL, other than Michael Novogratz, Damien Vanderwilt, Michael Daffey, Richard Tavoso and Jane Dietze (the "Special Committee"), to consider the Reorganization.

After careful consideration of, among other things, the unanimous recommendation of the Special Committee, GDHL's board of directors has determined (with the interested directors declaring their interest and abstaining on voting with respect to the resolutions related to the Reorganization) that the Proposed Transactions are in the best interests of GDHL and its shareholders and recommends that you vote or give instruction to vote "FOR" the approval of the Proposed Transactions.

Q: What vote of GDHL shareholders is required to approve the Proposals presented at the Meeting?

A: Each of the Proposals that must be approved by special resolution must be approved, as a matter of Cayman Islands law, by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the ordinary shares of GDHL who, being present in person or virtually or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Meeting, vote at the Meeting. Each of the Proposals that must be approved by ordinary resolution

must be approved, as a matter of Cayman Islands law, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the ordinary shares of GDHL who, being present in person or virtually or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Meeting, vote at the Meeting. The Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal must be approved by a simple majority, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such vote under MI 61-101.

The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment Proposal and each of the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals is conditioned on the approval of the Domestication Proposal. The Adjournment Proposal is not conditioned on the approval of any other Proposal.

Q: Will any other matters be voted on at the Meeting?

A: GDHL's board of directors does not intend to present any other matters at the Meeting and does not know of any other matters that will be brought before GDHL's shareholders for a vote at the Meeting. If any other matter is properly brought before the Meeting, your signed proxy gives authority to Francesca Don Angelo, Andrew Siegel and Michael Novogratz, as proxies, with full power of substitution, to vote on such matters at their discretion.

Q: Will the Reorganization Merger be submitted to a vote of GDHL shareholders?

A: Assuming the Reorganization is approved by GDHL shareholders, in accordance with applicable law, the Reorganization Merger is not required to be, and will not be, submitted to a vote of GDHL or GDH Delaware shareholders.

Q: Who is entitled to vote at the Meeting?

A: Only GDHL's registered shareholders at the close of business on April 7, 2025 (the "GDHL Record Date") will be entitled to receive notice of, and to vote at, the Meeting or any adjournment thereof. GDHL shareholders who are unable to or who do not wish to attend the Meeting are requested to date and sign the enclosed form of proxy promptly and return it in the self-addressed envelope enclosed for that purpose or by any of the other methods indicated in the form of proxy.

Q: What constitutes a quorum at the Meeting?

A: The quorum for the transaction of business at the Meeting consists of two or more GDHL shareholders holding at least 25% in par value of GDHL's ordinary shares entitled to vote at the Meeting being individuals present in person or virtually or by proxy or if a corporation or other non-natural person by its duly authorized representative or proxy. As of the GDHL Record Date, 32,600,561 ordinary shares of GDHL, in the aggregate, would be required to achieve a quorum.

Q: What happens if a GDHL shareholder sells or otherwise transfers their ordinary shares of GDHL before the Meeting?

A: The GDHL Record Date is earlier than the date on which the transactions that are the subject of the Proposals are expected to be completed. If you transfer your ordinary shares of GDHL after the GDHL Record Date, but before the Meeting, unless the transferee obtains from you a proxy to vote those shares, you will retain your right to vote at the Meeting. If you transfer your ordinary shares of GDHL prior to the GDHL Record Date, you will have no right to vote those shares at the Meeting.

Q: How many votes does each GDHL shareholder have?

A: Subject to the Certification Process Adjustment (as described below), each GDHL shareholder is entitled to one vote for each ordinary share held by such GDHL shareholder as of the close of business on the GDHL Record Date. As of the close of business on the GDHL Record Date, there were 130,402,242 outstanding GDHL ordinary shares.

The Existing Organizational Documents provide for a "Certification Process Adjustment" whereby, in connection with any resolution passed by GDHL shareholders (each, a "Shareholder Resolution"), each

GDHL shareholder shall be required to provide a certification as to its status, and the status of any person for whom the GDHL shareholder holds GDHL ordinary shares beneficially, as a United States resident or a non-United States resident. In connection with the Certification Process Adjustment, in respect of any Shareholder Resolution in a meeting or in writing, each GDHL shareholder shall be required to certify that, at the time of the 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 the time of signifying its agreement to the proposed written resolution: (a) it is not a United States resident; and (b) to the extent it holds GDHL ordinary shares for the account or benefit of any other person, such person is not a United States resident (each GDHL shareholder not making such certification, a “Non-Certifying Shareholder”). GDHL shareholders who certify that they hold GDHL ordinary shares for the account or benefit of any other person who is a United States resident, will also be asked to certify the extent to which GDHL ordinary shares they own beneficially are owned beneficially for United States residents and to which GDHL ordinary shares they hold are owned beneficially for persons that are not United States residents. This Certification Process Adjustment is intended to preserve GDHL’s status as a “foreign private issuer” within the meaning of Rule 405 under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 3b-4 under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 GDHL shareholders are entitled to cast. For additional information, see the section entitled “The Special Meeting of GDHL Shareholders — Certification Process Adjustment.”

Q: What is the voting recommendation of GDHL’s board of directors?

A: After careful consideration of, among other things, the unanimous recommendation of the Special Committee, GDHL’s board of directors has determined (with the interested directors declaring their interest and abstaining on voting with respect to the resolutions related to the Reorganization) that the Reorganization is (i) fair to GDHL shareholders, other than Excluded Shareholders, and (ii) in the best interest of GDHL, and recommends that you vote or give instruction to vote “FOR” the approval of the Reorganization.

Q: When do proxies need to be submitted?

A: To be effective, a properly executed proxy must be received not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on May 7, 2025 or, if the Meeting is adjourned or postponed, not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on the day which is two business days preceding the date of the adjourned or postponed meeting. The time limit for the deposit of proxies may be waived by the chairman of the Meeting at his discretion, without notice, but the chairman of the Meeting is under no obligation to do so.

Q: What is the difference between holding ordinary shares of GDHL as a Registered Shareholder and as a Beneficial Shareholder?

A: Many GDHL shareholders hold their ordinary shares through a stockbroker or bank (an “Intermediary” or “Intermediaries”) rather than directly in their own names.

“Registered Shareholders” means GDHL shareholders who hold GDHL’s ordinary shares in their own name.

“Beneficial Shareholders” means GDHL shareholders who do not hold GDHL’s ordinary shares in their own name and Intermediaries own securities on behalf of Beneficial Shareholders. As summarized below, there are some distinctions Registered Shareholders and Beneficial Shareholders.

Registered Shareholder — If your ordinary shares of GDHL are registered directly in your name with our transfer agent, you are a Registered Shareholder and this prospectus is being sent directly to you by GDHL. You may vote the ordinary shares registered directly in your name by completing and mailing the proxy or by voting in person or virtually at the Meeting.

Beneficial Shareholder — Beneficial Shareholders should note that the only proxies that can be recognized and acted upon at the Meeting are those deposited by Registered Shareholders (those

whose names appear on the records of GDHL as the registered holders of GDHL's ordinary shares) or as set out in the following disclosure. If GDHL's ordinary shares are listed in an account statement provided to a shareholder by a broker, then in almost all cases those GDHL's ordinary shares will not be registered in the shareholder's name on the records of GDHL. Such GDHL's ordinary shares will more likely be registered under the names of Intermediaries. Intermediaries are required to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of meetings. Every Intermediary has its own mailing procedures and provides its own return instructions to clients. There are two kinds of Beneficial Shareholders — those who object to their name being made known to the issuers of securities which they own (called "OBOs" for Objecting Beneficial Owners) and those who do not object to the issuers of the securities they own knowing who they are (called "NOBOs" for Non-Objecting Beneficial Owners). GDHL is taking advantage of the provisions of National Instrument 54-101 — Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer ("NI 54-101") that permit it to deliver the Notice, this Circular and the form of proxy (collectively, the "meeting materials") directly to the NOBOs.

Q: How can GDHL shareholders who are Registered Shareholders vote?

A: If you are a Registered Shareholder, there are two ways to vote: (1) by completing and mailing your proxy, or (2) by voting in person or virtually at the Meeting.

If you are voting by mailing your proxy, to be effective, a properly executed proxy from a Registered Shareholder must be submitted using one of the following methods:

- (a) date and sign the proxy and return it to GDHL's transfer agent, TSX Trust Company, by fax within North America at (416) 595-9593 or by mail to 301-100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 4H1; or
- (b) log on to the website of TSX Trust Company at www.voteproxyonline.com. Registered Shareholders must follow the instructions set out on the website and refer to the proxy for the holder's account number and the proxy access number.

If you return your proxy but you do not indicate your voting preferences, the proxies will vote your GDHL ordinary shares **FOR** each of the Proposals and any other matter that is properly submitted to a GDHL shareholder vote at the Meeting. Only the form of proxy accompanying this prospectus will be counted.

The proxy must be executed by the Registered Shareholder, or if the applicable shareholder is a corporation, the proxy should be signed in its corporate name and its corporate seal must be affixed to the proxy or the proxy must be signed by an authorized officer whose title should be indicated. A proxy signed by an authorized officer or a person acting as attorney, executor, administrator or trustee, or in some other representative capacity, should reflect such person's full title as such and should be accompanied by the appropriate instrument evidencing qualification and authority to act (unless such instrument has been previously filed with GDHL).

Q: How can GDHL shareholders who are Beneficial Shareholders vote?

A: Beneficial Shareholders who are NOBOs can expect to receive a scannable Voting Instruction Form ("VIF") from TSX Trust. The VIF is to be completed and returned to TSX Trust as set out in the instructions provided on the VIF. TSX Trust will tabulate the results of the VIFs received from NOBOs. By choosing to send these materials to you directly, GDHL (and not the Intermediary holding GDHL's ordinary shares on your behalf) has assumed responsibility for (i) delivering these materials to you, and (ii) executing your proper voting instructions. Please return your VIF as specified in the request for voting instructions that was sent to you. Beneficial Shareholders who are OBOs should follow the instructions of their Intermediary carefully to ensure that their GDHL's ordinary shares are voted at the Meeting. GDHL does intend to pay for intermediaries to forward to OBOs under NI 54-101 the proxy-related materials and Form 54-101F7 — Request for Voting Instructions Made by Intermediary, and in the case of an OBO, the OBO will not receive the materials unless the OBO's Intermediary assumes the cost of delivery. The proxy supplied to you by your broker will be similar to the proxy provided to Registered Shareholders by GDHL. However, its purpose is limited to instructing

the Intermediary on how to vote your GDHL's ordinary shares on your behalf. Most brokers delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge in the United States and in Canada. Broadridge mails a VIF in lieu of a proxy provided by GDHL. The VIF will name the same persons as GDHL's proxy to represent your GDHL's ordinary shares at the Meeting. You have the right to appoint a person (who need not be a Beneficial Shareholder of GDHL), other than any of the persons designated in the VIF, to represent your GDHL's ordinary shares at the Meeting and that person may be you. To exercise this right, insert the name of the desired representative (which may be you) in the blank space provided in the VIF. The completed VIF must then be returned to Broadridge by mail or facsimile or given to Broadridge by phone or over the internet, in accordance with Broadridge's instructions. Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of GDHL's ordinary shares to be represented at the Meeting and the appointment of any representative. If you receive a VIF from Broadridge, the VIF must be completed and returned to Broadridge, in accordance with its instructions, well in advance of the Meeting in order to have your GDHL's ordinary shares voted or to have an alternate representative duly appointed to attend the Meeting and vote your GDHL's ordinary shares at the Meeting.

Non-registered GDHL shareholders who have not objected to their Intermediary disclosing certain ownership information about themselves to GDHL are referred to as "NOBOs." Those non-registered GDHL shareholders who have objected to their Intermediary disclosing ownership information about themselves to GDHL are referred to as "OBOs." GDHL has elected to send the Notice, this Circular and the form of proxy (collectively, the "meeting materials") directly to the NOBOs, and, to the extent possible, indirectly through Intermediaries to the OBOs. The Intermediaries (or their service companies) are responsible for forwarding the meeting materials to each OBO, unless the OBO has waived the right to receive them. Intermediaries will frequently use service companies to forward the meeting materials to non-registered GDHL shareholders.

Q: If a GDHL shareholder is not going to attend the Meeting in person or virtually, should they submit their proxy instead?

A: Yes. Whether you plan to attend the Meeting or not, please read this prospectus carefully and vote your shares by completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy in the non-postage-paid envelope provided.

Q: To whom and when do GDHL shareholders' proxies need to be submitted?

A: To be effective, a properly executed proxy must be received not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on May 7, 2025 or, if the Meeting is adjourned or postponed, not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on the day which is two business days preceding the date of the adjourned or postponed meeting. The time limit for the deposit of proxies may be waived by the chairman of the Meeting at his discretion, without notice, but the chairman of the Meeting is under no obligation to do so.

If you are voting by mailing your proxy, to be effective, a properly executed proxy from a Registered Shareholder must be submitted using one of the following methods:

- (a) date and sign the proxy and return it to GDHL's transfer agent, TSX Trust Company, by fax within North America at (416) 595-9593 or by mail to 301-100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 4H1; or
- (b) log on to the website of TSX Trust Company at www.voteproxyonline.com. Registered Shareholders must follow the instructions set out on the website and refer to the proxy for the holder's account number and the proxy access number.

Persons who are Beneficial Shareholders must complete and return the voting instruction form provided to them by their intermediary (such as a broker, custodian, trustee, nominee) and return it in accordance with the instructions accompanying such voting instruction form.

Q: Can GDHL shareholders change their vote or revoke their proxy?

A: In addition to any other manner permitted by law, a proxy may be revoked by:

- (a) executing a proxy bearing a later date or by executing a valid notice of revocation, either of the foregoing to be executed by the Registered Shareholder or their authorized attorney in writing, or, if the GDHL shareholder is a corporation, under its corporate seal by an officer or attorney duly authorized, and by delivering the proxy bearing a later date to TSX Trust Company or at the address of the registered office of GDHL at PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands, at any time up to and including the last business day that precedes the day of the Meeting or, if the Meeting is adjourned or postponed, the last business day that precedes any reconvening thereof, or to the chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any reconvening thereof, or in any other manner provided by law; or
- (b) personally attending the Meeting and voting.

Q: How are votes counted at the Meeting?

A: GDHL will appoint a scrutineer at the Meeting, who will collect all proxies and ballots and tabulate the results. The scrutineer is typically a representative of GDHL's transfer agent.

Q: Does a proxy need to be signed?

A: The proxy must be executed by the Registered Shareholder, or if the applicable shareholder is a corporation, the proxy should be signed in its corporate name and its corporate seal must be affixed to the proxy or the proxy must be signed by an authorized officer whose title should be indicated. A proxy signed by an authorized officer or a person acting as attorney, executor, administrator or trustee, or in some other representative capacity, should reflect such person's full title as such and should be accompanied by the appropriate instrument evidencing qualification and authority to act (unless such instrument has been previously filed with GDHL).

Q: What will happen if a GDHL shareholder signs and submits their proxy without indicating how they wish to vote?

A: The persons named in the proxy will vote or withhold from voting GDHL ordinary shares represented thereby in accordance with your instructions on any ballot that may be called for. If you specify a choice with respect to any matter to be acted upon, your GDHL ordinary shares will be voted accordingly. In respect of a matter for which a choice is not specified in the proxy, the management appointee acting as a proxyholder will vote in favor of each matter identified in the proxy.

Q: Who will solicit and pay the cost of soliciting proxies from GDHL shareholders?

A: Solicitations of proxies will be primarily by mail, but may also be solicited personally or by Internet or telephone by directors, officers and regular employees of GDHL. They will not be paid any additional amounts for soliciting proxies. All costs of the solicitation will be borne by GDHL.

GDHL has also engaged TMX Investor Solutions Inc. to assist with the solicitation of proxies. For questions on voting your shares, please contact TMX Investor Solutions Inc., by email at INFO_TMXIS@tmx.com, by telephone at 1 (877) 478-5043 (toll free within North America) or for outside North America, call direct at (437) 561-5063. GDHL has agreed to pay TMX Investor Solutions Inc. a reasonable fee, including an additional contingent success fee, and reimbursement of certain disbursements. GDHL will also reimburse TMX Investor Solutions Inc. for certain out-of-pocket losses, damages and expenses.

Q: What should GDHL shareholders do if they receive more than one set of voting materials?

A: GDHL shareholders may receive more than one set of voting materials, including multiple copies of this prospectus and multiple proxies or VIFs. For example, if you hold your shares in more than one brokerage account, you will receive a separate VIF for each brokerage account in which you hold shares. If you are a Registered Shareholder and your shares are registered in more than one name, you will receive more than one proxy. Please complete, sign, date and return each proxy and VIF that you receive in order to cast your vote with respect to all of your GDHL ordinary shares.

Q: What should GDHL shareholders do now?

A: GDHL shareholders are urged to read carefully and consider the information contained in this prospectus, including the section entitled “Risk Factors,” and the annexes attached hereto. GDHL shareholders should then vote as soon as possible in accordance with the instructions provided in this prospectus and on the enclosed proxy or, if you hold your shares through a brokerage firm, bank or other nominee, on the VIF provided by the broker, bank or nominee.

Q: Who can help answer GDHL shareholders’ questions?

A: If you are a GDHL shareholder and have questions about the Meeting or the Proposals, or if you need additional copies of this prospectus or the enclosed proxy, you should contact:

Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.
300 Vesey Street
New York City, New York 10282, United States
Attention: Investor Relations
Email: investor.relations@galaxy.com

You may also contact GDHL’s strategic shareholder advisor and proxy solicitation agent:

TMX Investor Solutions Inc.
by email at INFO_TMXIS@tmx.com,
by telephone at 1 (877) 478-5043 (toll free within North America) or for outside North America, call direct at
(437) 561-5063.

You may also obtain additional information about us from documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities by following the instructions in the section of this prospectus entitled “Where You Can Find More Information.”

To obtain timely delivery, GDHL shareholders must request additional copies of this prospectus or the enclosed proxy or any other materials no later than five business days prior to the Meeting.

Additional Questions & Answers About the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger

Q: How will the Reorganization affect GDHL ordinary shares?

A: In the Domestication, all of the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares of GDHL will convert, automatically and by operation of law and without redemption or cancellation, on a one-for-one basis into an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and GDH Delaware will, pursuant to its post-Domestication certificate of incorporation, be authorized to issue up to 500 million shares of Class B common stock. Then, in the Reorganization Merger, GDH Delaware shareholders will receive an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Pubco in exchange for their shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of GDH Delaware, respectively.

Q: What exchanges will Pubco be listed on following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger?

A: GDHL’s ordinary shares are currently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the “TSX”). In connection with the Reorganization, Pubco has applied to have Pubco’s Class A common stock approved for listing on the Nasdaq, either concurrently with or subsequent to consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. For a period of time following the consummation of the Reorganization, and immediately following Pubco’s intended listing on the Nasdaq, Pubco will remain listed on the TSX. Pubco ultimately may choose to delist its shares from the TSX in the future, which would not require further shareholder approval under TSX rules provided an acceptable alternative market exists for Pubco’s Class A common stock. There can be no assurance as to whether such listing and/or delisting will occur on the terms described herein or at all.

Q: What amendments will be made to the existing organizational documents of GDHL in the Reorganization?

A: Prior to the Domestication, GDHL intends to complete the Governing Documents Amendment, in which GDHL’s existing memorandum and articles of association will be amended to authorize and provide for the issuance and terms of up to 500 million Class B ordinary shares of GDHL.

In connection with the Domestication, GDHL will complete the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, in which the memorandum and articles of association of GDHL (as amended by the Governing Documents Amendment) will be amended and restated by their deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of the proposed new certificate of incorporation, substantially in the form attached to this prospectus as Annex B and the proposed new bylaws, substantially in the form attached to this prospectus as Annex C. The Proposed Organizational Documents will be in effect as the governing documents of GDH Delaware upon the completion of the Domestication, but prior to the consummation of the Reorganization Merger, and will provide for two classes of common stock of GDH Delaware: Class A common stock and Class B common stock.

Q: Will the Proposed Organizational Documents be the governing documents of Pubco?

A: In the Reorganization Merger, the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco will be amended and restated to be substantively identical to the Proposed Organizational Documents (and the term “Proposed Organizational Documents” shall refer, following the Reorganization Merger, to the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco as so amended).

Q: How will the Proposed Organizational Documents differ from GDHL’s Existing Organizational Documents?

A: The Existing Organizational Documents under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) differ materially from the Proposed Organizational Documents of GDH Delaware and, after the Reorganization Merger, Pubco, under the DGCL. For a further discussion, see the section entitled “The Proposed Transactions — The Reorganization — The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment.”

Each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (prior to the Reorganization Merger) and Pubco (following the Reorganization Merger) will entitle its holder to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. Shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (prior to the Reorganization Merger) and Pubco (following the Reorganization Merger) will not be entitled to economic interests.

Among other differences between the Existing Organizational Documents and the Proposed Organizational Documents, in order to comply with applicable money transmitter laws in the United States, the Proposed Organizational Documents provide that GDH Delaware’s (or, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco’s) board may take certain actions including (i) preventing the transfer of capital stock, (ii) redeeming capital stock at par or (iii) restricting the exercise of rights with respect to capital stock, in certain circumstances in which a stockholder would potentially hold more than 9.9% of the total issued and outstanding shares of GDH Delaware (or, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco) on a fully diluted basis. See the section entitled “Description of Pubco Capital Stock — Certain certificate of incorporation, bylaws and statutory provisions — Anti-takeover effects of the Proposed Organizational Documents and certain provisions of Delaware law — Transfer Restrictions; Pubco’s Regulatory Redemption Right” in this prospectus.

Q: What are the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger to GDHL shareholders?

A: GDHL has received an opinion of counsel to the effect that, under the U.S. federal income tax laws in effect as of the date of such opinion, each of the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger will qualify as a “reorganization” within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Code. The completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger is not conditioned, however, on the receipt of any opinion on the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Domestication or the Reorganization Merger as of the occurrence of the Domestication or the closing of the Reorganization Merger from Davis Polk or any other counsel. An opinion of counsel represents counsel’s legal judgment but is not binding on the IRS or any court, and relies on the present and continuing accuracy of certain assumptions, representations, warranties and covenants of the parties. If any of these assumptions, representations, warranties or covenants is or becomes incorrect, incomplete or inaccurate, or is violated,

or if the IRS were to successfully challenge the status of the Domestication or the Reorganization Merger as a “reorganization” within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Code, the tax consequences of the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger could differ from those set forth below in the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations,” and U.S. Holders of GDHL ordinary shares or GDH Class A common stock, as applicable, could be subject to U.S. federal income tax upon the receipt (or deemed receipt) of GDH Delaware Class A common stock or Pubco Class A common stock, as applicable, in the Domestication or the Reorganization Merger in a manner that differs from that described below.

The Domestication may result in U.S. federal income tax for U.S. Holders (as defined in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders”) of GDHL ordinary shares. In general, subject to the potential application of the PFIC rules (as described in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders — U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication — PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication”), U.S. Holders who own GDHL ordinary shares with a fair market value of at least \$50,000 at the time of the Domestication, but who are not 10% shareholders (as defined in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders — U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication”) will recognize gain (but not loss) with respect to the deemed receipt of shares of GDH Delaware Class A common stock in the Domestication (unless they elect to include in income, as a dividend, the “all earnings and profits amount,” if any, as described in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders — U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication”). Subject to the potential application of the PFIC rules, U.S. Holders who are 10% shareholders on the date of the Domestication will generally be required to include in income, as a dividend, the “all earnings and profits amount,” if any. Although the determination of earnings and profits for U.S. federal income tax purposes is complex and depends on a number of factors, GDHL has determined that it did not have any earnings and profits in any taxable year since its formation through its taxable year ended December 31, 2024. GDHL has not yet made any determination regarding its earnings and profits for its taxable year ending as of the date of the Domestication. Subject to the potential application of the PFIC rules, U.S. Holders who own GDHL ordinary shares with a fair market value of less than \$50,000 and who are not 10% shareholders should not be required to recognize any gain or loss in connection with the Domestication, and generally should not be required to include any part of the “all earnings and profits amount,” if any, in income.

In addition to the foregoing, the Domestication could be a taxable event to U.S. Holders under the PFIC provisions of the Code. See “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders” below for more information regarding certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to U.S. Holders with respect to the Domestication, including the potential application of the PFIC rules.

Subject to the discussion above, U.S. Holders of GDH Delaware Class A common stock will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the Reorganization Merger. For a more detailed discussion of the consequences of the Reorganization Merger to U.S. Holders, see the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders — U.S. Tax Consequences of the Reorganization Merger.”

U.S. Holders are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger to them in their particular circumstances, including whether they would be considered 10% shareholders, whether to make the “all earnings and profits” election where applicable, the appropriate filing requirements with respect to this election and the potential application of the PFIC rules to the Domestication.

Non-U.S. Holders (as defined in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders”) generally should not be subject to U.S. federal income tax in respect of the Domestication and Reorganization

Merger, unless they have certain connections to the United States. However, depending on their particular circumstances (including their jurisdiction of fiscal residence), Non-U.S. Holders may be subject to non-U.S. taxes in respect of the Proposed Transactions.

The summary provided above is qualified in its entirety by the section “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders” below, which sets forth the material U.S. federal income tax considerations generally relevant to GDHL shareholders participating in the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger. GDHL shareholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors to determine the particular tax consequences to them of the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger, as well as the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of Pubco Class A common stock received pursuant to these transactions.

Q: Why does Galaxy intend to complete the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger?

A: The Reorganization is intended to normalize GDHL’s corporate and capital structure and align all stakeholders’ interests at the Pubco level. GDHL’s board of directors and the Special Committee believe that the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger will result in enhanced shareholder value. For a detailed description of GDHL’s background to and reasons for the Reorganization, see the section entitled “The Proposed Transactions — the Reorganization — GDHL’s Background to and Reasons for the Reorganization” in this prospectus.

Q: Do GDHL shareholders have appraisal or dissenters’ rights if they object to the Reorganization or the Reorganization Merger?

A: No. There are no appraisal or dissenter rights available to holders of GDHL ordinary shares in connection with the Reorganization or the Reorganization Merger under Cayman Islands law or the DGCL.

Q: What interests do GDHL’s current officers and directors have in the Proposals?

A: In considering the recommendation of GDHL’s board of directors to vote in favor of the Proposals, GDHL shareholders should be aware that, aside from their interests as GDHL shareholders, certain of our directors and officers have interests in the Proposals that are different from, or in addition to, those of other GDHL shareholders generally. The Special Committee and GDHL’s directors were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in evaluating the Proposals and in recommending approval of the Proposals. GDHL shareholders should take these interests into account in deciding whether to approve the Proposals. For a further discussion of these interests, see the section entitled “Interests of GDHL’s Current Officers and Directors in the Proposed Transactions.”

Q: Did GDHL’s board of directors obtain a third-party valuation or fairness opinion in determining whether or not to proceed with the Reorganization?

A: No. GDHL’s board of directors did not obtain a third-party valuation or fairness opinion in connection with its determination to approve the Reorganization. However, the GDHL board of directors did establish a special committee of independent directors (the “Special Committee”) to consider the Reorganization and the Special Committee retained independent counsel and an independent financial advisor. The members of the Special Committee and GDHL’s officers and directors have substantial experience in evaluating the operating and financial merits of companies from a wide range of industries and concluded that their experience and backgrounds, together with the experience and expertise of GDHL’s advisors and the advisors of the Special Committee, enabled them to make the necessary analyses and determinations regarding the Reorganization.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus and may not include all of the information that may be important to you and that you should consider in making a decision with respect to the proposals described herein. Additionally, the following summary is not meant to be a substitute for the information contained in the remainder of this prospectus, and this information is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed descriptions and explanations contained elsewhere in this prospectus. You are urged to read carefully the remainder of this prospectus, including the attached annexes, and the financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters discussed in the sections entitled “Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

Information about Galaxy

Our Company

Galaxy is a digital asset and blockchain leader providing a diversified client base, including institutions and Qualified Individuals (as defined herein), access to the growing digital economy. Our full suite of services spans three complementary operating businesses: Global Markets, Asset Management, and Digital Infrastructure Solutions.

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 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.

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 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. Through GGM, counterparties can access digital asset spot and derivative trading, bespoke lending and structured products. GGM also engages in proprietary quantitative, arbitrage and macro trading strategies.

Our investment banking business (“Investment Banking”), which we operate through Galaxy Digital Partners LLC, a 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.

- *Asset Management.* Our asset management business, Galaxy Asset Management (“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 billion¹ in assets across a dozen investment strategies as of December 31, 2024, a 9% increase year-over-year and 22% quarter-over-quarter. \$511 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 Trading Ltd. and several affiliates (collectively, “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.

GAM’s exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) include a suite of passive and active products developed in partnership with leading asset managers across the United States, Brazil, Canada, 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 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 manages a subset of Galaxy’s balance sheet venture investments.

GAM utilizes third party Qualified Custodians 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.

- *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’s mining business (“Mining”), includes our bitcoin mining operations, where we mine bitcoin using Galaxy-owned machines and hosted third-party miners at our flagship campus, Helios, in West Texas. The Helios campus currently supports 200 megawatts (“MW”) of operating capacity. In 2023, we secured approvals to scale up to 800 MW at Helios and we expect additional approvals for a portion of an incremental 1.7 gigawatts currently under study in the first half of 2025.

As our bitcoin mining operations have expanded, so have the opportunities before us. There is growing demand for highly reliable power and data center infrastructure capacity to support accelerated artificial intelligence growth. To meet this increasing demand, subsequent to year end, Galaxy 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 artificial intelligence (“AI”) and high-performance computing (“HPC”) infrastructure at our Helios data center campus in the panhandle region of West Texas. Over the

¹ 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.

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

In addition to mining and HPC, the Company is also focused on 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 acquired the assets of CryptoManufaktur LLC (“CMF”) in July 2024. CMF provides staking infrastructure, primarily on the Ethereum blockchain, as well as data oracle services placing consensus off-chain pricing data on-chain.

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 decentralized finance (“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

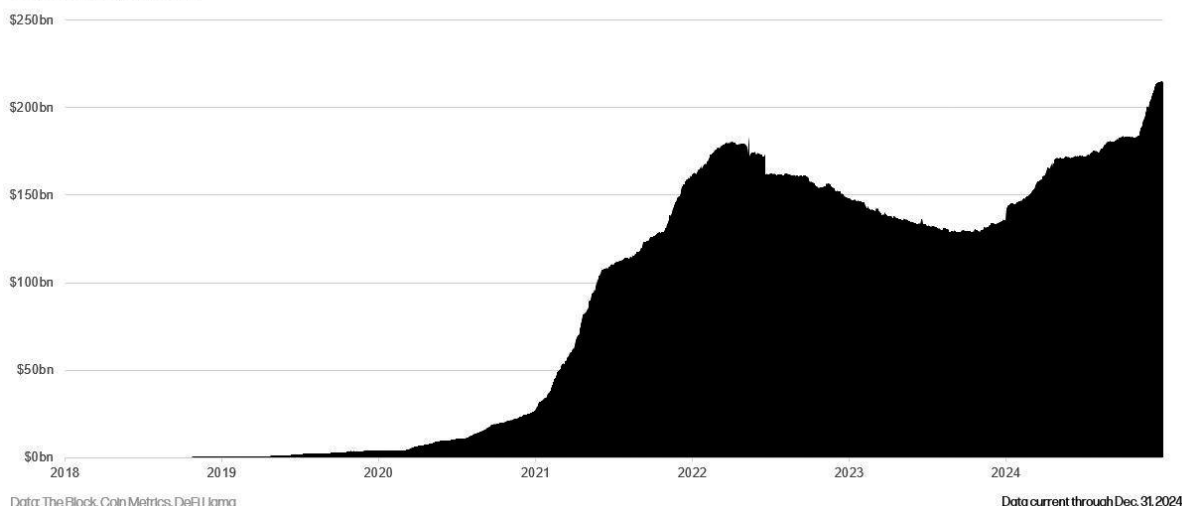
The next evolution for the cryptoeconomy was the rise of tokenization, the process of digitally representing real-world value or information and enabling digitally enforceable agreements and automated functions. We see the world of tokenization as split into fungible and non-fungible assets. When we 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. 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. See “Information About Galaxy — The Cryptoeconomy — Tokenization — Stablecoins” for additional information. 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 1, 2021.

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. Non-fungible tokens (“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.

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.



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 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% 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.

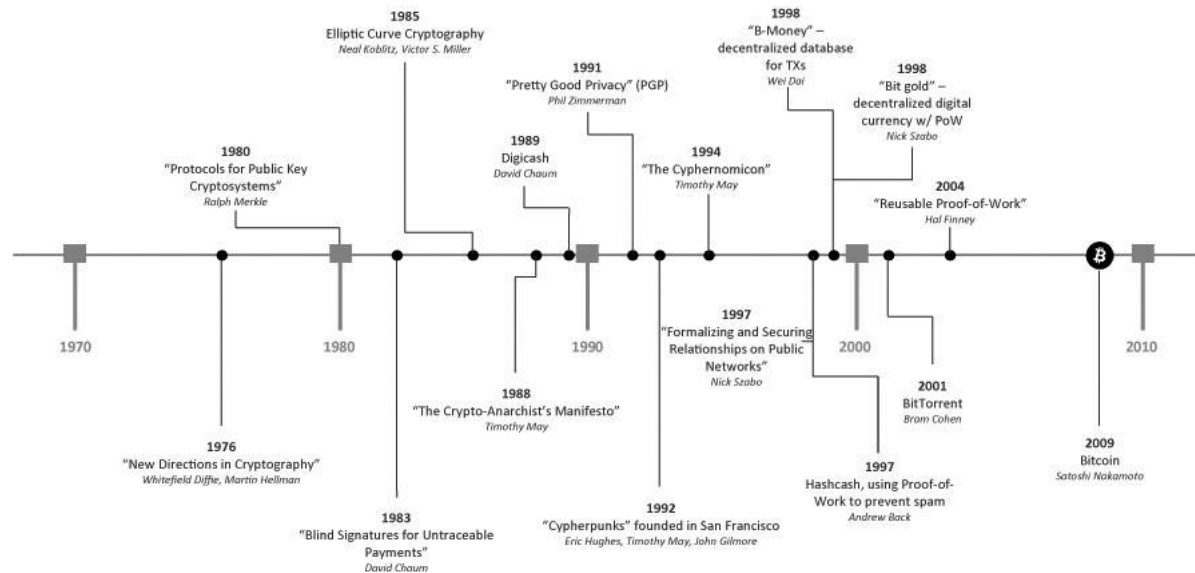
- Significant Underbanked Populations: Bank accounts are the default mode for accessing today's global financial system. However, unbanked and underbanked populations have been constrained by the existing financial system. According to the World Bank, 1.4 billion people globally did not maintain bank 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 February 26, 2025, and the largest number of developers according to the 2023 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. See the section titled "Information about Galaxy — Bitcoin Prehistory — Attributes and Features of the Bitcoin Network" in this prospectus for more information.

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 CME, 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. For additional information, see "Information about Galaxy — Our Business Model."

- ***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 our non-consolidated sponsored fund Galaxy Digital Crypto Vol Fund (the

“CPO”), formerly the Galaxy DBL Crypto Vol, 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 and third 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, an investment consultant and 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.
- *Helios.* 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 can currently support 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.
- *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.

Galaxy is diversified across both institutional client-focused operational business lines and direct investments in the digital asset ecosystem, which helps ensure we are well-positioned to benefit from innovations and developments as the ecosystem grows and matures.

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 counterparties² 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

² 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.

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. The activities of our three operating business lines are described in detail under the heading “Information About Galaxy — Our Products and Services” in this prospectus. For a detailed discussion of our competitive positioning and the evolution of the digital assets industry, see “Information About Galaxy — Competition” in this prospectus, with a summary below under “— Competition.”

See Galaxy’s consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional details on our financial results.

Our business lines are subject to various regulations and governmental oversight, which is summarized below under “— Government Regulation” and discussed in detail in “Information About Galaxy — Government Regulation” in this prospectus.

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. After a retreat in 2022, cryptocurrency markets started to rally in 2023, which continued through December 2024. 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 (“TAM”) 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.

The following table reflects the performance of the cryptocurrency market capitalization, as well as bitcoin and ether prices for the period from January 9, 2018 to December 31, 2024 (amounts expressed in US\$):

	As of January 9, 2018 ⁽¹⁾	As of December 31, 2019	As of December 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	% Change from January 9, 2018 to December 31, 2024 ⁽¹⁾
Cryptocurrency Market Capitalization (in millions) ⁽²⁾ . . .	\$739,209	\$190,906	\$765,313	\$2,206,758	\$793,602	\$1,647,895	\$3,393,595	359%
Bitcoin Price ⁽³⁾	\$ 14,595	\$ 7,194	\$ 29,002	\$ 46,306	\$ 16,548	\$ 42,265	\$ 93,429	540%
Ether Price ⁽³⁾	\$ 1,300	\$ 130	\$ 738	\$ 3,683	\$ 1,197	\$ 2,281	\$ 3,333	156%

(1) January 9, 2018 is presented as it is the date that Michael Novogratz contributed his portfolio of digital assets to Galaxy Digital LP, a consolidated subsidiary of the GDH LP.

(2) Represents market capitalization data from coinmarketcap.com.

(3) Represents coinmarketcap.com quoted price as of 23:59 UTC for bitcoin and ether.

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 Galaxy signed the Lease Agreement to deliver 133 MW of Critical IT Load 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 prospectus.

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 prospectus.

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.

Government Regulation

Below is a summary of the regulations, requirements and regimes that are, or are expected to be, applicable to our businesses after giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. For a complete discussion, please see “Information About Galaxy — Government Regulation” in this prospectus.

United States

- *Securities Regulation:* 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. The SEC, which regulates the offering, sale and trading of securities as well as various requirements applicable to public companies under U.S. federal securities laws, has, at least under the prior administration, considered certain digital assets to be securities. As a general matter, any transaction in securities, including purchases and sales for principal investment, would be subject to the SEC’s anti-fraud and anti-manipulation authority under the Securities Act and the Exchange Act. In addition, offers and sales of securities may require registration under the Securities Act or, alternatively, compliance with various rules and regulations for exemptions from registration. Our involvement in the offer and sale of digital assets that are “securities” or in an activity which involves a “securities transaction” under the federal securities laws may have additional adverse regulatory consequences, as further described under “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 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 Class A common stock.” We have internal procedures to address transacting in digital assets and transactions involving or referencing 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 activity complies with applicable laws.

If any digital asset that we offer or sell without an exemption from applicable SEC requirements is determined to be security, we could incur liability to purchasers, monetary fines to the SEC and other penalties that may affect our ability to conduct our business. See “Information About Galaxy —

Government Regulation — United States — Securities Regulation” for a more complete discussion of such procedures, as well as the risks and uncertainties involved in making such determinations.

- *Broker-Dealer:* Galaxy Digital Partners LLC (“GDP”) and Galaxy Securities, LLC (“GSL”) are broker-dealers registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and are members of FINRA. GDP is registered, and GSL is in the process of registering, as a broker-dealer in 53 U.S. states and territories. In the general course of its business, GDP engages in securities transactions related to our investment banking business, including advising on offerings of securities and mergers and acquisition transactions and, as of February 2025, GSL has been approved by FINRA as an introducing broker and is authorized to conduct equities and options trading, including agency, principal, and riskless principal trading activities. As such, both GDP and GSL are subject to regulation, examination, investigation, and disciplinary action by the SEC, FINRA, and state securities regulators, as well as other governmental authorities and self-regulatory organizations with which GDP and GSL are registered or licensed or of which they are a member.
- *Commodity Pool Operator / Commodity Trading Advisor:* Galaxy DBL LLC is a CFTC-regulated commodity trading advisor and commodity pool operator and is a member of the NFA. As such, it is 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.
- *Investment Adviser:* Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP (“GDCM LP”) is an SEC-registered investment adviser under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”), which imposes certain requirements and restrictions in respect of advice GDCM LP provides to potential investors. GDCM LP is subject to the Anti-Money Laundering Rules (as defined in “Information About Galaxy — Government Regulation”), the anti-fraud provisions of the Advisers Act and fiduciary duties derived from these provisions, to periodic SEC examinations, and to other requirements under the Advisers Act and related regulations primarily intended to protect advisory 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 also adopted a spectrum of approaches to the regulation of digital assets that, in certain cases, may apply existing money transmitter rules to such activity.
- *CFTC Regulation:* The CFTC regulates markets in certain listed futures and certain other derivatives on commodities (whether over-the-counter or cleared) with 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 Commodity Exchange Act of 1936.
- *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 many states and other countries impose similar, and in some cases, more stringent requirements related to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing.
- *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. 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 (“DFAL”). Starting July 1, 2026, DFAL will prohibit any person or entity engaging in digital financial asset business activity or holding itself out as engaging 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 yet 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 in assets that are not securities. 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 Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Consumer Protection Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act. 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.
- *Consumer Protection:* A number of U.S. federal, state, and local regulatory agencies, the Federal Trade Commission and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau 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 Galaxy’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.
- *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. 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 75MW within the purview of the Electricity Reliability Council of Texas (“ERCOT”) are required to register their mining operations 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.

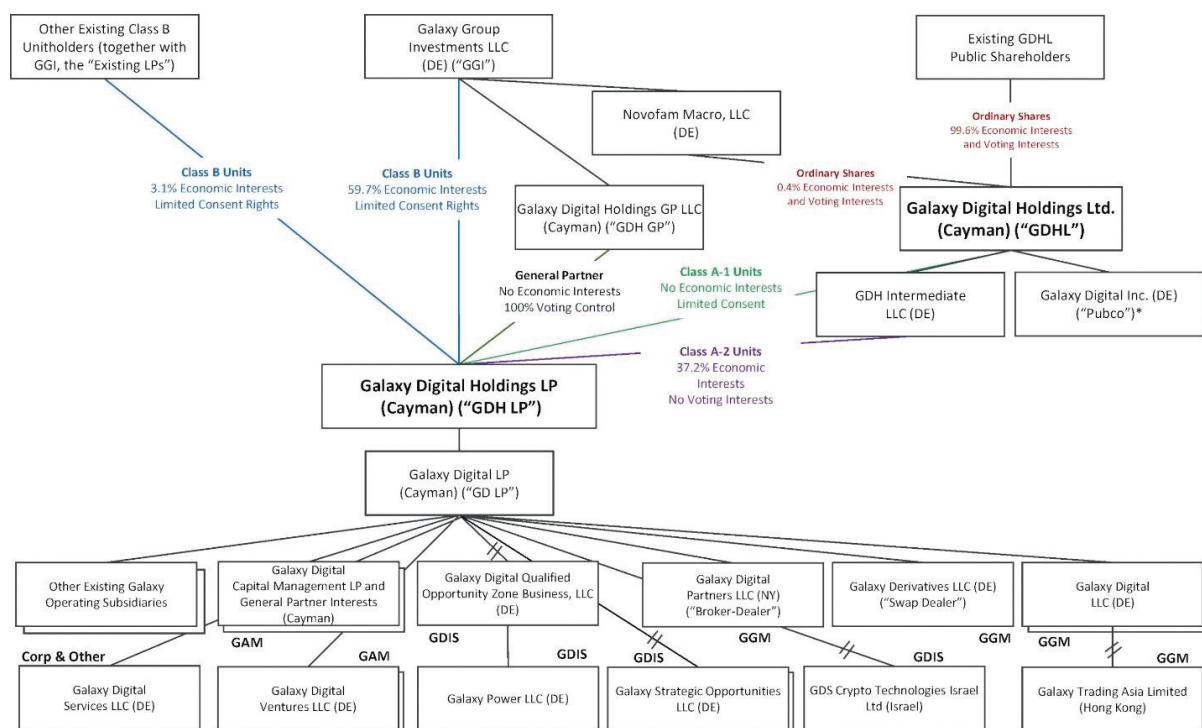
Canada and other jurisdictions

As a company listed on the TSX, GDHL is subject to Canadian securities law obligations promulgated by the Canadian Securities Administrators, including the Ontario Securities Commission. If we engage in certain activities in Canada or with Canadian residents, we will be subject to legislation in various provinces.

We may also engage in activities relating to digital assets in other jurisdictions, including, among other places, Japan, the U.K., Hong Kong and the Bahamas. See “Information About Galaxy — Government Regulation” for more information regarding regulations in such other jurisdictions.

Overview of the Proposed Transactions

The following diagram illustrates Galaxy’s structure prior to the consummation of the Reorganization. This chart reflects approximate economic and voting interests held by each entity as of December 31, 2024 as well as all material Galaxy subsidiaries existing as of the same date.



* Denotes newly formed shell company with nominal assets and operations, formed primarily for the purpose of consummating the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.

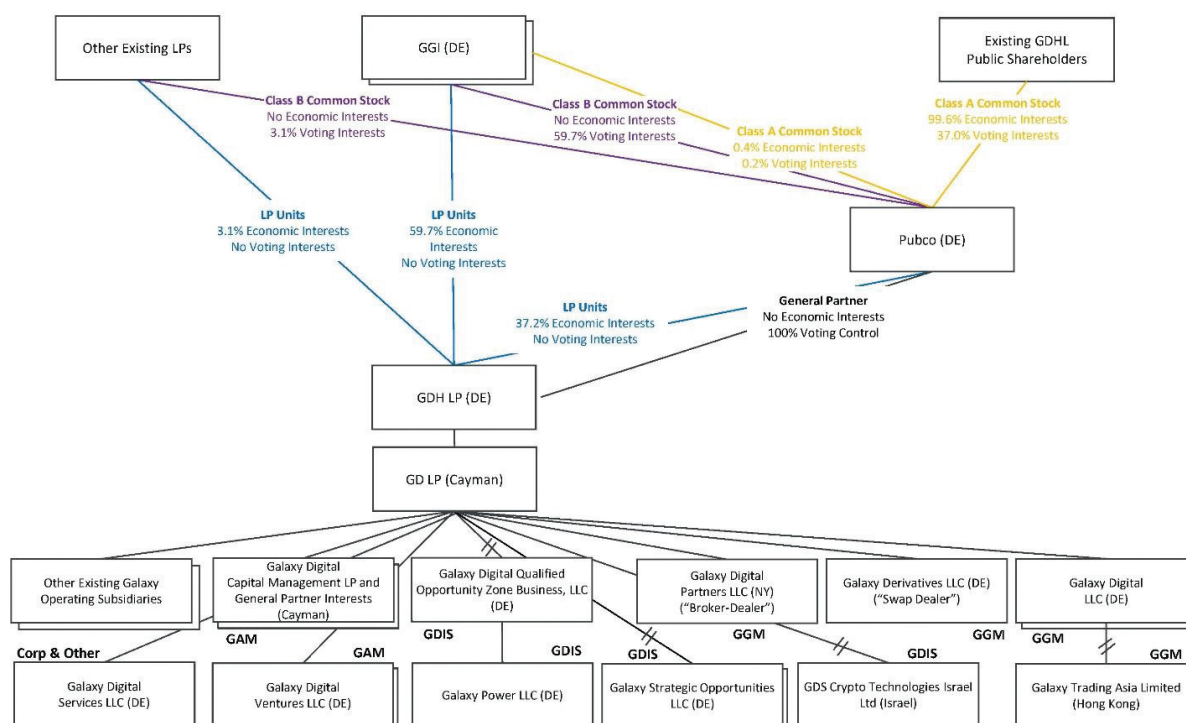
GDHL, GDH LP and Pubco propose to consummate various transactions, including the Domestication, the Governing Documents Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, the Issuance

of Class B Common Stock and the Reorganization Merger (collectively, the “Proposed Transactions”), each as described further in this prospectus. Certain of the Proposed Transactions — namely, the Domestication, the Governing Documents Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock — require a vote and approval of GDHL shareholders. Certain of the other Proposed Transactions would be effected without the vote or approval of shareholders. This prospectus contains important information about Galaxy and its business, as well as each of the Proposed Transactions, and will be used to solicit proxies for the Meeting in connection with the Proposed Transactions that GDHL shareholders are entitled to vote on and approve. Additionally, this prospectus is intended to register the issuance of shares of Pubco Class A common stock that will ultimately be held by GDHL shareholders (upon consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger), as described further in this prospectus.

Following the completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger:

- Pubco will succeed GDHL as the publicly traded company in which existing holders of GDHL ordinary shares will own their equity interests;
- Pubco will be a holding company, all of our activities will be conducted through GDH LP and its subsidiaries;
- Pubco’s principal assets will be its direct ownership of (i) certain limited partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in our business, and (ii) all of the general partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to control our business;
- Pubco will be the sole general partner of GDH LP and thereby will control all actions of GDH LP;
- GDHL’s existing shareholders will own all of Pubco’s Class A common stock (or 37.2% of the combined voting power of Pubco’s common stock) and holders of LP Units will own all of Pubco’s Class B common stock (or 62.8% of the combined voting power of Pubco’s common stock), in each case based on the number of GDHL ordinary shares and GDH LP common units outstanding as of December 31, 2024;
- Michael Novogratz, the Chief Executive Officer and Founder of GDHL, will own approximately 0.4% of Pubco’s Class A common stock and 95.0% of Pubco’s Class B common stock (or 59.9% of the combined voting power of Pubco’s common stock) and therefore ultimately effectively control Galaxy’s business;
- Each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Pubco will entitle its holder to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of Pubco stockholders, and shares of Pubco’s Class B common stock will not have any rights to receive dividends or distributions on liquidation of Pubco (beyond their par value).

The following diagram depicts our organizational structure immediately following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, as well as certain post-closing internal restructuring steps we intend to effect immediately following the consummation of such transactions, including the merger of GDH Intermediate LLC with and into Pubco following completion of the Reorganization Merger with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity (the “GDH LLC Merger” and together with the Reorganization Merger, the “Reorganization Mergers”), in order to further simplify our organizational structure. This chart reflects approximate economic and voting interests anticipated to be held by each entity as of December 31, 2024, as well as all material Galaxy subsidiaries existing as of the same date, in each case, assuming that the Reorganization Mergers had occurred on or prior to such date.



The Parties to the Proposed Transactions

Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd. and Galaxy Digital Holdings LP

GDHL is a holding company. All of GDHL's activities have historically been, and currently are, conducted through GDH LP and its subsidiaries; and GDHL's principal asset is its ownership, directly and indirectly, of Class A Units, representing limited partnership interests of GDH LP, which entitles it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest and voting interest in our business. GDHL's ordinary shares of are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the ticker "GLXY." Because GDHL does not manage or operate the business or control the strategic decisions and day-to-day operations of GDH LP and because GDHL only has a minority economic interest in GDH LP, GDHL does not currently consolidate the financial results of GDH LP, and instead accounts for it as an equity method noncontrolling interest to reflect GDHL's entitlement to a portion of GDH LP's net income.

GDH LP is a technology-driven financial services and investment management firm that provides institutions and Qualified Individuals with a full suite of financial solutions spanning the digital assets ecosystem. See "— Information about Galaxy" above for more information about GDH LP and its consolidated subsidiaries. Prior to the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, GDH LP, an operating partnership, is managed by the board of managers and officers of its general partner, Galaxy Digital Holdings GP LLC ("GDH GP"). The sole member of GDH GP is Galaxy Group Investments LLC ("GGI"), which is an entity controlled by our Founder.

Each of GDHL and GDH LP's principal executive offices are located at 300 Vesey Street, New York City, New York 10282, United States and each of their telephone number is (212) 390-9216.

Galaxy Digital Inc.

Galaxy Digital Inc., or Pubco, is the entity the Class A common stock of which is the subject of the registration statement to which this prospectus relates, and following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, any person that receives shares pursuant to this prospectus will be a holder of Class A common stock of Pubco. Pubco, which is currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of GDHL, is a Delaware corporation that was formed on April 23, 2021 under the name Galaxy Digital Pubco Inc. for the purpose of redomiciling the existing Galaxy businesses to Delaware and consummating the other

transactions contemplated by the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, and upon the consummation of such transactions, will exist as a holding company that consolidates the Galaxy business as a U.S. reporting company. Pubco changed its name from Galaxy Digital Pubco Inc. to Galaxy Digital Inc. on September 24, 2021.

In the Reorganization Merger, GDH Delaware will merge with and into Pubco, with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity. In addition, Pubco will directly and indirectly own (i) certain limited partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in the Galaxy business, and (ii) all of the general partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to control the Galaxy business. Because Michael Novogratz, the Chief Executive Officer and Founder of GDHL, will own approximately 59.9% of the combined voting power of Pubco's common stock, he will ultimately effectively control the Galaxy business.

In connection with the Reorganization, we have applied to have Pubco's Class A common stock approved for listing on the Nasdaq under the symbol "GLXY."

Pubco's principal executive offices and its telephone number are the same as those of GDHL and GDH LP.

The Proposed Transactions

The Domestication

Subject to the approval of GDHL shareholders, among other transactions, GDHL expects to deregister under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) and domesticate under Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law (which is referred to as the "Domestication" and GDHL following the Domestication is referred to as "GDH Delaware"). In the Domestication, all of the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares of GDHL will convert, automatically and by operation of law without redemption or cancellation, on a one-for-one basis into an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and GDH Delaware will, pursuant to its post-Domestication certificate of incorporation, be authorized to issue up to 500 million shares of Class B common stock. Additionally, in the Domestication, GDHL will change its name to, and GDH Delaware's name will be, "Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc."

Pursuant to the Domestication, GDHL will continue and re-domicile as a Delaware entity. GDHL believes that the Domestication and subsequent Reorganization Merger would, among other things, provide legal, administrative, and other similar efficiencies; relocate our jurisdiction of organization to one that is the choice of domicile for many publicly traded corporations, as there is an abundance of case law to assist in interpreting the DGCL, and the Delaware legislature frequently updates the DGCL to reflect current technology and legal trends; and provide a favorable corporate environment which will help Galaxy compete more effectively with other publicly traded companies in raising capital and in attracting and retaining skilled and experienced personnel.

To effect the Domestication, GDHL will file a director's declaration in respect of deregistration with the Cayman Islands Registrar of Companies, together with the necessary accompanying documents, and will file a certificate of domestication and a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, pursuant to which the jurisdiction of incorporation of GDHL will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware.

GDHL is currently governed by the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised), and upon the completion of the Domestication, GDH Delaware will be governed by the DGCL. Pubco is also governed by the DGCL. Accordingly, GDHL shareholders are urged to carefully consult the information set forth in the section entitled "The Proposed Transactions — The Reorganization — The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment."

GDHL shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon the Domestication.

Pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, Pubco is registering shares of Pubco Class A common stock issuable to GDHL shareholders upon completion of the Reorganization Merger.

The Domestication will occur on the business day prior to the date of the Reorganization Merger.

The Governing Documents Amendment

Prior to the Domestication, GDHL expects to amend its memorandum and articles of association to authorize and provide for the issuance and terms of up to 500 million Class B ordinary shares of GDHL, which is referred to as the “Governing Documents Amendment.” In the Governing Documents Amendment, certain changes to GDHL’s memorandum and articles of association are expected to be made.

GDHL shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon the Governing Documents Amendment.

The Governing Documents Amendment will occur immediately prior to the Domestication.

The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences

In connection with the Domestication, memorandum and articles of association of GDHL (as amended by the Governing Documents Amendment) will be amended and restated, which documents, as proposed to be amended and restated, are referred to as the “Proposed Organizational Documents,” and which amendment is referred to as the “Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment.” The Proposed Organizational Documents will be in effect as the governing documents of GDH Delaware upon the completion of the Domestication (but prior to the consummation of the Reorganization Merger) and will provide for two classes of common stock of GDH Delaware: Class A common stock and Class B common stock.

If the Domestication and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment are approved by GDHL shareholders and effectuated then, following the Domestication, GDHL’s affairs will no longer be governed by GDHL’s memorandum and articles of association (as amended by the Governing Documents Amendment, the “Existing Organizational Documents”) under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised), but rather GDH Delaware’s affairs will be governed by the Proposed Organizational Documents under the DGCL. The Proposed Organizational Documents will consist of a certificate of incorporation substantially in the form attached to this prospectus as Annex B (the “Proposed Charter”) and bylaws substantially in the form attached to this prospectus as Annex C (the “Proposed Bylaws”).

GDHL is proposing the adoption of the Proposed Organizational Documents in connection with the Domestication because they contain provisions typical of other Delaware public companies. Additionally, in the Reorganization Merger, the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco will be amended and restated to be substantively identical to the Proposed Organizational Documents (and the term “Proposed Organizational Documents” shall refer, following the Reorganization Merger, to the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco as so amended). As a result of and following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will succeed GDHL as the publicly traded company.

The Existing Organizational Documents, which will govern GDHL’s affairs under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) immediately prior to the Domestication, differ materially from the Proposed Organizational Documents, which will govern GDH Delaware’s affairs under the DGCL. Accordingly, GDHL shareholders are being asked to approve four separate proposals with respect to certain material differences between the Existing Organizational Documents and the Proposed Organizational Documents, which are referred to as the “Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences.” The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences include certain differences between such documents as described in further detail under “The Proposed Transactions.” A summary of each of the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals is set forth below. These summaries are qualified in their entirety by reference to the complete text of the Proposed Organizational Documents.

	Existing Organizational Documents	Proposed Organizational Documents
Quorum for Shareholder Action — Organizational Documents Proposal A	The Existing Organizational Documents provide that two or more GDHL shareholders holding at least 25% in par value of the GDHL ordinary shares entitled to vote constitutes a quorum for a GDHL shareholder meeting.	The Proposed Organizational Documents provide that presence of a majority of the outstanding voting power of GDH Delaware at a GDH Delaware shareholder meeting constitutes a quorum for a GDH Delaware shareholder meeting, except where a separate vote by a class or series of classes of shares is required, the presence in person or by proxy of a majority of the voting power of all outstanding shares of stock of such class or series of classes, as applicable, constitutes a quorum.
Removal of Directors — Organizational Documents Proposal B	The Existing Organizational Documents provide that any director may be removed by an affirmative vote of at least 66 ² / ₃ % of the total voting power of the outstanding GDHL ordinary shares.	The Proposed Organizational Documents provide that directors may be removed, with or without cause, by the majority vote of the total voting power of outstanding shares of GDH Delaware common stock, voting together as a single class.
Exclusive Forum — Organizational Documents Proposal C	The Existing Organizational Documents do not contain a provision adopting an exclusive forum for certain shareholder litigation.	The Proposed Organizational Documents provide that, unless GDH Delaware consents to a different forum, (i) certain specified actions and proceedings may only be brought before the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or another state or federal district court in the State of Delaware), and (ii) any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act, the Exchange Act or other federal securities laws for which there is exclusive federal or concurrent federal and state jurisdiction may only be brought before the federal district courts of the United States.
Ownership Limitations — Organizational Documents Proposal D	The Existing Organizational Documents do not contain provisions relating to ownership limitations.	In order to comply with applicable money transmitter laws in the United States, the Proposed Organizational Documents provide that GDH Delaware's board may take certain actions including (i) preventing the transfer of capital stock, (ii) redeeming capital stock at par or

Existing Organizational Documents

Proposed Organizational Documents

(iii) restricting the exercise of rights with respect to capital stock, in certain circumstances in which a stockholder would potentially hold more than 9.9% of the total issued and outstanding shares of GDH Delaware on a fully diluted basis.

GDHL shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences.

The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment will occur concurrently with the Domestication.

The Issuance of Class B Common Stock

Following the Reorganization but prior to the Reorganization Merger, GDH Delaware expects to issue a number of shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (which shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware will convert by operation of law into shares of Class B common stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) to each Existing LP of GDH LP equal to the number of limited partnership units of GDH LP held by each such Existing LP immediately following the Domestication, which issuance is referred to as the “Issuance of Class B Common Stock.”

The shares of Class B common stock of Pubco will not have any rights to receive dividends or distributions on liquidation of Pubco (beyond their par value), and will solely represent voting interests in Pubco (with each Existing LP continuing to hold their economic interest in GDH LP directly by virtue of their ownership of LP Units, into which the Class B Units of GDH LP will convert by operation of law upon consummation of the continuation of GDH LP as a Delaware limited partnership). Each holder of a share of Class B common stock will be entitled to one vote per share, and will vote together with holders of shares of Class A common stock on all matters submitted to a vote of holders of Pubco common stock.

GDHL shareholders, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such vote under MI 61-101, are being asked to consider and vote upon the Issuance of Class B Common Stock.

The Issuance of Class B Common Stock will occur immediately following the Domestication.

The Reorganization Merger

Among other transactions, GDHL expects to consummate a merger with Pubco, in which GDH Delaware will merge with and into Pubco, with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity, which merger is referred to as the “Reorganization Merger.” In the Reorganization Merger, each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of GDH Delaware will convert, automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into one share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Pubco, respectively. Additionally, in the Reorganization Merger, the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco will be amended and restated to be substantively identical to the Proposed Organizational Documents (and the term “Proposed Organizational Documents” shall refer, following the Reorganization Merger, to the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco as so amended). Following the Reorganization Merger, each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Pubco will entitle its holder to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of Pubco stockholders. Shares of Class B common stock of Pubco will not have any rights to receive dividends or distributions on liquidation of Pubco (beyond their par value).

As a result of and following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will succeed GDHL as the publicly traded company in which existing holders of GDHL ordinary shares will own their interests, and all securities being registered pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part will be issued by Pubco as the continuing parent entity following such transactions.

Following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will be a holding company. All of our activities are, and will following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger be, conducted through GDH LP and its subsidiaries, and Pubco's principal assets following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger will be its direct and indirect ownership of (i) certain limited partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in our business, and (ii) all of the general partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to control our business. Immediately following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, (i) Pubco will be the sole general partner of GDH LP and thereby will control all actions of GDH LP, and (ii) entities controlled by Michael Novogratz will own and control approximately 59.9% of Pubco's voting securities and ultimately effectively control our business.

Assuming the Reorganization is approved by GDHL shareholders, the Reorganization Merger is not required to be, and will not be, submitted to a vote of GDHL or GDH Delaware shareholders.

Pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, Pubco is registering shares of Pubco Class A common stock issuable to GDHL shareholders upon completion of the Reorganization Merger.

The Reorganization Merger is expected to occur on the day after the Domestication.

The Meeting

GDHL will hold a special meeting, which shall constitute an extraordinary general meeting for purposes of GDHL's memorandum and articles of association, which is referred to as the "Meeting," of the holders of ordinary shares of GDHL in person on May 9, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time) at 300 Vesey Street, New York City, New York, 10282, United States or virtually via live webcast at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791>. GDHL shareholders will vote on the following proposals at the Meeting:

1. to approve by special resolution a reorganization comprised of:
 - the Domestication, which is referred to as the "Domestication Proposal;"
 - the Governing Documents Amendment, which is referred to as the "Governing Documents Amendment Proposal;"
 - upon the consummation of the Domestication, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, which is referred to as the "Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment Proposal;"
 - four separate proposals with respect to certain material differences between the existing organizational documents and the proposed organizational documents of GDH Delaware following its domestication as a Delaware corporation, which are referred to as the "Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals;"
2. to approve by a simple majority, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such vote under MI 61-101, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock, which is referred to as the "Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal;" and
3. to approve by ordinary resolution the technical proposal to allow the chairman to adjourn the Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary or appropriate, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment Proposal, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal, which is referred to as the "Adjournment Proposal."

Each of the Proposals that must be approved by special resolution must be approved, as a matter of Cayman Islands law, by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the ordinary shares of GDHL who, being present in person or virtually or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Meeting, vote at the Meeting. Each of the Proposals that must be approved by ordinary resolution must be approved, as a matter of Cayman Islands law, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of

the ordinary shares of GDHL who, being present in person or virtually or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Meeting, vote at the Meeting. The Issuance of GDH Delaware Class B Common Stock must be approved by a simple majority, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such vote under MI 61-101.

The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment Proposal and each of the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals is conditioned on the approval of the Domestication Proposal. The Adjournment Proposal is not conditioned on the approval of any other Proposal.

The quorum for the transaction of business at the Meeting consists of two or more GDHL's shareholders holding at least 25% in par value of GDHL's ordinary shares entitled to vote at the Meeting being individuals present in person or virtually or by proxy or if a corporation or other non-natural person by its duly authorized representative or proxy. As of the GDHL Record Date, 32,600,561 ordinary shares of GDHL, in the aggregate, would be required to achieve a quorum.

Only Registered Shareholders of record at the close of business on April 7, 2025, which is referred to as the "GDHL Record Date," will be entitled to receive notice of, and to vote at, the Meeting or any adjournment thereof. GDHL shareholders who are unable to or who do not wish to attend the Meeting are requested to date and sign the enclosed form of proxy promptly and return it in the self-addressed envelope enclosed for that purpose or by any of the other methods indicated in the form of proxy. Subject to the Certification Process Adjustment (as described in this prospectus), each GDHL shareholder is entitled to one vote for each ordinary share held by such GDHL shareholder as of the close of business on the GDHL Record Date.

To be effective, a properly executed proxy must be received by mail or delivered by hand to GDHL's transfer agent, TSX Trust Company. In order to be valid and acted upon at the Meeting, a properly executed form of proxy must be received by 10:00 a.m. (local time) on May 7, 2025, or in the event the Meeting is adjourned or postponed, not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on the day which is two business days preceding the date of the adjourned or postponed meeting. The time limit for the deposit of proxies may be waived by GDHL's board of directors at its discretion and without notice, but GDHL's board of directors is under no obligation to do so.

Voting Recommendation of GDHL's Board of Directors

GDHL's board of directors formed a special committee of independent directors comprised of all the directors of GDHL, other than Michael Novogratz, Damien Vanderwilt, Michael Daffey, Richard Tavoso and Jane Dietze (the "Special Committee"), to consider the Reorganization.

After careful consideration of, among other things, the unanimous recommendation of the Special Committee, GDHL's board of directors has determined (with the interested directors declaring their interest and abstaining on voting with respect to the resolutions related to the Reorganization) that the Proposed Transactions are in the best interests of GDHL and its shareholders and recommends that you vote or give instruction to vote "FOR" the approval of the Proposed Transactions.

Interests of GDHL's Current Officers and Directors in the Proposed Transactions

In considering the recommendation of GDHL's board of directors to vote in favor of the Proposals, GDHL shareholders should be aware that, aside from their interests as GDHL shareholders, certain of our directors and officers have interests in the Proposals that are different from, or in addition to, those of other GDHL shareholders generally. GDHL's directors were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in evaluating the Proposals and in recommending to GDHL shareholders that they approve the Proposals. GDHL shareholders should take these interests into account in deciding whether to approve the Proposals. For a further discussion of these interests, see the section entitled "Interests of GDHL's Current Officers and Directors in the Proposed Transactions."

Summary Risk Factors

Our business and ownership of our Class A common stock is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including those highlighted in the section titled "Risk Factors" included in this prospectus. Some of these risks include:

- 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.
- 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 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 Class A common stock.
- 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 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 Class A common stock.
- Our process for analyzing whether or not a particular digital asset is a security for purposes of the 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.
- We are highly dependent on our Founder, which exposes stockholders 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Changes in the value levels of the assets may cause our assets under management (“AUM”), revenue and earnings to decline.
- We may fail to develop and execute successful investment or trading strategies.
- 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.
- Digital assets represent a new and rapidly evolving industry, and the market price of our Class A common stock may be impacted by the acceptance of bitcoin and other digital assets.
- The prices of digital assets are extraordinarily volatile.
- The emergence of DeFi subjects us to evolving risks and uncertainties relating to our investments and our services.
- Regulatory changes or actions by the U.S. Congress or any U.S. federal or state agencies may affect our business or restrict the use of one or more digital assets, mining activity or the operation of the digital asset trading platforms in a manner that adversely affects our business.
- Pubco is a holding company. Our principal asset after completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger will be 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.

- The market price and trading volume of our Class A common stock may be volatile, and could, upon listing on the Nasdaq, be subject to even greater volatility. Market volatility may affect the value of an investment in our Class A common stock and could subject us to litigation.
- 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.
- Our historical financial statements do not reflect the potential variability in earnings that we may experience in the future relating to digital asset holdings.
- We will face new challenges, increased costs and administrative responsibilities as a result of Domestication, and management will devote substantial time to related compliance initiatives.
- 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 trading platforms and, consequently, our investments and our Class A common stock.

The risk factors highlighted in the section titled “Risk Factors” included in this prospectus should be carefully considered.

Summary of Historical Financial Data

The following tables present summary historical consolidated financial and operating data for Galaxy's business as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The summary consolidated statements of operations data presented below for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 and the summary consolidated statements of financial position data as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of GDH LP appearing at the end of this prospectus. We have also included, as a supplement to our GAAP financial results, adjusted net income, which is a non-GAAP financial measure that management uses in evaluating the business. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Galaxy — Non-GAAP Financial Measure." This measure was prepared by, and is the responsibility of, Galaxy's management, and has not been audited or reviewed by our independent registered public accounting firm.

The summary consolidated historical financial and operating data is not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period. You should read the following summary historical financial and operating data in conjunction with the section of this prospectus titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus. U.S. accounting rules require presenting certain trading transactions on a gross basis, in Revenues and with corresponding Transaction expenses. Certain high frequency trading operations that are no longer supported made outsized contributions to revenues and expenses in prior years, without large changes to net income. The summary consolidated financial and other data in this section are not intended to replace, and are qualified in their entirety by, our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

(in thousands)	For the years ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Revenues and gains / (losses) from operations	\$43,757,790	\$52,209,639	\$120,491,852
Transaction expenses	42,741,776	51,592,423	120,995,931
Other operating expenses	657,278	363,050	445,141
Other income / (expense)	(28,953)	(9,738)	104,800
Net income / (loss)	\$ 346,722	\$ 228,514	\$ (816,129)
Net income attributable to unit holders	346,722	228,514	(718,910)
Adjusted net income / (loss) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 686,063	\$ 348,594	\$ (648,475)

- (1) Adjusted net income / (loss) is a non-GAAP financial measure. For additional information on why we present this non-GAAP financial measure, the limitations associated with using this non-GAAP financial measure and a reconciliation of our non-GAAP financial measure to the most comparable applicable GAAP measure, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Galaxy — Non-GAAP Financial Measure."

(in thousands)	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 462,103	\$ 316,610
Digital assets	2,928,225	1,088,171
Investments	1,643,506	735,103
Loans receivable	1,056,150	491,868
Property and equipment, net	237,038	213,348
Other assets	792,833	749,180
Total assets	\$7,119,855	\$3,594,280
Loans and collateral payable	3,407,982	1,072,708
Notes payable	845,186	408,053
Other liabilities	672,335	402,348

(in thousands)	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Total liabilities	4,925,503	1,883,109
Unit holders' capital	2,194,352	1,711,171
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$7,119,855</u>	<u>\$3,594,280</u>

Summary of Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information

The following tables present Pubco's unaudited pro forma combined statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 and reflect GDH LP's historical financial statements adjusted for the pro forma effects of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger described under "The Proposed Transactions".

The unaudited pro forma combined statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 give pro forma effect to the Proposed Transactions as if they had occurred on January 1, 2023. The summary pro forma data have been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed unaudited pro forma combined financial information of Pubco appearing elsewhere in this prospectus and the accompanying notes thereto. See "Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements."

(in thousands)	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
	Pro Forma for the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger	
Revenues and gains / (losses) from operations	\$43,757,790	\$52,209,639
Total operating expenses	43,399,054	51,955,473
Total other income /(expense)	1,900	(144)
Income taxes expense	(7,056)	6,413
Net income	<u>367,692</u>	<u>247,609</u>
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$ 136,587	\$ 83,197

Material Tax Consequences to GDHL Shareholders

Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger

The Reorganization and the Reorganization Mergers are not expected to give rise to a taxable event for GDHL shareholders who are residents of Canada and who hold their ordinary shares of GDHL as capital property for purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Tax Act"), except to the extent that such a shareholder elects for subsection 87(8) of the Tax Act not to apply. A Canadian resident GDHL shareholder who does not make such an election will generally acquire their shares of Pubco Class A common stock on the Reorganization Merger and be deemed to reacquire their shares of Pubco Class A common stock on the GDHI LLC Merger at a tax cost equal to the tax cost of their Class A common stock of GDH Delaware immediately before the Reorganization Merger (which will generally be equal to the tax cost of their ordinary shares of GDHL immediately before the Reorganization). The Canadian federal income tax consequences of holding shares of Pubco Class A common stock following completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Mergers will be substantially similar to the Canadian federal income tax consequences of holding ordinary shares of GDHL.

The brief Canadian tax summary provided above is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed discussion in the section "Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations" below. GDHL shareholders are urged to consult with and rely on their own tax advisors to determine the particular tax consequences to them of the Proposed Transactions (and the GDHI LLC Merger) as well as the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of shares of Pubco Class A common stock received pursuant to the Reorganization Merger. For more information, see "Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations."

Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders

GDHL has received an opinion of counsel to the effect that, under the U.S. federal income tax laws in effect as of the date of such opinion, each of the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger will qualify as a “reorganization” within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Code. The completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger is not conditioned, however, on the receipt of any opinion on the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Domestication or the Reorganization Merger as of the occurrence of the Domestication or the closing of the Reorganization Merger from Davis Polk or any other counsel. An opinion of counsel represents counsel’s legal judgment but is not binding on the IRS or any court, and relies on the present and continuing accuracy of certain assumptions, representations, warranties and covenants of the parties. If any of these assumptions, representations, warranties or covenants is or becomes incorrect, incomplete or inaccurate, or is violated, or if the IRS were to successfully challenge the status of the Domestication or the Reorganization Merger as a “reorganization” within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Code, the tax consequences of the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger could differ from those set forth below in the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations,” and U.S. Holders of GDHL ordinary shares or GDH Class A common, as applicable, could be subject to U.S. federal income tax upon the receipt (or deemed receipt) of GDH Delaware Class A common or Pubco Class A common stock, as applicable, in the Domestication or the Reorganization Merger in a manner that differs from that described below.

The Domestication may result in U.S. federal income tax for U.S. Holders (as defined in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders”) of GDHL ordinary shares. In general, subject to the potential application of the PFIC rules (as described in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders — U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication — PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication”), U.S. Holders who own GDHL ordinary shares with a fair market value of at least \$50,000 at the time of the Domestication, but who are not 10% shareholders (as defined in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders — U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication”) will recognize gain (but not loss) with respect to the deemed receipt of shares of GDH Delaware Class A common stock in the Domestication (unless they elect to include in income, as a dividend, the “all earnings and profits amount,” if any, as described in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders — U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication”). Subject to the potential application of the PFIC rules, U.S. Holders who are 10% shareholders on the date of the Domestication will generally be required to include in income, as a dividend, the “all earnings and profits amount,” if any. Although the determination of earnings and profits for U.S. federal income tax purposes is complex and depends on a number of factors, GDHL has determined that it did not have any earnings and profits in any taxable year since its formation through its taxable year ended December 31, 2024. GDHL has not yet made any determination regarding its earnings and profits for its taxable year ending as of the date of the Domestication. Subject to the potential application of the PFIC rules, U.S. Holders who own GDHL ordinary shares with a fair market value of less than \$50,000 and who are not 10% shareholders should not be required to recognize any gain or loss in connection with the Domestication, and generally should not be required to include any part of the “all earnings and profits amount,” if any, in income.

In addition to the foregoing, the Domestication could be a taxable event to U.S. Holders under the PFIC provisions of the Code. See “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders” below for more information regarding certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relevant to U.S. Holders with respect to the Domestication, including the potential application of the PFIC rules.

Subject to the discussion above, U.S. Holders of GDH Delaware Class A common stock will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the Reorganization Merger. For a more detailed discussion of the consequences of the Reorganization Merger to U.S. Holders, see the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders — U.S. Tax Consequences of the Reorganization Merger.”

U.S. Holders are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger to them in their particular circumstances, including whether they would be considered 10% shareholders, whether to make the “all earnings and profits” election where applicable, the appropriate filing requirements with respect to this election and the potential application of the PFIC rules to the Domestication.

Non-U.S. Holders (as defined in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders”) generally should not be subject to U.S. federal income tax in respect of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger, unless they have certain connections to the United States. However, depending on their particular circumstances (including their jurisdiction of fiscal residence), Non-U.S. Holders may be subject to non-U.S. taxes in respect of the Proposed Transactions.

The summary provided above is qualified in its entirety by the section “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders” below, which sets forth the material U.S. federal income tax considerations generally relevant to GDHL shareholders participating in the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger. GDHL shareholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors to determine the particular tax consequences to them of the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger, as well as the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of Pubco Class A common stock received pursuant to these transactions.

Certain Cayman Islands Income Tax Considerations

Payments of dividends and capital in respect of our securities will not be subject to taxation in the Cayman Islands and no withholding will be required on the payment of a dividend or capital to any holder of the securities nor will gains derived from the disposal of the securities be subject to Cayman Islands income or corporate tax. For more information, please see “Certain Cayman Islands Income Tax Considerations.”

Appraisal and Dissenters Rights of GDHL Shareholders

There are no appraisal or dissenter rights available to holders of GDHL ordinary shares in connection with the Proposed Transactions under Cayman Islands law or the DGCL.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made statements under the captions “Prospectus Summary,” “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” “Business” and in other sections of this prospectus that are forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “may,” “might,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential” or “continue,” the negative of these terms and other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements, which are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us, may include projections of our future financial performance, our anticipated growth strategies and anticipated trends in our business. These statements are only predictions based on our current expectations and projections about future events. There are important factors that could cause our actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results, level of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including those factors discussed under the caption entitled “Risk Factors.” You should specifically consider the numerous risks outlined under “Risk Factors.”

Although we believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, level of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any of these forward-looking statements. Some of the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include:

- our future financial performance, including our expectations regarding and our ability to achieve and maintain future profitability;
- our limited operating history, lack of experience implementing our business plan and our 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 highly volatile nature of cryptocurrencies;
- our failure to adhere to complex and evolving governmental laws and regulations;
- the continuing development and market acceptance of digital assets and distributed ledger technology;
- a determination that a digital asset that we interact with is a “security,” or that an activity in which we engage involves a “securities transaction” for purposes of the federal securities laws;
- the price of digital assets globally and the volume of transactions;
- our dependence upon our Founder and the fact that we are controlled by our Founder;
- our ability to develop, maintain and enhance our brand and reputation;
- increased expenses associated with being subject to the Exchange Act and other U.S. regulation and, if successfully consummated, with being a listed company on the Nasdaq;
- our failure to maintain and grow our customer base;
- our failure to continue to innovate and provide services that are useful to customers and achieve and maintain market acceptance;
- our and our third party service providers’ ability to safeguard and manage our and our customers’ funds and digital assets;
- our reliance on technology provided by third parties which are out of our direct control;
- the impact of acquisitions of or investments in complementary companies, products, services or technologies and our ability to successfully integrate such companies or assets;
- the effects of increased competition in our markets and our failure to compete effectively;
- our revenue not growing at the rates it historically has, or at all;

- our failure to successfully execute on our growth initiatives, business strategies, or operating plans;
- our business plans and expectations regarding our expansion into the AI/HPC data center business, the Lease Agreement, and the conversion of our Helios campus and project financing related thereto;
- additional risks of short sales, borrowings and lending of digital assets;
- the presentation of our financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and any future changes in U.S. GAAP or other accounting principles applicable to us;
- incorrect estimates or judgments relating to our critical accounting policies;
- our failure to comply with current and future federal and state privacy, security and data protection laws, regulations or standards;
- inadequate investment in or maintenance of our operating platform and other information technology and business systems;
- our activity being deemed dealing in security-based swaps and the possible regularity and registration requirements of such dealing;
- our decentralized finance “DeFi” activities and the evolving risks and uncertainties related thereto;
- security breaches or incidents, loss or misuse of data, a failure in or breach of our operational or security systems or other disruptions;
- disruptions in our disaster recovery systems or management continuity planning;
- our ability to obtain, maintain, protect and enforce our intellectual property;
- volatility of our market price and trading volume of our Class A common stock, which could, upon listing on the Nasdaq, be subject to even greater volatility;
- applicable restrictions that could make it impractical for us to continue our business as contemplated if we are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act;
- Pubco’s dependence on distributions from GDH LP to pay its taxes and expenses, including payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement and to fund dividend payments, if any;
- our ability to realize any benefit from the Domestication or proposed organizational structure; and
- the other risk factors described under “Risk Factors.”

Given these risks and uncertainties, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus are not guarantees of future performance and our actual results of operations, financial condition or liquidity, and the development of the industry and markets in which we operate, may differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus. In addition, even if our results of operations, financial condition or liquidity, and events in the industry and markets in which we operate, are consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus, they may not be predictive of results or developments in future periods.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of such statement. Except as required by law, we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise, or to publicly announce any update or revision to, any of the forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

RISK FACTORS

Ownership of our Class A common stock involves a high degree of risk. These risks include, but are not limited to, those described below, each of which may be relevant to an investment decision. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information contained in this prospectus, including the section titled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes. If any of the following risks or other risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and future prospects could be materially harmed. In that event, the market price of our Class A common stock could decline, and you could lose part or all of your investment.

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 stockholders’ 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 Unit holders' capital decreased 23% during the same period. 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 Class A common stock 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 intangible assets of \$2.6 billion and digital financial assets of \$359.7 million. In addition, GDH LP unit holders' capital was \$2.2 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 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 Class A common stock.

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 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 the 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 let 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 Investment Advisers Act and the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (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 "Information about Galaxy — Our Products and Services." 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 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 Class A common stock," 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.

For a discussion of the potential consequences of having engaged in a digital asset transaction in the United States 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, see “Information About Galaxy — Government Regulation — United States — Securities Regulation Generally.”

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 Class A common stock.

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 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 Class A common stock.

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 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 Class A common stock,” the classification of a digital asset as a security under the 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 federal securities law purposes, for a digital asset that we previously treated as not being a security for 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 Class A common stock:

- *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. See “— Risks Related to Our Organizational Structure and the Pubco Class A Common Stock — 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.”
- *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 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 Class A common stock.

Our process for analyzing whether or not a particular digital asset is a security for purposes of the 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.

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 federal securities laws. See “Information About Galaxy — Government Regulation — United States — Securities Regulation Generally.” 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. 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. See “Information About Galaxy — Government Regulation” for more information.

We 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, 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 federal securities laws. We do not always re-examine our prior determinations regarding the 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. See “Information about Galaxy — Legal Proceedings” for more information.

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 Securities Act or the Exchange 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 Securities Act or the Exchange 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 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 Securities Act and as an unregistered broker in violation of the Exchange 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 Securities Act or Exchange 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 Securities Act or Exchange 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 stockholders 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 Pubco's Class A common stock (after giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger) (our "Founder"), 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 stockholders.

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 stockholders 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 stockholders. 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 Class A common stock 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 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” 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 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 Class A common stock.

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 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 U.S. securities and derivatives markets, and may reflect behavior that would be prohibited in regulated 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 Services

Organization Controls (“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 \$433.4 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 Class A common stock.

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 Class A common stock 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 Class A common stock. 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.

Following the consummation of the Reorganization, we will also be subject to the risk of claims under applicable U.S. securities laws. Volatility in our stock 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, custodial 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 Class A common stock. In addition, we may incur substantial additional indebtedness, including secured indebtedness. The terms of the indentures governing the 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 (the “FCPA”) 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 Class A common stock 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 prospectus, 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.

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.

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.

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 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. See “Information about Galaxy — Our Policies and Procedures” for more information about our policies and procedures related to conflicts of interest. 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 assets under management (“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 stockholders 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 prospectus, 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 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 Class A common stock 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 Class A common stock 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 Class A common stock:

- 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 "Information About Galaxy — 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. See “Risks Related to Regulation, Information Systems and Privacy Matters — 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” for a further discussion of these risks.

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 Class A common stock.

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.

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 U.S. Internal Revenue Service (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.

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.

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 Class A common stock.

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 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 Class A common stock,” 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 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 Class A common stock” and 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 Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Consumer Protection Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act. 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. See “Information about Galaxy — Government Regulation — United States — Lending” for more information.

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 Class A common stock.

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 Class A common stock:

- 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 Class A common stock 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 Class A common stock. 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 Class A common stock. 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 Class A common stock. 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 Class A common stock.

We engage in Decentralized Finance (“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 \$399.1 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, futures commission merchants, 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, custodying 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 Commodity Exchange Act. Moreover, in June 2023, a federal judge ruled that the CFTC had sufficiently pleaded that a decentralized autonomous organization ("DAO") operates a DeFi protocol that has not registered as a futures commission merchant ("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 Commodity Exchange Act 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 Exchange 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 anti-money laundering ("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 Class A common stock.

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 Class A common stock 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 Class A common stock.

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. See “— 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.” 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 Nonfungible Tokens (“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 and 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 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 Class A common stock.”

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 Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP ("GDCM LP") is registered as an "investment adviser" with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (as amended, 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 as, 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. See “Information About Galaxy — Our Policies and Procedures” in this prospectus and “— 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” below for additional information. 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, 2026, 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 "Information About Galaxy — Safeguarding of digital assets."

In furtherance of our goal of safekeeping customer assets, our Galaxy 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 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 former 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 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 Class A common stock.”

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 Class A common stock.

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 Samourai 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. See “Information about Galaxy — Legal Proceedings” for more information.

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 “Information about Galaxy — Government 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 European Union’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 Class A common stock.

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. 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 Class A common stock or our ability to operate.” 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 Class A common stock.

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 (“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 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 common stock. 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 stockholders (and the beneficial owners of stockholders). 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 Consumer Financial Protection Bureau 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 UK and the EU in connection with the GDPR and other data protection regulations.

International presence in the UK and the EU, as well as the fact that some of our customers are residents of the UK and the EU, subjects us or may subject us to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (“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 UK 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 UK-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 UK. If we are unable to implement a valid mechanism for personal data transfers from Europe and the UK, we will face increased exposure to regulatory actions, substantial fines and injunctions against processing personal data from Europe and the UK. Inability to export personal data may also: restrict our activities outside Europe and the UK; limit our ability to collaborate with partners as well as other service providers, contractors and other companies outside of Europe and the UK; and/or require us to increase our processing capabilities within Europe and the UK 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 UK 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 UK 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 UK, 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 UK's vote in favor of exiting the EU, often referred to as Brexit, and ongoing developments in the UK have created uncertainty with regard to data protection regulation in the UK. Following the expiry of transitional arrangements agreed to between the UK and EU, data processing in the UK 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 UK 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 UK 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 Class A common stock. 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 Our Organizational Structure and the Pubco Class A Common Stock

Pubco is a holding company. Our principal asset after completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger will be 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.

We are a holding company and, upon completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, our principal asset will be our direct ownership of LP Units. See "Proposed Organizational

Structure.” 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. Upon the consummation of the Reorganization, GDH LP will be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, as such, will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax. Instead, the taxable income of GDH LP will be allocated to holders of LP Units, including us. Accordingly, we will incur U.S. federal income taxes on our allocable share of any net taxable income of GDH LP. We will also incur expenses related to our operations, and will have obligations to make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement. As the sole general partner of GDH LP, we intend to cause GDH LP to make distributions to the holders of LP Units in amounts sufficient to (i) cover all applicable taxes payable by us and the other holders of LP Units, (ii) allow us to make any payments required under the Tax Receivable Agreement, which we intend to amend and restate in connection with the Reorganization, (iii) fund dividends to our stockholders in accordance with our dividend policy, to the extent that our board of directors declares such dividends and (iv) pay our expenses.

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 stockholders 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 December 31, 2024, our Founder, through his direct or indirect ownership of a substantial majority of GDHL’s ordinary shares and GDH LPs Class B Units, controlled 59.9% of GDHL on a fully exchanged basis (assuming all Class B Units of GDH LP are exchanged), and immediately following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, will control approximately 59.9% of the combined voting power of Pubco’s common stock (in each case, giving effect to such transactions as if they occurred on such date).

Accordingly, our Founder has the ability to substantially control Galaxy, including through the election of members of the Board of Managers. Where certain transactions require the approval of stockholders, 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 stockholders. This could have the effect of discouraging transactions in which you as a holder of shares of our Class A common stock 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 Class A common stock.

Our Founder’s interests may not be fully aligned with those of other holders of our Class A common stock which, given our Founder’s power and influence, could lead to actions that are not in the best interests of stockholders. For example, our Founder may have a different tax position from Pubco and holders of Pubco’s Class A common stock, 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 Class A common stock). Our Founder’s fiduciary duties may serve as a check on any such motivation, but holders of our Class A common stock cannot be assured that the potential divergence of our Founder’s interests and theirs might not hurt the market price of our Class A common stock.

In certain circumstances, GDH LP will be required to make distributions to Pubco and the other holders of LP Units, and the distributions that GDH LP will be required to make may be substantial.

Under the Amended LP Agreement (as defined herein), GDH LP will generally be required from time to time to make pro rata distributions in cash to Pubco and the other holders of 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 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 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 Class A common stock, or purchases of additional LP Units (either of which may be accompanied by a pro rata adjustment to the number of LP Units held by the other LP Unit holders in order to preserve the intended one-to-one correspondence between LP Units held by us and outstanding shares of our Class A common stock), 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 stockholders. No adjustments to the redemption or exchange ratio of LP Units for shares of Class A common stock 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 stockholders. To the extent that we do not distribute such excess cash as dividends on our Class A common stock and instead, for example, hold such cash balances or lend them to GDH LP, holders of LP Units would benefit from any value attributable to such cash balances as a result of their ownership of Class A common stock following a redemption or exchange of their LP Units. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions — Amended and restated GDH LP agreement."

The market price and trading volume of our Class A common stock may be volatile, and could, upon listing on the Nasdaq, be subject to even greater volatility. Market volatility may affect the value of an investment in our Class A common stock and could subject us to litigation.

The market price and trading volume of GDHL's ordinary shares has historically been volatile, and after giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, the market price and market price of our Class A common stock 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 we hold or trade; our financial performance and prospects or changes in the financial performance and prospects of companies engaged in businesses that are similar to our businesses; changes in laws or regulations, including tax laws, or new interpretations or applications of laws and regulations, that are applicable to our businesses; sales of our Class A common stock by our existing equityholders, including Class A common stock issued upon redemption or exchange of any LP 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 or our business or investments, or factors or events that may directly or indirectly affect our businesses or investments; and further issuances of our Class A common stock or LP Units.

The price of our Class A common stock also could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to the risk factors described in this prospectus and others beyond our control, including:

- the number of shares of our Class A common stock 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 of directors, 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.

Moreover, upon the listing of our Class A common stock on the Nasdaq (which we have applied for, but is not a condition to the consummation of any of the Proposed Transactions), the market price and trading volume of our Class A common stock may be subject to even greater volatility. Historically, GDHL has been limited in its ability to offer its ordinary shares to U.S. investors or to avail itself of the U.S. capital markets; as such, a listing on the Nasdaq, if consummated, could enable individual investors, retail investors and others who may have not previously been permitted to trade in GDHL's ordinary shares to trade in our Class A common stock. These factors could result in a public price of our Class A common stock that is higher than other investors (such as institutional investors) are willing to pay, which could cause volatility in the market price of our Class A common stock and an unsustainable market price if the price of our Class A common stock significantly rises upon listing and institutional investors believe our Class A common stock is worth less than retail investors, in which case the price of our Class A common stock may decline over time. Further, if the public price of our Class A common stock is above the level that investors determine is reasonable for our Class A common stock, some investors may attempt to short our Class A common stock, which would create additional downward pressure on the public price of our Class A common stock. Moreover, to the extent that there is a lack of consumer awareness among retail investors, or there is insufficient demand for our Class A common stock among U.S. investors more generally, such events, could reduce the market price of our Class A common stock and cause volatility in the market price of our Class A common stock.

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 our Class A common stock could fluctuate based upon factors that have little or nothing to do with us or our operating performance, which could materially and adversely affect the value of any investment in our Class A common stock.

Additionally, although an active market for GDHL's ordinary shares exists on the TSX, and a market for GDHL's ordinary shares has developed on the OTC Pink markets, Pubco's Class A common stock has not been trading on a national securities exchange or otherwise prior to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger and there can be no assurance that an active trading market for our Class A common stock will develop or, to the extent an active market does develop, be maintained or continue to develop following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. The lack of a liquid market for our Class A common stock could also result from the relatively small percentage of our Class A common stock that will be beneficially owned by public shareholders and available for trading, with a relatively large percentage of our Class A common stock beneficially owned by holders of LP Units (and therefore not available for trading absent the redemption or exchange of such LP Units). If an active market does not develop, you may have difficulty selling any shares of our Class A common stock that you own. An inactive market may also impair our ability to raise capital by selling shares of our Class A common stock and may impair our ability

to acquire or make investments in companies, products or technologies for which we may issue equity securities to pay for such acquisition or investment. In the absence of an active trading market relatively small sales may result in a significant negative effect on the price of our Class A common stock.

Changes in law could cause our Class A common stock to be de-listed from TSX or any other exchange on which we are listed or cause us 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 us, we 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 our Class A common stock, the inability to list the Class A common stock 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 our or our conduct, we became unable to sell securities to investors in particular jurisdictions, the liquidity and market price of the Class A common stock would be negatively impacted, which would make it more difficult for us to sell additional Class A common stock or otherwise raise capital. Such difficulties could lead to our bankruptcy or insolvency, which may lead to material or complete losses for holders of Class A common stock.

In addition, a de-listing of our Class A common stock may cause our Class A Common stock to cease to be a qualified investment for certain tax-deferred plans in Canada. See “Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations — Eligibility for Investment.”

The market price of our Class A common stock may be subject to downward pressure due to redemptions or exchanges of LP Units for shares of Class A common stock, exercises of outstanding options, exchanges of Exchangeable Notes or from additional issuances of our Class A common stock.

The majority of the economic interest in GDH LP remains represented by LP Units and each Existing LP may redeem all or a portion of their LP Units for newly issued shares of Class A common stock (or, if we elect, cash of equivalent value) on a one-for-one basis with the number of LP Units redeemed. At our option, we may also effect a direct exchange of such LP Units for shares of Class A common stock (or, if we elect, cash of equivalent value). Upon any such redemption or exchange, shares of Class B common stock held by the LP Unitholders will be cancelled on a one-for-one basis with every LP Unit redeemed or exchanged. As and to the extent LP Units are redeemed or exchanged for newly issued shares of Class A common stock, the economic interest of then-current holders of Class A common stock in Pubco will decrease proportionately (though the direct economic interest of Pubco in GDH LP will increase proportionately). Such redemptions or exchanges would increase the market supply of Class A common stock, which could lead to a decrease in the market price of Class A common stock, especially since it is foreseeable that many redemptions or exchanges may closely precede sales.

In addition, as of December 31, 2024, GDHL had outstanding options to acquire 19,865,008 ordinary shares (10,691,460 of which were vested), which will automatically become options to acquire shares of Pubco Class A common stock. The exercise of such options will result in a dilution of the value of a stockholder's interests in Pubco's Class A common stock.

Furthermore, GDH LP issued \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 3.00% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2026 (the “2026 Exchangeable Notes”) on December 9, 2021 and \$402.5 million aggregate principal amount of 2.500% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2029 (the “2029 Exchangeable Notes” and, together with the 2026 Exchangeable Notes, the “Exchangeable Notes”) on November 25, 2024. From time to time and subject to the terms of the indentures governing the Exchangeable Notes, the Exchangeable Notes are exchangeable for ordinary shares of GDHL, and following the consummation of the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger, the Exchangeable Notes will be exchangeable for shares of Class A common stock of Pubco, in each case at the option of the holders thereof. The maximum number of GDHL ordinary shares or shares of Pubco Class A common stock issuable upon the exchange of all outstanding 2026 Exchangeable Notes and all 2029 Exchangeable Notes is approximately 42.2 million, subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the indentures. On or after September 15, 2026 and prior to the close of business

on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding their maturity date, holders may exchange their 2026 Exchangeable Notes, in multiples of \$250,000 principal amount, at their option at any time. On or after September 1, 2029, and prior to the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding their maturity date, holders may exchange their 2029 Exchangeable Notes, in multiples of \$250,000 principal amount, at their option at any time. Holders may exchange their 2026 Exchangeable Notes and 2029 Exchangeable Notes prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding September 15, 2026 and September 1, 2029, respectively, only under certain circumstances. As of December 31, 2024, there was \$847.5 million in principal outstanding of the Exchangeable Notes. See “Description of Pubco Capital Stock” for additional information. The exchange of the Exchangeable Notes will result in a dilution of the value of a stockholder’s interests in Pubco’s Class A common stock. Similarly, if Pubco issues additional shares of Class A common stock, then-current holders of Class A common stock will be diluted. The potential for the issuance of additional shares of Pubco Class A common stock could have an adverse effect on the market price of our Class A common stock.

Substantial future sales of shares of our Class A common stock in the public market could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to fall.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Class A common stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales might occur, could adversely affect the market price of our Class A common stock and may make it more difficult for you to sell your Class A common stock at a time and price that you deem appropriate. If the Existing LPs or any holders of our Class A common stock (or LP Units that are redeemable or exchangeable for our Class A common stock) sell, or indicate an intention to sell, substantial amounts of our Class A common stock in the public market after any legal restrictions on resale lapse, the market price of our Class A common stock could substantially decline. Furthermore, immediately following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, approximately 59.9% of our outstanding Class A common stock will be beneficially owned by our Founder (assuming the exchange of all shares of Class B common stock beneficially owned by him). If our Founder alone were to sell a substantial portion of the shares he beneficially owns, it could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline.

Immediately following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, all shares of our Class A common stock into which the ordinary shares of GDHL will ultimately convert by operation of law will be freely tradable in the public market without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, unless these shares are issued to or then held by one of our “affiliates,” as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act (“Rule 144”).

The remaining outstanding shares of Class A common stock (as well as any additional shares of our Class A common stock issuable (i) upon the redemption or exchange of outstanding LP Units held by the Existing LPs or (ii) upon the exchange of outstanding Exchangeable Notes by the holders thereof) will be, and, unless covered by a registration statement on Form S-8 or otherwise registered under the Securities Act, shares of Class A common stock underlying outstanding RSUs or subject to outstanding stock options will be on issuance, deemed to be “restricted securities” as defined in Rule 144. We intend to file a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act covering all the shares of Class A common stock subject to stock options outstanding and reserved for issuance under our equity incentive plans. Such registration statement will become effective immediately on filing, and shares covered by this registration statement will be eligible for sale in the public markets, subject to Rule 144 limitations applicable to affiliates. We also intend to file one or more resale registration statements on Form S-1 in respect of the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the redemption or exchange of outstanding LP Units and upon the exchange of outstanding Exchangeable Notes.

If such shares or our Class A common stock are sold, or if it is perceived that they will be sold in the public market, the market price of our Class A common stock could decline. See “Shares Eligible for Future Sale” for more information.

If we are successful in listing our Class A common stock on the Nasdaq, we expect to be a “controlled company” within the meaning of the Nasdaq rules 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 and the Reorganization Merger, 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 our Class A common stock 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 Nasdaq corporate governance requirements.

Although we do not currently intend to rely on such exemptions if and when our Class A common stock is 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 Pubco’s independent directors on the Board at such time. To the extent we elect to rely on any exemptions from the Nasdaq standards provided to “controlled companies,” you will not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to all of the corporate governance requirements of the Nasdaq. See “Management — Controlled company exception.”

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 GDH Delaware, 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 (“Canadian Securities Laws”) following the completion of the Proposed Transactions.

Our stockholders 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 our Class A common stock 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 of a “commodity interest” under the Commodity Exchange Act) 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 Class A common stock 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 Class A common stock, 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 Class A common stock.

We will be required to indemnify our directors and certain officers or other agents against a wide range of potential liabilities and these indemnification obligations could be material.

The Proposed Organizational Documents of Pubco provide for customarily broad rights of indemnification for directors as well as certain officers or other agents. The organizational documents also provide for the possibility of advancement of expenses to such indemnified persons. In addition, we have entered into indemnification agreements with our 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 us. Furthermore, indemnified persons may be subject to derivative or other similar claims brought by the stockholders or us, 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. We have incurred, and is expected to continue to incur, significant expense to procure directors and officers liability insurance that both supports potential indemnification obligations of Pubco and, in some cases, provides indemnified persons with additional protection beyond the scope of these obligations. If we are unable to maintain adequate insurance, there could be adverse consequences.

Pubco will be required to pay Existing LPs who redeem or exchange LP Units for shares of Class A common stock for certain tax benefits that Pubco may claim, and the amounts that Pubco may pay could be material.

GDHL is currently party to a tax receivable agreement with the TRA Parties and, in connection with the Reorganization, Pubco will enter into the Tax Receivable Agreement with the TRA Parties that provides for the payment by us to the TRA Parties of 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax or franchise tax that Pubco 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 LP Units for shares of Class A common stock in accordance with the terms of the LP 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. Pubco will be required to make similar payments to GDH LP limited partners who previously exchanged their partnership interests in GDH LP for GDHL ordinary shares. The payment obligations under the Tax Receivable Agreement will be Pubco's obligations and are not the obligations of GDH LP.

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 redemptions or exchanges by the TRA Parties, the price of Class A common stock at the time of the exchange, the extent to which such exchanges are taxable, the amount and timing of the taxable income that we generate in the future, the tax rate then applicable and the portion of Pubco'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 upon the other TRA Parties' continued ownership of Class A common stock.

Payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement will be based on the tax reporting positions we determine, and 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 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 LP Units, whether or not 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 stockholders.

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 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.

The holding of, or trading in, our Class A common stock 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 our common stock 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 our investment and trading strategies, the value of our assets and the value of any investment in us.

Stockholders 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 Class A common stock.

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 Class A common stock. As a result, capital appreciation in the price of our Class A common stock, if any, will be your only source of gain on an investment in our Class A common stock. See “Per Share Data, Market and Dividend Information.”

However, under the Amended LP Agreement, GDH LP will generally be required from time to time to make pro rata distributions in cash to us and the other holders of LP Units at certain assumed tax rates in amounts that could be significant. See “— In certain circumstances, GDH LP will be required to make distributions to Pubco and the other holders of LP Units, and the distributions that GDH LP will be required to make may be substantial.”

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 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 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”), and recent actions and public comments from the FASB have focused on the integrity of financial reporting and internal controls. In addition, many companies’ accounting policies are being 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, and while the SEC has issued certain staff interpretations regarding the accounting of certain digital asset transactions, there remains significant uncertainty on how companies can account for digital assets transactions, digital assets, and related revenue. For example in December 2023, FASB adopted an accounting standards update which requires certain digital assets to be reported at fair value; however, this update excludes a material portion of digital assets with which the Company transacts. Uncertainties in or changes to in 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.

Our historical financial statements do not reflect the full extent of the potential variability in earnings that we may experience in the future relating to digital asset holdings.

The prices of digital assets have historically been subject to dramatic price fluctuations and are highly volatile. While we adopted ASU 2023-08 in fiscal year 2023, which requires us to measure a significant portion

of our digital assets at fair value, we still have a material amount of digital assets that are measured at the lower of cost or impaired value basis. We determine the fair value of the majority of our digital assets based on quoted (unadjusted) prices on the active digital asset trading platform that we have determined is our principal market for such digital asset. We perform an analysis each quarter to identify whether events or changes in circumstances, principally decreases in the quoted (unadjusted) prices on the active digital asset trading platform, indicate that it is more likely than not that certain of our digital assets are impaired. In determining if an impairment has occurred, we consider the lowest price of one of such digital asset quoted on the active digital asset trading platform at any time since acquiring the specific digital asset held. If the carrying value of any such digital asset exceeds that lowest price at any time during the quarter, an impairment loss is deemed to have occurred with respect to that digital asset in the amount equal to the difference between its carrying value and such lowest price, and subsequent increases in the price of such digital asset will not affect the carrying value of our holdings of such digital asset. Gains (if any) are not recorded until realized upon sale, at which point they would be presented net of any impairment losses. In determining the gain to be recognized upon sale, we calculate the difference between the sale price and carrying value of the specific bitcoin sold immediately prior to sale.

As a result, any decrease in the fair value of certain digital assets below our carrying value for such assets at any time since their acquisition requires us to incur an impairment charge, and such charge could be material to our financial results for the applicable reporting period, which may create significant volatility in our reported earnings and decrease the carrying value of our digital assets, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our Class A common stock.

We may sell or purchase additional digital assets in future periods and correspondingly decrease or increase our overall holdings of digital assets, and the proportion of our total assets represented by digital asset holdings may increase in the future. As a result, volatility in our earnings in future periods may be significantly more than what we experienced in prior periods.

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 U.S. GAAP or other factors.

For the purposes of U.S. GAAP-compliant financial reporting, our assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with GAAP. 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 our Class A common stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our Class A common stock 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 Class A common stock 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 shares of our Class A common stock.

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 U.S. GAAP 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.

Following the Reorganization, we also anticipate supplementing our U.S. GAAP financial statements from time to time with certain non-GAAP measures. However, such non-GAAP measures are not a replacement for our GAAP results, and are subject to important additional risks and uncertainties discussed under “Non-GAAP Financial Measure.” The accounting for, and audit standards relating to, digital assets remain subject to further guidance. To the extent that such guidance imposes obligations on audit firms that they are not able to meet with respect to the review of digital assets, we could have difficulty in obtaining an audit opinion, filing audited financial statements in a timely manner or obtaining an unqualified opinion.

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 Class A common stock.

Our internal control over financial reporting may not be effective and our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to certify as to their effectiveness, which could have a significant and adverse effect on our business and reputation.

We are not currently required to publish a formal assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting under the SEC rules that implement Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and will not be required to do so until we file our second annual report on Form 10-K, and our independent auditors may be required to issue an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as early as when we file our second report on Form 10-K. We may incur significant expenses and devote substantial management effort in the process of ensuring compliance with the attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

When evaluating our internal control over financial reporting, we may identify material weaknesses that we may not be able to remediate in time to meet the applicable deadline imposed upon us for compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In addition, if we fail to achieve and maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of our evaluation, testing and any remediation actions or the impact of the same on our operations. If we are not able to implement the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, our independent auditors may issue an adverse opinion due to ineffective internal control over financial reporting, and we may be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the SEC. As a result, there could be a negative reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of confidence in the reliability of our financial statements. In addition, we may be required to incur costs in improving our internal controls system and the hiring of additional personnel. Any such action could negatively affect our results of operations and cash flows.

Risks Related to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger

We will face new challenges, increased costs and administrative responsibilities as a result of Domestication, and management will devote substantial time to related compliance initiatives.

We incur significant levels of legal, accounting and other expenses in respect of our status as a publicly listed company in Canada. Canadian Securities Law, together with the listing requirements of the TSX impose significant requirements relating to disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Upon consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, our Class A common stock will be registered under the Exchange Act, and we will be required to comply with, and incur costs associated with such compliance with, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, as well as rules and regulations implemented by the SEC. In addition, to the extent we are successful in listing our Class A common stock on the Nasdaq, we will also need to comply with its rules and regulations. The expenses incurred by U.S. public companies generally for reporting and corporate governance purposes have been increasing. We expect that compliance with these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs, will require us to hire additional personnel, and will make some activities more time consuming and costly. Our management will need to devote a substantial amount of time to ensure that we comply with all of these requirements, diverting the attention of management away from revenue-producing activities. These laws and regulations also could make it more difficult or costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. These laws and regulations could also make it more difficult

for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, our board committees or as our executive officers.

As a result of becoming subject to increased regulation upon consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, we will need to:

- institute a more comprehensive compliance framework;
- update, evaluate and maintain a system of internal controls over financial reporting in compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley and the related rules and regulations of the SEC, as and when such requirements, rules and regulations become applicable to us;
- prepare and distribute periodic public reports in compliance with our obligations under the U.S. federal securities laws;
- revise our existing internal policies, such as those relating to disclosure controls and procedures and insider trading;
- comply with SEC rules and guidelines requiring registrants to provide their financial statements in interactive data format using eXtensible Business Reporting Language (“XBRL”);
- involve and retain to a greater degree outside counsel and accountants in the above activities; and
- enhance our investor relations function.

In addition, as a company in the digital assets industry, we may experience higher-than-anticipated operating expenses as well as higher independent auditor and consulting fees and may need to hire additional qualified personnel to continue to satisfy these public-company requirements. We are required to expend considerable time and resources with respect to our compliance with public company regulations and, following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, this will be exacerbated and we will incur even greater expenses. If we are unable to satisfy our obligations as a public company, we could be subject to de-listing of our Class A common stock on any stock exchange on which it is then listed, fines, sanctions or other detrimental regulatory actions.

Our management team has limited experience managing a U.S. public company and some members of senior management are new to our company and our industry. Our business could be adversely affected if our management team is not successfully integrated or does not execute our business plan and developmental strategies.

Our management team has limited experience managing a U.S. publicly traded company, interacting with U.S. public company investors, and complying with the increasingly complex laws pertaining to U.S. public companies. Our management team may not successfully or efficiently manage our transition to being a U.S. public company subject to significant regulatory oversight and reporting obligations under the federal securities laws and the continuous scrutiny of securities analysts and investors. For a period of time following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, and immediately following our intended listing on the Nasdaq (if successful), we will remain listed on the TSX, and we expect to continue to be subject to certain Canadian Securities Laws requiring us to file reports and other information on SEDAR for the foreseeable future, and will therefore be subject to multiple, additional, and at times, competing, governance and reporting obligations. These new obligations and constituents will require significant attention from our senior management and could divert their attention away from the day-to-day management of our business, which could adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Further, some members of our management team have recently joined our company and will need to be successfully integrated in order to effectively execute our business plan and developmental strategies. Our management team therefore has limited historical experience with our clients, our business and our industry and the process of transitioning our new members into our business is complex and time consuming. This may impact our ability to collectively respond to issues in a quick and efficient manner. If our management team is unable to develop a business strategy that can be executed in a successful manner, it could materially adversely impact business and our revenue.

The rights of Pubco stockholders under Delaware law may differ from the rights of GDHL shareholders under Cayman law.

If the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger are consummated, existing GDHL shareholders will become stockholders of Pubco, a Delaware corporation. The organizational documents of Pubco to be in effect following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, which we refer to as the Proposed Organizational Documents, and the DGCL contain provisions that differ in some respects from those in GDHL's existing organizational documents and Cayman Islands law and, therefore, some rights of the holders of our Class A common stock following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger could differ from the rights that GDHL's shareholders currently possess. For instance, while class actions are generally not available to shareholders under Cayman Islands law, such actions are generally available under the DGCL. This change could increase the likelihood that we become involved in costly litigation, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

For a more detailed description of the rights of our shareholders prior to the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger and how they may differ from such holders rights following such transactions, please see "The Proposed Transactions — The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment." Forms of the Proposed Organizational Documents are attached as Annexes B and C to this prospectus and we urge you to read them.

Holders of GDHL ordinary shares prior to the consummation of the Reorganization will, in the aggregate, have a significantly reduced voting interest in Pubco following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.

Holders of GDHL ordinary shares prior to the consummation of the Reorganization will, in the aggregate, have a significantly reduced voting interest in Pubco following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger (as a result of the issuance of shares of Pubco's Class B common stock, which will vote together with the Class A common stock on all matters that are the subject of a Pubco stockholder vote). On a pro forma basis, following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, it is anticipated that the existing holders of GDHL ordinary shares will hold shares of Pubco Class A common stock that represent approximately 37.2% of the total outstanding voting power of Pubco's common stock. Consequently, although Pubco will consolidate and control GDH LP as a result of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, holders of GDHL ordinary shares prior to the consummation of the Reorganization will not be able to exercise significant influence over the management and policies of Pubco or, indirectly, GDH LP.

Certain statutory provisions generally afforded to stockholders of a Delaware corporation will not be applicable to Pubco.

Certain statutory provisions generally afforded to stockholders of a Delaware corporation will not be applicable to Pubco. For example, the Proposed Charter will contain a provision renouncing our interest and expectancy in certain corporate opportunities, such that any members of the board of directors who are not also employees of Pubco, GDH LP or any of their respective subsidiaries will have any duty to refrain from engaging in the same or similar business activities or lines of business as us. The Proposed Charter will provide that, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, we renounce our right to certain business opportunities, and that any such member of our board of directors has no duty to communicate or offer such business opportunity to us and is not liable to us or any of our stockholders for breach of any fiduciary or other duty under statutory or common law, as a director, officer or controlling stockholder, or otherwise, by reason of the fact that any such individual pursues or acquires such business opportunity, directs such business opportunity to another person or fails to present such business opportunity, or information regarding such business opportunity, to us. Pubco's Proposed Organizational Documents waive any corporate opportunity doctrine and similar claims against any non-employee directors (other than to the extent any corporate opportunity is offered to a non-employee director in his or her capacity as a director).

In addition, pursuant to the Proposed Charter, Pubco will opt out of Section 203 of the DGCL with respect to certain existing shareholders (including our Founder), which prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination transaction with an interested stockholder for a period of three years after the interested stockholder became such unless such transaction fits within an applicable

exemption, such as board approval of the business combination or the transaction in which resulted in such stockholder becoming an interested stockholder. Therefore, our Founder will be able to transfer control of us to a third party by transferring his shares of our common stock (subject to certain restrictions and limitations), which would not require the approval of our board of directors or our other stockholders.

Further, pursuant to the director nomination agreement with GGI (the “Director Nomination Agreement”), our Founder will have the right to nominate one director to our board of directors for so long as our Founder continues to beneficially own at least 25% of our Class A common stock. As a result, following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, our Founder will be able to designate himself or another nominee for election to our board of directors provided that the right of any director designated by our Founder to serve on a committee will be subject to applicable laws and Nasdaq independence rules.

See “Description of Pubco Capital Stock” for more information regarding Pubco’s Proposed Organizational Documents.

Provisions in Pubco’s Proposed Organizational Documents and Delaware law, and certain rules imposed by regulatory authorities, might discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company or changes in our management and, therefore, depress the market price of our Class A common stock.

Pubco’s Proposed Organizational Documents contain provisions that could depress the market price of our common stock by acting to discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company or changes in our management that the stockholders of our company may deem advantageous. These provisions include:

- the ability of the Pubco board of directors to amend the bylaws, which may allow Pubco board of directors to take additional actions to prevent an unsolicited takeover and inhibit the ability of an acquirer to amend the bylaws to facilitate an unsolicited takeover attempt;
- that, subject to the rights granted pursuant to the Director Nomination Agreement (as defined herein), vacancies and newly created directorships may be filled only by the remaining directors;
- the ability of Pubco’s board of directors to prevent the transfer of capital stock, or the exercise of rights with respect to its common stock, if the effect of such transfer or exercise of rights would result in a stockholder holding more than 9.9% of the total voting power of Pubco’s common stock on a fully diluted basis;
- the limitation of the liability of, and the indemnification of, Galaxy’s directors and officers;
- controlling the procedures for the conduct and scheduling of board of directors and stockholder meetings;
- advance notice procedures with which stockholders must comply to nominate candidates to the our board of directors or to propose matters to be acted upon at a stockholders’ meeting, which could preclude stockholders from bringing matters before annual or extraordinary general meetings of stockholders and delay changes in our board of directors and also may discourage or deter a potential acquirer from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquirer’s own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us; and
- require super majority approvals to remove the protective provisions in the certificate of incorporation and bylaws listed above or to amend the bylaws.

Such provisions could impede any merger, consolidation, takeover or other business combination involving our company or any of our subsidiaries or discourage a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us or our subsidiaries. See the section entitled “The Proposed Transactions — The Reorganization — The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment.”

In addition, a third party attempting to acquire us or a substantial position in our common stock may be delayed or ultimately prevented from doing so by change in ownership or control regulations to which our regulated broker-dealer subsidiary is subject. FINRA Rule 1017 generally provides that FINRA approval must be obtained in connection with any transaction resulting in a single person or entity owning, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of a member firm’s equity and would include a change of control of a parent company.

The Proposed Charter will designate a state or federal court located within the State of Delaware as the exclusive forum for substantially all disputes between Pubco and its stockholders, and the federal district courts of the United States as the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, which could limit the ability of a holder of Class A common stock to choose the judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or employees.

The Proposed Charter, which will be in effect upon consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, will provide that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (ii) any action or proceeding asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders, (iii) any action or proceeding arising pursuant to, or seeking to enforce any right, obligation or remedy under, any provision of the DGCL, the Proposed Charter or the Proposed Bylaws, (iv) any action or proceeding seeking to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of the Proposed Charter or the Proposed Bylaws, (v) any action or proceeding asserting a claim that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine or (vi) any action or proceeding as to which the DGCL confers jurisdiction on the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware shall be the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, if the Court of Chancery does not have subject matter jurisdiction, another state court sitting in the State of Delaware (or, if no state court located within the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware), in all cases subject to the court having jurisdiction over indispensable parties named as defendants. Additionally, our Proposed Charter will state that the foregoing provision will not apply to claims arising under the Securities Act, the Exchange Act or other federal securities laws for which there is exclusive federal or concurrent federal and state jurisdiction. The Proposed Charter will also provide that the federal district courts of the United States will be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in any of our securities shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to these provisions. These exclusive forum provisions may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum of its choosing for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or other employees, which may discourage lawsuits against us and our directors, officers, and other employees. The enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' charter documents has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that a court could find these types of provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable. For example, in December 2018, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware determined that a provision stating that federal district courts of the United States are the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act is not enforceable. Although this decision was reversed by the Delaware Supreme Court in March 2020, courts in other states may still find these provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable. If a court were to find the exclusive forum provisions in the Proposed Charter to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving the dispute in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

The Domestication will subject us to additional costs and expose us to additional risks, and any anticipated benefits may not be realized.

The Domestication will result in additional direct costs. We will incur attorneys' fees, accountants' fees, filing fees, mailing expenses and financial printing expenses in connection with the Domestication. The Domestication will also temporarily divert the attention of our management and employees from the day-to-day management of the business to a limited extent.

Following the Domestication, we will be domiciled in the state of Delaware. Historically, U.S. governed companies have been exposed to a greater risk of class action stockholder litigation as compared to Cayman governed companies.

We may not realize the benefits we expect from the Domestication. If we do not, we will have expended considerable resources and management efforts in completing the Domestication without benefiting our company or our stockholders. Such expenditure of time and resources would adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition if the anticipated benefits are not achieved.

Certain holders of GDHL ordinary shares may be required to recognize gain for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the Domestication.

As discussed more fully in “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” below, GDHL has received an opinion of counsel to the effect that the Domestication will constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Code. Assuming that the Domestication so qualifies, U.S. Holders (as defined in such section) of GDHL ordinary shares will be subject to Section 367(b) of the Code and, as a result:

- Subject to the discussion below concerning the application of the PFIC rules to the Domestication, a U.S. Holder of GDHL's ordinary shares whose ordinary shares have a fair market value of less than \$50,000 on the date of the Domestication and who does not own actually and/or constructively 10% or more of the total combined voting power all classes of GDHL shares entitled to vote or 10% or more of the total value of all classes of GDHL shares (a “10% shareholder”) will not recognize any gain or loss and will not be required to include any part of GDHL's earnings in income.
- Subject to the discussion below concerning the application of the PFIC rules to the Domestication, a U.S. Holder of GDHL ordinary shares whose ordinary shares have a fair market value of \$50,000 or more, but who is not a 10% shareholder will generally recognize gain (but not loss) on the deemed receipt of GDH Delaware Class A common stock in the Domestication. As an alternative to recognizing gain as a result of the Domestication, such U.S. Holder may file an election to include in income, as a dividend, the “all earnings and profits amount” (as defined in the Treasury Regulations under Section 367) attributable to its GDHL ordinary shares provided certain other requirements are satisfied.
- Subject to the discussion below concerning the application of the PFIC rules to the Domestication, a U.S. Holder of GDHL ordinary shares who on the date of the Domestication is a 10% shareholder will generally be required to include in income, as a dividend, the “all earnings and profits amount” (as defined in the Treasury Regulations under Section 367) attributable to its GDHL shares provided certain other requirements are satisfied.
- As discussed further under “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” below, GDHL has determined that it was likely a PFIC for its 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021 taxable years. GDHL has not yet made any determination regarding its PFIC status for its taxable year ending as of the date of the Domestication. In the event that GDHL is (or in some cases has been) treated as a PFIC, notwithstanding the foregoing, proposed Treasury Regulations under Section 1291(f) of the Code (which have a retroactive effective date), if finalized in their current form, generally would require a U.S. Holder to recognize gain as a result of the Domestication unless the U.S. Holder makes (or has made) certain elections discussed further under “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders — U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication.” The tax on any such gain would be imposed at the rate applicable to ordinary income and an interest charge would apply based on a complex set of rules. It is difficult to predict whether such proposed regulations will be finalized and whether, in what form, and with what effective date, other final Treasury Regulations under Section 1291(f) of the Code will be adopted. For a more complete discussion of the potential application of the PFIC rules to U.S. Holders as a result of the Domestication, see the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations.” Each U.S. Holder of GDHL ordinary shares is urged to consult its own tax advisor concerning the application of the PFIC rules to the exchange of GDHL ordinary shares for GDH Delaware Class A common stock pursuant to the Domestication.

The tax consequences of the Domestication are complex and will depend on a holder's particular circumstances. All holders are strongly urged to consult their tax advisor for a full description and understanding of the tax consequences of the Domestication, including the applicability and effect of U.S. federal, state, local and foreign income and other tax laws. For a complete discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Domestication, see the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” below.

The Reorganization is subject to certain conditions precedent and required approvals, some of which are outside our control. If the Reorganization is not completed, there may be adverse effects on the market price of GDHL's ordinary shares. Any fees and costs incurred in connection with the Reorganization will not be recovered.

The completion of the Reorganization is subject to a number of conditions precedent, some of which are outside our control, including receipt of the required shareholder approval and regulatory approvals from Canadian securities regulators and the TSX. There can be no certainty, nor can we provide any assurance, that all conditions precedent to the Reorganization will be satisfied or waived, or, if satisfied or waived, when they will be satisfied or waived. If the Reorganization is not completed, the market price of the ordinary shares may be materially adversely affected. GDHL's business, financial condition or results of operations or prospects, could also be subject to various material adverse consequences. Also, GDHL will not recover the fees, costs and expenses it has incurred in connection with the Reorganization. Such fees, costs and expenses include, without limitation, legal fees, accounting fees, financial advisor fees, valuation fees, depositary fees and printing and mailing costs, which will be payable whether or not the Reorganization is completed.

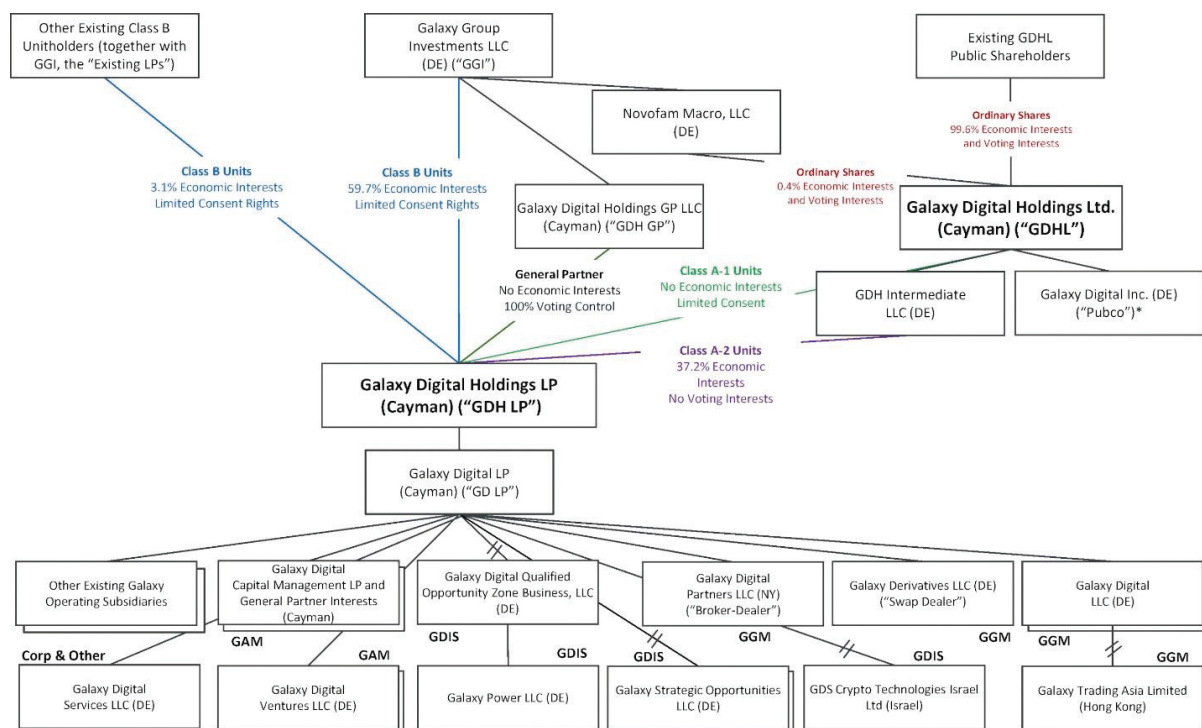
PROPOSED ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Organizational Structure Prior to the Reorganization

GDHL is a holding company and is incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Prior to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, all of our activities are conducted through GDH LP (operating as a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership) and its subsidiaries, and GDHL's principal asset is its ownership, directly and indirectly, of Class A-1 Units and Class A-2 Units (collectively, "Class A Units") of GDH LP which entitles it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in our business. Galaxy Digital Holdings GP LLC ("GDH GP") is the existing general partner of GDH LP. Galaxy Group Investments LLC ("GGI"), which is controlled by our Founder, is the parent company of GDH GP, and therefore indirectly controls GDH LP. Because GDHL does not manage or operate the business or control the strategic decisions and day-to-day operations of GDH LP and because GDHL only has a minority economic interest in GDH LP, GDHL does not currently consolidate the financial results of GDH LP and instead accounts for it as an equity method noncontrolling interest to reflect GDHL's entitlement to a portion of GDH LP's net income.

In connection with the Reorganization, the existing amended and restated limited partnership agreement of GDH LP will be further amended and restated to effect the continuation of GDH LP after its domestication as a Delaware limited partnership. Prior to the consummation of the Reorganization, all of GDH LP's outstanding limited partnership interests, other than those owned by GDHL and its wholly-owned subsidiary GDH Intermediate LLC, are owned by GGI and certain other holders of Class B Units (the "Existing Class B Unitholders" and, together with GGI, the "Existing LPs"), and all of GDH LP's outstanding general partnership interests are owned by GDH GP, its general partner.

The following diagram illustrates Galaxy's structure prior to the consummation of the Reorganization and is provided for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to and does not actually represent all legal entities within our organizational structure. This chart reflects approximate economic and voting interests held by each entity as of December 31, 2024, as well as all material Galaxy subsidiaries existing as of the same date.



* Denotes newly formed shell company with nominal assets and operations, formed primarily for the purpose of consummating the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.

The Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger

GDHL intends, subject to the approval of GDHL shareholders, to effect a deregistration under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) and a domestication under Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, pursuant to which domestication the jurisdiction of incorporation for GDHL will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware (the “Domestication” and, GDHL following the Domestication, “GDH Delaware”). Subject to the approval of GDHL shareholders of the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, GDH Delaware will adopt the Proposed Organizational Documents upon the effectiveness of the Domestication, and the Proposed Organizational Documents will be substantively identical to the governing documents of Pubco that will be in effect following the Reorganization Merger. The Proposed Organizational Documents will authorize the issuance of two classes of common stock of GDH Delaware prior to the Reorganization Merger and of Pubco following the Reorganization Merger: Class A common stock and Class B common stock. In the Domestication, all of the issued and outstanding of ordinary shares of GDHL will convert, automatically and by operation of law without redemption or cancellation, on a one-for-one basis into an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and GDH Delaware will, pursuant to its post-Domestication certificate of incorporation, be authorized to issue 500 million shares of Class B common stock. Additionally, in the Domestication, GDHL will change its name to, and GDH Delaware’s name will be, “Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc.”

Each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (prior to the Reorganization Merger) and Pubco (following the Reorganization Merger) will entitle its holder to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. Shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (prior to the Reorganization Merger) and Pubco (following the Reorganization Merger) will not be entitled to economic interests. See the section entitled “Description of Pubco Capital Stock.” Following the Domestication but immediately prior to the Reorganization Merger, GDH Delaware expects to issue a number of shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (which shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware will convert automatically and by operation of law on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class B common stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) to each Existing LP holding Class B Units of GDH LP equal to the number of Class B Units of GDH LP held by each such Existing LP immediately following the Domestication. The shares of Class B common stock of Pubco into which the shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware issued in the Issuance of Class B Common Stock will convert in the Reorganization Merger will not represent any economic interest in GDH Delaware or Pubco, and will solely represent voting interests in Pubco (with each Existing LP continuing to hold their economic interest in GDH LP directly by virtue of their ownership of LP Units, into which the Class B Units of GDH LP will convert by operation of law upon consummation of the Concurrent Domestication of GDH LP). Each holder of a share of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware will be entitled to one vote per share, and will vote together with holders of shares of Class A common stock on all matters submitted to a vote of holders of GDH Delaware common stock.

All such transactions are referred to collectively as the “Reorganization.”

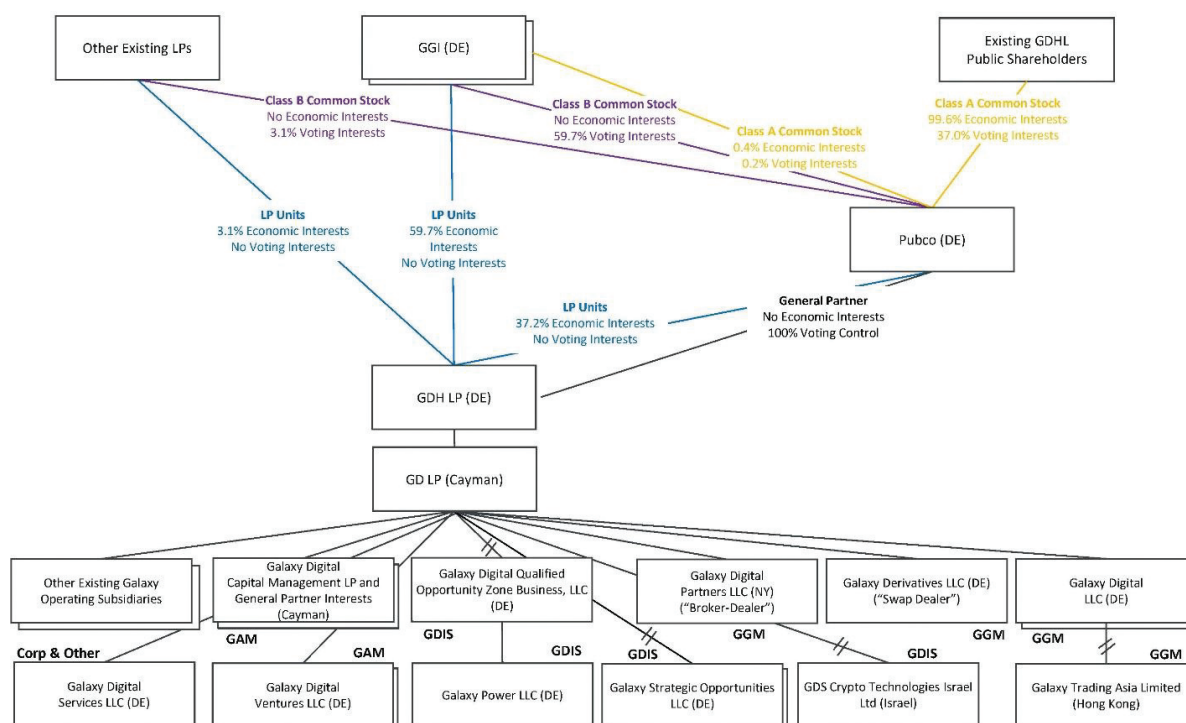
Following the Reorganization, GDH Delaware will merge with and into Pubco, an entity formed primarily for the purpose of consummating the transactions described in this registration statement and that does not have any assets or operations, with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity, and shareholders of GDH Delaware receiving shares of Pubco in exchange for their shares of GDH Delaware (the “Reorganization Merger”). Additionally, in the Reorganization Merger, the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco will be amended and restated to be substantively identical to the Proposed Organizational Documents. Following the Reorganization Merger, each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Pubco will entitle its holder to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of Pubco stockholders. Shares of Class B common stock of Pubco will not have any rights to receive dividends or distributions on liquidation of Pubco (beyond their par value).

As a result of and following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, as described in this prospectus, Pubco will succeed GDHL as the publicly traded company in which existing holders of GDHL ordinary shares will own their interests, and all securities being registered pursuant to this registration statement will be issued by Pubco as the continuing entity following such transactions.

In connection with the Reorganization, concurrently with the Domestication, GDH LP also expects to deregister under the Cayman Islands Exempted Limited Partnerships Act (As Revised) and domesticate under Section 15-901 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Partnership Act, pursuant to which domestication the jurisdiction of formation for GDH LP will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware (the “Concurrent Domestication of GDH LP”). Upon the completion of the Concurrent Domestication of GDH LP, GDH LP will enter into the amended and restated limited partnership agreement of GDH LP (“Amended LP Agreement”), pursuant to which all of GDH LP’s Class A Units and Class B Units will be reclassified into a single class of units of GDH LP (“LP Units”). Under the Amended LP Agreement, holders of LP Units (other than us and our wholly-owned subsidiaries), including the Existing LPs, will have the right, from and after the completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger (subject to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement), to require GDH LP to redeem all or a portion of their LP Units for, at our election, newly issued shares of Class A common stock of Pubco on a one-for-one basis or a cash payment equal to the volume-weighted average market price of one share of Class A common stock of Pubco for each LP Unit redeemed (subject to customary adjustments, including for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications) in accordance with the terms of the Amended LP Agreement. Additionally, in the event of a redemption request from a holder of LP Units, we may, at our option, effect a direct exchange of cash or Class A common stock of Pubco for LP Units in lieu of such a redemption. A corresponding number of shares of Class B common stock of Pubco will be cancelled on a one-for-one basis if we, following a redemption request from a holder of LP Units, redeem or exchange LP Units of such holder pursuant to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement. See “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions — Amended and restated GDH LP agreement.” Except for transfers to us or to certain permitted transferees pursuant to the Amended LP Agreement, the LP Units and shares of Class B common stock may not be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of.

GDHL is currently party to a tax receivable agreement with the TRA Parties and, in connection with the Reorganization, Pubco will enter into the Tax Receivable Agreement with the TRA Parties that provides for the payment by us to the TRA Parties of 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax or franchise tax that Pubco actually realizes as a result (i) of any increase in tax basis in GDH LP’s assets resulting from redemptions or exchanges by those holders of LP 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. Pubco will be required to make similar payments to GDH LP limited partners who previously exchanged their partnership interests in GDH LP for GDHL ordinary shares. We will retain the benefit of the remaining 15% of these tax savings.

The following diagram depicts our anticipated organizational structure immediately following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, as well as certain post-closing internal restructuring steps we intend to effect immediately following the consummation of the Proposed Transactions, including the GDHI LLC Merger, in order to further simplify our organizational structure. The following diagram is provided for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to and does not actually represent all legal entities within our organizational structure. This chart reflects approximate economic and voting interests anticipated to be held by each entity as of December 31, 2024, as well as all material Galaxy subsidiaries existing as of the same date, in each case, assuming that the Reorganization Mergers had occurred on or prior to such date.



Effect of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger on Our Organizational Structure

Upon completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Mergers (assuming, in the case of any share counts and ownership percentages, that such transactions had been consummated as of December 31, 2024):

- Pubco will be a holding company. All of our activities will continue to be conducted through GDH LP and its subsidiaries, and Pubco's principal assets following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger will be its ownership of LP Units, which will entitle it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in our business.
- Pubco will hold, directly, 127,577,780 LP Units, constituting 37.2% of the economic interest in GDH LP.
- Pubco will be the sole general partner of GDH LP. Pubco will thereby control all actions of GDH LP and will consolidate GDH LP in its financial results.
- The Existing LPs (including funds affiliated with our Founder) will collectively hold:
 - (i) (x) 1,919,072 shares of Class A common stock and (y) 215,862,343 LP Units, which together directly and indirectly represent approximately 63.4% of the economic interest in GDH LP, and
 - (ii) through their collective ownership of 1,919,072 shares of Class A common stock and 215,862,343 shares of Class B common stock, approximately 63.4% of the combined voting power of our common stock.

GDHL's ordinary shares are currently listed on the TSX. In connection with the Reorganization, we have applied to have Pubco's Class A common stock approved for listing on the Nasdaq, either concurrently with or subsequent to consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. For a period of time following the consummation of the Reorganization, and immediately following our intended listing on the Nasdaq, we will remain listed on the TSX. Pubco ultimately may choose to delist its shares from the TSX in the future, which would not require further shareholder approval under TSX rules provided an acceptable alternative market exists for Pubco's Class A common stock. There can be no assurance as to whether such listing and/or delisting will occur on the terms described herein or at all.

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF GDHL SHAREHOLDERS

The Meeting

GDHL will hold the Meeting of GDHL shareholders on May 9, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time) at 300 Vesey Street, New York City, New York, 10282, United States and virtually via live webcast at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791> for the purpose of considering and, if deemed advisable, voting to approve the following proposals (collectively, the “Proposals”):

1. a special resolution to approve a reorganization comprised of:
 - a. the Domestication (such proposal “Domestication Proposal”);
 - b. the Governing Documents Amendment (such proposal the “Governing Documents Amendment Proposal”);
 - c. upon the consummation of the Domestication, the amendment and restatement of the Existing Organizational Documents by their deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of the Proposed Organizational Documents (such proposal, the “Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal”); and
 - d. the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences (such proposal, the “Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals”);
2. assuming the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals are approved, a resolution to approve, by a simple majority, excluding Excluded Shareholders, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock (such proposal, the “Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal”); and
3. to approve by ordinary resolution the Adjournment (such proposal, the “Adjournment Proposal”).

The full text of the resolutions approving the Proposals is as follows:

“RESOLVED, as a special resolution that:

1. With effect immediately prior to the de-registration of the Company pursuant to the below resolution, the authorised share capital of Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd. (the “Company”) be amended from CAD\$2,000,000 divided into 2,000,000,000 Ordinary Shares of CAD\$0.001 par value each to CAD\$2,500,000 divided into 2,000,000,000 Class A ordinary shares of CAD\$0.001 par value each and 500,000,000 Class B ordinary shares of CAD\$0.001 par value each by the re-designation of each authorised and issued and authorised and unissued Ordinary Share of CAD\$0.001 par value as a Class A ordinary share of CAD\$0.001 par value and the creation of 500,000,000 Class B ordinary shares of CAD\$0.001 par value each.
2. With effect immediately prior to the de-registration of the Company pursuant to the below resolution, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company be amended and restated by the deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of a Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company amended only to reflect the amended authorised share capital of the Company adopted pursuant to the above resolution and any related changes required by law (the “Existing Organizational Documents”).
3. The Company be deregistered in the Cayman Islands pursuant to Article 44 of the Existing Organizational Documents and be registered by way of continuation as a corporation in the State of Delaware.
4. The Existing Organizational Documents be amended and restated by the deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of the proposed new certificate of incorporation and proposed new bylaws of the Company (following its domestication), substantially in the form attached to the Management Circular.

RESOLVED, that the Company, following the steps set out above, issue up to 500 million shares of Class B Common Stock as described in the Management Circular.

RESOLVED, as an ordinary resolution, that the adjournment of the special meeting of shareholders, which shall constitute an extraordinary general meeting for purposes of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company (the “Meeting”) to a later date or dates, if necessary or appropriate, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that it is determined by the Company that more time is necessary or appropriate to approve one or more resolutions at the Meeting be approved and adopted in all respects.”

Each of the Proposals that must be approved by special resolution and must be approved, as a matter of Cayman Islands law, by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the GDHL shareholders who, being present in person or virtually or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Meeting, vote at the Meeting. Each of the Proposals that must be approved by ordinary resolution must be approved, as a matter of Cayman Islands law, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the GDHL shareholders who, being present in person or virtually or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Meeting, vote at the Meeting. The Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal must be approved by a simple majority, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such vote under MI 61-101.

While the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal is conditional on the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals, collectively, the Adjournment Proposal is not conditional on the approval of any other Proposal.

Only Registered Shareholders at the close of business on April 7, 2025 (the “GDHL Record Date”) will be entitled to receive notice of, and to vote at, the Meeting or any adjournment thereof. Registered Shareholders who are unable to or who do not wish to attend the Meeting are requested to date and sign the enclosed form of proxy promptly and return it in the self-addressed envelope enclosed for that purpose or by any of the other methods indicated in the form of proxy.

Subject to the Certification Process Adjustment (as described below), each GDHL shareholder is entitled to one vote for each GDHL ordinary share held by such GDHL shareholder as of the close of business on the GDHL Record Date. As of the close of business on the GDHL Record Date, there were 130,402,242 outstanding GDHL ordinary shares.

The GDHL Record Date is earlier than the date on which the transactions that are the subject of the Proposals are expected to be completed. If you transfer your ordinary shares of GDHL after the GDHL Record Date, but before the Meeting, unless the transferee obtains from you a proxy to vote those shares, you will retain your right to vote at the Meeting. If you transfer your ordinary shares of GDHL prior to the GDHL Record Date, you will have no right to vote those shares at the Meeting.

The quorum for the transaction of business at the Meeting consists of two or more GDHL shareholders holding at least 25% in par value of GDHL’s ordinary shares entitled to vote at the Meeting being individuals present in person or virtually or by proxy or if a corporation or other non-natural person by its duly authorized representative or proxy. As of the GDHL Record Date, 32,600,561 GDHL ordinary shares, in the aggregate, would be required to achieve a quorum.

GDHL will appoint a scrutineer at the Meeting, who will collect all proxies and ballots and tabulate the results. The scrutineer is typically a representative of GDHL’s transfer agent.

GDHL’s board of directors does not intend to present any other matters at the Meeting and does not know of any other matters that will be brought before GDHL’s shareholders for a vote at the Meeting. If any other matter is properly brought before the Meeting, your signed proxy gives authority to Francesca Don Angelo, Andrew Siegel and Michael Novogratz, as proxies, with full power of substitution, to vote on such matters at their discretion.

The Adjournment

GDHL shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon the Adjournment, a technical proposal to allow the chairman to adjourn the Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary or appropriate, to permit

further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of the proposals relating to Reorganization. If the Adjournment Proposal is not approved by Shareholders, the Board may not be able to adjourn the Meeting to a later date in the event that there are insufficient votes to approve one or more resolutions at the Meeting.

Solicitation of Proxies

This Management Circular is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management of GDHL to be used at the Meeting. Solicitations of proxies will be primarily by mail, but may also be solicited personally or by Internet or telephone by directors, officers and regular employees of GDHL. They will not be paid any additional amounts for soliciting proxies. All costs of the solicitation will be borne by GDHL. GDHL has also engaged TMX Investor Solutions Inc. to assist with the solicitation of proxies. For questions on voting your shares, please contact TMX Investor Solutions Inc., by email at INFO_TMXIS@tmx.com, by telephone at 1 (877) 478-5043 (toll free within North America) or for outside North America, call direct at (437) 561-5063. GDHL has agreed to pay TMX Investor Solutions Inc. a reasonable fee, including an additional contingent success fee, and reimbursement of certain disbursements. GDHL will also reimburse TMX Investor Solutions Inc. for certain out-of-pocket losses, damages and expenses.

“Registered Shareholders” means GDHL shareholders who hold GDHL ordinary shares in their own name. “Beneficial Shareholders” means GDHL shareholders who do not hold GDHL ordinary shares in their own name and “Intermediaries” refers to brokers, investment firms, clearing houses and similar entities that own securities on behalf of Beneficial Shareholders.

Accompanying this prospectus is a proxy for Registered Shareholders. The persons named in the enclosed proxy are executive officers and/or directors of GDHL and have been appointed by management of GDHL. A Registered Shareholder has the right to appoint some other person or company who need not be a GDHL shareholder, to represent him or her at the Meeting and may do so by inserting the name of such other person or company in the blank space provided in the proxy or by completing another proper proxy.

Voting by Proxyholder

The persons named in the proxy will vote or withhold from voting GDHL ordinary shares represented thereby in accordance with your instructions on any ballot that may be called for. If you specify a choice with respect to any matter to be acted upon, your GDHL ordinary shares will be voted accordingly. The proxy confers discretionary authority on the persons named therein with respect to:

- (a) each matter or group of matters identified therein for which a choice is not specified, other than the appointment of an auditor and the election of directors;
- (b) any amendment to or variation of any matter identified therein; and
- (c) any other matter that properly comes before the Meeting.

In respect of a matter for which a choice is not specified in the proxy, the management appointee acting as a proxyholder will vote in favor of each matter identified in the proxy.

Registered Shareholders

If you are a Registered Shareholder, there are two ways to vote: (1) by completing and mailing your proxy, (2) logging into the website to vote, or (3) by voting in person or virtually at the Meeting.

To be effective, a properly executed proxy from a Registered Shareholder must be submitted using one of the following methods:

- (a) date and sign the proxy and return it to GDHL's transfer agent, TSX Trust Company, by fax within North America at (416) 595-9593 or by mail to 301-100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 4H1; or
- (b) log on to the website of TSX Trust Company at www.voteproxyonline.com. Registered Shareholders

must follow the instructions set out on the website and refer to the proxy for the holder's account number and the proxy access number.

Whatever method Registered Shareholders choose to submit their proxy, they must ensure that the proxy is received not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on May 7, 2025 or, if the Meeting is adjourned or postponed, not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on the day which is two business days preceding the date of the adjourned or postponed meeting. The time limit for the deposit of proxies may be waived by the chairman of the Meeting at his discretion, without notice, but the chairman of the Meeting is under no obligation to do so.

Revocation of Proxy

In addition to any other manner permitted by law, a proxy may be revoked by:

- (a) executing a proxy bearing a later date or by executing a valid notice of revocation, either of the foregoing to be executed by the Registered Shareholder or their authorized attorney in writing, or, if the GDHL shareholder is a corporation, under its corporate seal by an officer or attorney duly authorized, and by delivering the proxy bearing a later date to TSX Trust Company or at the address of the registered office of GDHL at PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands, at any time up to and including the last business day that precedes the day of the Meeting or, if the Meeting is adjourned or postponed, the last business day that precedes any reconvening thereof, or to the chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any reconvening thereof, or in any other manner provided by law; or
- (b) personally attending the Meeting and voting.

A revocation of a proxy will not affect a matter on which a vote is taken before the revocation.

A Registered Shareholder attending the Meeting has the right to vote by attending the Meeting and, if he or she does so, his or her proxy is nullified with respect to the matters such person votes upon and any subsequent matters thereafter to be voted upon at the Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

Under normal conditions, confidentiality of voting is maintained by virtue of the fact that TSX Trust Company tabulates proxies and votes. However, such confidentiality may be lost as to any proxy or ballot if a question arises as to its validity or revocation or any other like matter. Loss of confidentiality may also occur if GDHL's board of directors decides that disclosure is in the interests of GDHL or its shareholders.

Beneficial Shareholders

The following information is of significant importance to shareholders who do not hold GDHL ordinary shares in their own name. Beneficial Shareholders should note that the only proxies that can be recognized and acted upon at the Meeting are those deposited by Registered Shareholders or as set out in the following disclosure.

If GDHL ordinary shares are listed in an account statement provided to a shareholder by a broker, then in almost all cases those GDHL ordinary shares will not be registered in the shareholder's name on the records of GDHL. GDHL's ordinary shares will more likely be registered under the names of Intermediaries. For example, in Canada, under the name of CDS (the registration name for The Canadian Depository for Securities Limited, which acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms).

Intermediaries are required to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of meetings of Shareholders. Every Intermediary has its own mailing procedures and provides its own return instructions to clients.

There are two kinds of Beneficial Shareholders — those who object to their name being made known to the issuers of securities which they own (called "OBOs" for Objecting Beneficial Owners) and those who do not object to the issuers of the securities they own knowing who they are (called "NOBOs" for Non-Objecting Beneficial Owners).

GDHL is taking advantage of the provisions of National Instrument 54-101 — Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer ("NI 54-101") that permit it to deliver proxy-related

materials directly to its NOBOs. As a result, NOBOs can expect to receive a scannable Voting Instruction Form (“VIF”) from TSX Trust Company. The VIF is to be completed and returned to TSX Trust Company as set out in the instructions provided on the VIF. TSX Trust Company will tabulate the results of the VIFs received from NOBOs.

These shareholder materials are being sent to both Registered and Beneficial Shareholders. If you are a Beneficial Shareholder, and GDHL or its agent has sent these materials directly to you, your name, address and information about your holdings of GDHL ordinary shares, were obtained in accordance with applicable securities regulatory requirements from the Intermediary holding GDHL ordinary shares on your behalf.

By choosing to send these materials to you directly, GDHL (and not the Intermediary holding GDHL ordinary shares on your behalf) has assumed responsibility for (i) delivering these materials to you, and (ii) executing your proper voting instructions. Please return your VIF as specified in the request for voting instructions that was sent to you.

Beneficial Shareholders who are OBOs should follow the instructions of their Intermediary carefully to ensure that their GDHL ordinary shares are voted at the Meeting. GDHL does intend to pay for Intermediaries to forward to OBOs under NI 54-101 the proxy-related materials and Form 54-101F7 — Request for Voting Instructions Made by Intermediary, and in the case of an OBO, the OBO will not receive the materials unless the OBO’s Intermediary assumes the cost of delivery.

The proxy supplied to you by your broker will be similar to the proxy provided to Registered Shareholders by GDHL. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the Intermediary on how to vote your GDHL ordinary shares on your behalf. Most brokers delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge in the United States and in Canada. Broadridge mails a VIF in lieu of a proxy provided by GDHL. The VIF will name the same persons as GDHL’s proxy to represent your Ordinary Shares at the Meeting. You have the right to appoint a person (who need not be a Beneficial Shareholder of GDHL), other than any of the persons designated in the VIF, to represent your GDHL ordinary shares at the Meeting and that person may be you. To exercise this right, insert the name of the desired representative (which may be you) in the blank space provided in the VIF.

The completed VIF must then be returned to Broadridge by mail or facsimile or given to Broadridge by phone or over the internet, in accordance with Broadridge’s instructions. Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of GDHL ordinary shares to be represented at the Meeting and the appointment of any GDHL shareholder’s representative. If you receive a VIF from Broadridge, the VIF must be completed and returned to Broadridge, in accordance with its instructions, well in advance of the Meeting in order to have your GDHL ordinary shares voted or to have an alternate representative duly appointed to attend the Meeting and vote your GDHL ordinary shares at the Meeting.

Shareholders may receive more than one set of voting materials, including multiple copies of this Management Circular and multiple proxies or VIFs. For example, if you hold your shares in more than one brokerage account, you will receive a separate VIF for each brokerage account in which you hold shares. If you are a Registered Shareholder and your shares are registered in more than one name, you will receive more than one proxy. Please complete, sign, date and return each proxy and VIF that you receive in order to cast your vote with respect to all of your GDHL ordinary shares.

Certification Process Adjustment

The Existing Organizational Documents provide for a “Certification Process Adjustment” whereby, in connection with any resolution passed by GDHL shareholders (each, a “Shareholder Resolution”), each GDHL shareholder shall be required to provide a certification as to its status, and the status of any person for whom the GDHL shareholder holds GDHL ordinary shares beneficially, as a United States resident or a non-United States resident. In connection with the Certification Process Adjustment, in respect of any Shareholder Resolution in a meeting or in writing, each GDHL shareholder shall be required to certify that, at the time of the 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 the time of signifying its agreement to the proposed written resolution: (a) it is not a United States resident; and (b) to the extent it holds GDHL ordinary

shares for the account or benefit of any other person, such person is not a United States resident (each GDHL shareholder not making such certification, a “Non-Certifying Shareholder”). GDHL shareholders who certify that they hold GDHL ordinary shares for the account or benefit of any other person who is a United States resident, will also be asked to certify the extent to which GDHL ordinary shares they own beneficially are owned beneficially for United States residents and to which GDHL ordinary shares they hold are owned beneficially for persons that are not United States residents. This Certification Process Adjustment is intended to preserve GDHL’s status as a “foreign private issuer” within the meaning of Rule 405 under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 3b-4 under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 GDHL shareholders are entitled to cast (pursuant to the adjustment that is described in the following paragraphs).

The proxy, VIF and declaration of beneficial ownership (which declaration of ownership is to be completed, if required, as per the instructions set out therein and returned to TSX Trust Company within the timelines applicable to the return of a proxy or VIF as set out above) accompanying this Management Circular allow each Shareholder to make the certifications referred to above. Shareholders attending the Meeting in person will be required to make the certifications when they arrive at the Meeting.

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 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.

GDHL’s board of directors may specify such other requirements or vary the requirements of the Certification Process Adjustment as it in its discretion considers necessary or appropriate to give effect to these restrictions.

Signature of Proxy

The proxy must be executed by the Registered Shareholder, or if the applicable shareholder is a corporation, the proxy should be signed in its corporate name and its corporate seal must be affixed to the proxy or the proxy must be signed by an authorized officer whose title should be indicated. A proxy signed by an authorized officer or a person acting as attorney, executor, administrator or trustee, or in some other representative capacity, should reflect such person's full title as such and should be accompanied by the appropriate instrument evidencing qualification and authority to act (unless such instrument has been previously filed with GDHL).

Whether you plan to attend the Meeting or not, please read this prospectus carefully and vote your shares by completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy in the non-postage-paid envelope provided.

If you are a GDHL shareholder and have questions about the Meeting or the Proposals, or if you need additional copies of this prospectus or the enclosed proxy, you should contact:

Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.
300 Vesey Street
New York City, New York 10282, United States
Attention: Investor Relations
Email: investor.relations@galaxy.com

You may also contact GDHL's strategic shareholder advisor and proxy solicitation agent:

TMX Investor Solutions Inc.
by email at INFO_TMXIS@tmx.com,
by telephone at 1 (877) 478-5043 (toll free within North America) or
for outside North America, call direct at (437) 561-5063.

You may also obtain additional information about us from documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities by following the instructions in the section of this prospectus entitled "Where You Can Find More Information."

To obtain timely delivery, GDHL shareholders must request additional copies of this prospectus or the enclosed proxy or any other materials no later than five business days prior to the Meeting.

THE PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS — THE REORGANIZATION

Overview of the Reorganization

Subject to the approval of GDHL shareholders, GDHL is proposing a reorganization and domestication of GDHL and GDH LP. In summary, under the proposed terms of the Reorganization, among other things:

- GDHL and GDH LP will redomicile from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware.
- GDHL and its affiliated entities' corporate and capital structure will be reorganized so as to normalize it on the basis of frequently used "Up-C Structures" in the United States, with the Reorganization including the following steps:
 - Pubco, a new Delaware-incorporated holding company, will become the successor public company of GDHL, with all outstanding GDHL ordinary shares being ultimately converted into and exchanged for shares of Class A common stock of Pubco.
 - The existing organizational documents of GDH LP will be amended and restated, including to provide that Michael Novogratz, the Chief Executive Officer and Founder of GDHL, who currently controls the general partnership interest of GDH LP, will transfer control of such general partnership interest to Pubco. However, notwithstanding such transfer of control of the general partnership interests of GDH LP to Pubco, Michael Novogratz will continue to ultimately effectively control the operations of GDH LP by virtue of his ownership of the new voting securities of Pubco that will be issued to entities controlled by him, as described below (i.e., Michael Novogratz will have the same control over GDH LP he has now, but through his control of Pubco rather than directly through the general partnership interests of GDH LP).
 - Pubco will issue new voting securities to entities controlled by Michael Novogratz and other holders of Class B Units (as defined below) of GDH LP (such holders collectively, the "Existing LPs") that will entitle them to vote (but not hold any economic rights) at the Pubco level, as though they had converted their existing Class B Units of GDH LP to shares of Class A common stock of Pubco. The holder of each such voting security of Pubco will also hold a LP Unit (as defined below) of GDH LP that will entitle its holder to economic rights in GDH LP and that cannot be transferred without a concurrent transfer of such a voting security of Pubco. As a result of such issuance, Michael Novogratz is expected to own approximately 59.9% of Pubco's voting power immediately following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.
 - Pubco will enter into, and agree to certain payment rights and obligations pursuant to, an amendment and restatement of the existing tax receivable agreement between GDHL, GDH LP and certain other parties thereto.
- The "variable voting rights" attached to GDHL's ordinary shares that currently restrict the aggregate votes that may be cast by U.S. shareholders will be eliminated.
- Pubco has applied to list its Class A common stock on the Nasdaq.

The Domestication

Subject to the approval of GDHL shareholders, among other transactions, GDHL expects to deregister under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) and domesticate under Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, pursuant to which domestication the jurisdiction of incorporation for GDHL will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware (which is referred to as the "Domestication" and GDHL following the Domestication is referred to as "GDH Delaware").

In the Domestication, all of the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares of GDHL will convert, automatically and by operation of law without redemption or cancellation, on a one-for-one basis into an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and GDH Delaware will, pursuant to its post-Domestication certificate of incorporation, be authorized to issue 500 million shares of Class B common stock. Additionally, in the Domestication, GDHL will change its name to, and GDH Delaware's name will be, "Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc."

Pursuant to the Domestication, GDHL will continue and re-domicile as a Delaware entity. To effect the Domestication, GDHL will file a director declaration in respect of GDHL with the Cayman Islands Registrar of Companies, together with the necessary accompanying documents, and will file a certificate of domestication and a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, pursuant to which the jurisdiction of incorporation of GDHL will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware.

GDHL is currently governed by the Cayman Islands Companies Act, but upon the completion of the Domestication, GDH Delaware will be governed by the DGCL. Accordingly, GDHL shareholders are urged to carefully consult the information set forth in the section entitled “The Proposed Transactions — The Reorganization — The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment.”

GDHL shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon the Domestication pursuant to the Domestication Proposal.

Pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, Pubco is registering shares of Pubco Class A common stock issuable to GDHL shareholders upon completion of the Domestication (in which GDHL shareholders’ ordinary shares of GDHL will automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware) and the Reorganization Merger (in which each share of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware will further convert, automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into one share of Class A common stock of Pubco).

Subject to the approval of GDHL shareholders, the Domestication will occur on the business day prior to the date of the Reorganization Merger.

The Governing Documents Amendment

Prior to the Domestication, GDHL expects to amend its existing memorandum and articles of association to authorize and provide for the issuance and terms of up to 500 million Class B ordinary shares of GDHL, which is referred to as the “Governing Documents Amendment.”

GDHL shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon the Governing Documents Amendment.

The Governing Documents Amendment will occur immediately prior to the Domestication.

The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences

In connection with the Domestication, the memorandum and articles of association of GDHL (as amended by the Governing Documents Amendment) (which are referred to as the “Existing Organizational Documents”) will be amended and restated by their deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of the proposed new certificate of incorporation, substantially in the form attached to this prospectus as Annex B, and the proposed new bylaws, substantially in the form attached to this prospectus as Annex C (which proposed certificate of incorporation and proposed bylaws are referred to as the “Proposed Organizational Documents,” and such amendment and restatement is referred to the “Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment”).

Subject to the approval of GDHL shareholders of the Domestication and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, GDH Delaware will adopt the Proposed Organizational Documents upon the effectiveness of the Domestication, and the Proposed Organizational Documents will be substantively identical to the governing documents of Pubco that will be in effect following the Reorganization Merger. The Proposed Organizational Documents will authorize the issuance of two classes of common stock of GDH Delaware prior to the Reorganization Merger and of Pubco following the Reorganization Merger: Class A common stock and Class B common stock. Each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (prior to the Reorganization Merger) and Pubco (following the Reorganization Merger) will entitle its holder to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. Shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (prior to the Reorganization Merger) and Pubco (following the Reorganization Merger) will not be entitled to economic interests.

If the Domestication and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment are approved by GDHL shareholders and effectuated then, following the Domestication, GDHL's affairs will no longer be governed by Existing Organizational Documents under the Cayman Islands Companies Act, but rather GDH Delaware's affairs will be governed by the Proposed Organizational Documents under the DGCL. The Proposed Organizational Documents will consist of a certificate of incorporation substantially in the form attached to this prospectus as Annex B (the "Proposed Charter") and bylaws substantially in the form attached to this prospectus as Annex C (the "Proposed Bylaws").

In the Reorganization Merger, the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco will be amended and restated to be substantively identical to the Proposed Organizational Documents (and the term "Proposed Organizational Documents" shall refer, following the Reorganization Merger, to the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco as so amended). As a result of and following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will succeed GDHL as the publicly traded company.

GDHL is currently an exempted company incorporated under the Cayman Islands Companies Act. (As Revised) The Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) differs in some material respects from laws generally applicable to United States corporations and their stockholders. In addition, the Existing Organizational Documents differ in certain material respects from the Proposed Organizational Documents. Set forth below is a summary chart outlining important similarities and differences in the corporate governance and shareholder rights associated with each of GDHL and GDH Delaware (and, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco) according to applicable law and/or the Existing Organizational Documents and the Proposed Organizational Documents. You should also carefully review the Proposed Organizational Documents attached to this prospectus as Annexes B and C, as well as the DGCL and corporate laws of the Cayman Islands, including the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised), to understand how these laws apply to GDHL, GDH Delaware and Pubco.

	Cayman Islands	Delaware
Stockholder/Shareholder Approval of Business Combinations	Mergers require a special resolution (i.e., 66$\frac{2}{3}$% in value of shareholders in attendance and voting at a shareholders' meeting), and any other authorization as may be specified in the relevant memorandum and articles of association. Parties holding certain security interests in the constituent companies must also consent. All mergers (other than parent/subsidiary mergers) require shareholder approval — no exception for smaller mergers. Where a bidder has acquired 90% or more of the shares in a Cayman Islands company, it can compel the acquisition of the shares of the remaining shareholders and thereby become the sole shareholder.	Mergers generally require approval of a majority of all outstanding shares. Certain business combinations involving "interested stockholders" (i.e., holders of 15% or more of voting shares) are prohibited within first three years of such person becoming an interested stockholder, unless certain conditions are met (including either (x) obtaining prior board approval or (y) if prior board approval was not obtained, then following the combination, obtaining board approval and the affirmative vote of at least 66$\frac{2}{3}$% of voting power of disinterested stockholders). Mergers in which less than 20% of the acquirer's stock is issued generally do not require acquirer stockholder approval. Mergers in which one corporation owns 90% or more of a second corporation may be completed without the vote of the second corporation's board of directors or stockholders.

	Cayman Islands	Delaware
	A Cayman Islands company may also be acquired through a “scheme of arrangement” sanctioned by a Cayman Islands court and approved by 75% in value of shareholders in attendance and voting at a shareholders’ meeting.	N/A
Stockholder/Shareholder Votes for Routine Matters	Under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised), routine corporate matters may be approved by an ordinary resolution (being a resolution passed by a simple majority of the shareholders as being entitled to do so). Certain specified amendments to the constitutional documents of a company require a special resolution to be passed (see threshold above).	Generally, approval of routine corporate matters that are put to a stockholder vote require the affirmative vote of the majority of shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter. Certain specified amendments to the Proposed Organizational Documents require an affirmative vote of at least 66 ² / ₃ % of the total voting power of the outstanding shares.
Regulatory Restrictions on Transfers	N/A	In order to comply with applicable money transmitter laws in the United States, the Proposed Organizational Documents provide that GDH Delaware’s (or, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco’s) board may take certain actions including (i) preventing the transfer of capital stock, (ii) redeeming capital stock at par or (iii) restricting the exercise of rights with respect to capital stock, in certain circumstances in which a stockholder would potentially hold more than 9.9% of the total issued and outstanding shares of GDH Delaware (or, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco) on a fully diluted basis.
Appraisal Rights	Minority shareholders that dissent from a merger are entitled to be paid the fair market value of their shares, which if necessary may ultimately be determined by the court.	With certain exceptions, generally, a stockholder of a publicly traded corporation does not have appraisal rights in connection with a merger. In the event appraisal rights are available in connection with a merger or consolidation, pursuant to the DGCL, stockholders who properly demand and perfect appraisal rights in connection with such merger or consolidation will have the right to receive payment of the fair value of their shares as determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery, plus interest, if any, on the amount determined to be the fair value, from

	Cayman Islands	Delaware
Inspection of Books and Records	Shareholders generally do not have any rights to inspect or obtain copies of the register of shareholders or other corporate records of a company (but do have a right to know who the directors of a company are and to receive a copy of the memorandum and articles of association of the company).	the effective time of the merger or consolidation through the date of payment of the judgment. Any stockholder may inspect the corporation's books and records for a proper purpose during the usual hours for business.
Stockholder/Shareholder Lawsuits	In the Cayman Islands, the decision to institute proceedings on behalf of a company is generally taken by the company's board of directors. A shareholder may be entitled to bring a derivative action on behalf of the company, but only in certain limited circumstances.	A stockholder may bring a derivative suit subject to procedural requirements.
Fiduciary Duties of Directors	A director owes fiduciary duties to a company, including to exercise loyalty, honesty and good faith to the company as a whole. In addition to fiduciary duties, directors owe a duty of care, diligence and skill. Such duties are owed to the company but may also be owed directly to creditors or shareholders in certain limited circumstances.	Directors must exercise a duty of care and duty of loyalty and good faith to a corporation and its stockholders. The Proposed Organizational Documents waive any corporate opportunity doctrine and similar claims against any non-employee directors (other than to the extent any corporate opportunity is offered to a non-employee director in his or her capacity as a director).
Indemnification of Directors and Officers	A Cayman Islands company generally may indemnify its directors or officers except with regard to actual fraud or willful default.	A corporation is generally permitted to indemnify its director and officers. The Proposed Bylaws provide for indemnification of executive officers and directors acting in good faith. GDH Delaware (or, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco) may also enter into a contractual indemnification agreement with each of its directors at the time of the Nasdaq listing, if successful.
Limited Liability of Directors	Liability of directors may be limited, except with regard to their actual fraud or willful default.	Liability of directors may be limited or eliminated, except with regard to breaches of duty of loyalty, intentional misconduct, unlawful repurchases or dividends or improper personal benefit.

	Cayman Islands	Delaware
		The Proposed Organizational Documents limit or eliminate the liability of a director to GDH Delaware (or, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco) or its stockholders to the extent permitted under Delaware law.
Forum Selection	N/A	The Proposed Organizational Documents provide that, unless GDH Delaware (or, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco) consents to a different forum, (i) certain specified actions and proceedings may only be brought before the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or another state or federal district court in the State of Delaware), and (ii) any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act, the Exchange Act or other federal securities laws for which there is exclusive federal or concurrent federal and state jurisdiction may only be brought before the federal district courts of the United States.

The Existing Organizational Documents, which govern GDHL's affairs under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) differ materially from the Proposed Organizational Documents, which will govern GDH Delaware's affairs under the DGCL. Accordingly, GDHL shareholders are being asked to approve four separate proposals with respect to certain material differences between the Existing Organizational Documents and the Proposed Organizational Documents, which are referred to as the "Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences." A summary of each of the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals is set forth below. These summaries are qualified in their entirety by reference to the complete text of the Proposed Organizational Documents.

	Existing Organizational Documents	Proposed Organizational Documents
Quorum for Shareholder Action — Organizational Documents Proposal A	The Existing Organizational Documents provide that two or more GDHL shareholders holding at least 25% in par value of the GDHL ordinary shares entitled to vote constitutes a quorum for a GDHL shareholder meeting.	The Proposed Organizational Documents provide that presence of a majority of the outstanding voting power of GDH Delaware at a GDH Delaware shareholder meeting constitutes a quorum for a GDH Delaware shareholder meeting, except where a separate vote by a class or series of classes of shares is required, the presence in person or by proxy of a majority of the voting power of all outstanding shares of stock of such class or series of classes, as applicable, constitutes quorum.

	Existing Organizational Documents	Proposed Organizational Documents
Removal of Directors — Organizational Documents Proposal B	The Existing Organizational Documents provide that any director may be removed by an affirmative vote of at least 66 2/3% of the total voting power of the outstanding GDHL ordinary shares.	The Proposed Organizational Documents provide that directors may be removed, with or without cause, by the majority vote of the total voting power of outstanding shares of GDH Delaware common stock, voting together as a single class.
Exclusive Forum — Organizational Documents Proposal C	The Existing Organizational Documents do not contain a provision adopting an exclusive forum for certain shareholder litigation.	The Proposed Organizational Documents provide that, unless GDH Delaware consents to a different forum, (i) certain specified actions and proceedings may only be brought before the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or another state or federal district court in the State of Delaware), and (ii) any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act may only be brought before the federal district courts of the United States.
Ownership Limitations — Organizational Documents Proposal D	The Existing Organizational Documents do not contain provisions relating to ownership limitations.	In order to comply with applicable money transmitter laws in the United States, the Proposed Organizational Documents provide that GDH Delaware’s board may take certain actions including (i) preventing the transfer of capital stock, (ii) redeeming capital stock at par or (iii) restricting the exercise of rights with respect to capital stock, in certain circumstances in which a stockholder would potentially hold more than 9.9% of the total issued and outstanding shares of GDH Delaware on a fully diluted basis.

GDHL shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences.

The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment will occur concurrently with the Domestication.

The Issuance of Class B Common Stock

Following the Domestication but immediately prior to the Reorganization Merger, subject to the approval of GDHL shareholders, GDH Delaware expects to issue a number of shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (which shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware will convert automatically and by operation of law on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class B common stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) to each existing limited partner of GDH LP (which is referred to as an “Existing LP”) holding Class B Units of GDH LP equal to the number of Class B Units of GDH LP held by each such Existing LP immediately following the Domestication (which issuance is referred to as the “Issuance of Class B Common Stock”).

The shares of Class B common stock of Pubco into which the shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware issued in the Issuance of Class B Common Stock will convert in the Reorganization Merger

will not represent any economic interest in GDH Delaware or Pubco, and will solely represent voting interests in Pubco (with each Existing LP continuing to hold their economic interest in GDH LP directly by virtue of their ownership of LP Units, into which the Class B Units of GDH LP will convert by operation of law upon consummation of the Concurrent Domestication of GDH LP). Each holder of a share of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (and, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco) will be entitled to one vote per share, and will vote together with holders of shares of Class A common stock on all matters submitted to a vote of holders of GDH Delaware (and, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco) common stock. See the section entitled “Description of Pubco Capital Stock.”

GDHL shareholders, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such vote under Multilateral Instrument 61-101 — Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transaction (which is referred to as “MI 61-101”), are being asked to consider and vote upon the Issuance of Class B Common Stock.

The Issuance of the Class B common stock of GDH Delaware to each Existing LP holding Class B Units of GDH LP is a “related party transaction” for the purposes of MI 61-101. The issuance of such stock must be approved by a resolution passed by simple majority, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such under MI 61-101. The Issuance of Class B Common Stock will occur immediately following the Domestication.

The Reorganization Merger

Among other transactions, following the Reorganization, GDH Delaware will merge with and into Pubco, an entity solely for the purpose of consummating the transactions described in this registration statement and that does not have any assets or operations, with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity, which merger is referred to as the “Reorganization Merger.” In the Reorganization Merger, each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of GDH Delaware outstanding as of immediately prior to the Reorganization Merger will convert, automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into one share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Pubco, respectively. Additionally, in the Reorganization Merger, the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco will be amended and restated to be substantively identical to the Proposed Organizational Documents (and the term “Proposed Organizational Documents” shall refer, following the Reorganization Merger, to the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco as so amended). Following the Reorganization Merger, each share of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Pubco will entitle its holder to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of Pubco stockholders. Shares of Class B common stock of Pubco will not have any rights to receive dividends or distributions on liquidation of Pubco (beyond their par value).

As a result of and following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, as described in this prospectus, Pubco will succeed GDHL as the publicly traded company in which existing holders of GDHL ordinary shares will own their interests, and all securities being registered pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part will be issued by Pubco as the continuing entity following such transactions.

Following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will be a holding company. All of our activities are, and will following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger be, conducted through GDH LP and its subsidiaries, and Pubco’s principal assets following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger will be its direct ownership of (i) certain limited partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in our business, and (ii) all of the general partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to control our business. Immediately following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, (i) Pubco will be the sole general partner of GDH LP and thereby will control all actions of GDH LP, and (ii) entities controlled by Michael Novogratz will own and control approximately 59.9% of Pubco’s voting securities and ultimately effectively control our business.

Assuming the Reorganization is approved by GDHL shareholders, the Reorganization Merger is not required to be, and will not be, submitted to a vote of GDHL or GDH Delaware shareholders.

Pursuant to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, Pubco is registering shares of Pubco Class A common stock issuable to GDHL shareholders upon completion of the

Domestication (in which GDHL shareholders' ordinary shares of GDHL will automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware) and the Reorganization Merger (in which each share of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware will further convert, automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into one share of Class A common stock of Pubco).

The Reorganization Merger is expected to occur on the day after the Domestication.

Domestication of GDH LP and Amendment of GDH LP's Limited Partnership Agreement

Concurrently with the Domestication, GDH LP also expects to deregister under the Cayman Islands Exempted Limited Partnerships Act (As Revised) and domesticate under Section 15-901 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Partnership Act, pursuant to which domestication the jurisdiction of formation for GDH LP will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware (which is referred to as the "Concurrent Domestication of GDH LP").

Upon the completion of the Concurrent Domestication of GDH LP, GDH LP will enter into the Amended LP Agreement, pursuant to which all of GDH LP's Class A Units and Class B Units will be reclassified into a single class of units of GDH LP ("LP Units"). Under the Amended LP Agreement, holders of LP Units (other than us and our wholly-owned subsidiaries), including the Existing LPs, will have the right, from and after the completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger (subject to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement), to require GDH LP to redeem all or a portion of their LP Units for, at our election, newly issued shares of Class A common stock of Pubco on a one-for-one basis or a cash payment equal to the volume-weighted average market price of one share of Class A common stock of Pubco for each LP Unit redeemed (subject to customary adjustments, including for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications) in accordance with the terms of the Amended LP Agreement. Additionally, in the event of a redemption request from a holder of LP Units, we may, at our option, effect a direct exchange of cash or Class A common stock of Pubco for LP Units in lieu of such a redemption. A corresponding number of shares of Class B common stock of Pubco will be cancelled on a one-for-one basis if we, following a redemption request from a holder of LP Units, redeem or exchange LP Units of such holder pursuant to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions — Amended and restated GDH LP agreement." Except for transfers to us or to certain permitted transferees pursuant to the Amended LP Agreement, the LP Units and shares of Class B common stock may not be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of.

Tax Receivable Agreement

GDHL is currently party to a tax receivable agreement with the TRA Parties and, in connection with the Reorganization, Pubco will enter into the Tax Receivable Agreement with the TRA Parties that provides for the payment by us to the TRA Parties of 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax or franchise tax that Pubco actually realizes as a result (i) of any increase in tax basis in GDH LP's assets resulting from redemptions or exchanges by those holders of LP 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. Pubco will be required to make similar payments to GDH LP limited partners who previously exchanged their partnership interests in GDH LP for GDHL ordinary shares. We will retain the benefit of the remaining 15% of these tax savings.

Nasdaq Listing

GDHL's ordinary shares are currently listed on the TSX. In connection with the Reorganization, we have applied to have Pubco's Class A common stock approved for listing on the Nasdaq, either concurrently with or subsequent to consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. For a period of time following the consummation of the Reorganization, and immediately following our intended listing on the Nasdaq, we will remain listed on the TSX. Pubco ultimately may choose to delist its shares from the TSX in the future, which would not require further shareholder approval under TSX rules provided an acceptable alternative market exists for Pubco's Class A common stock. There can be no assurance as to whether such listing and/or delisting will occur on the terms described herein or at all.

The Special Committee and Canadian Securities Law Matters

GDHL is a reporting issuer in all provinces and territories of Canada and accordingly is subject to requirements of the securities legislation and regulations thereunder of each province and territory of Canada and the rules, instruments, policies and orders of each Securities Regulator made thereunder (which are referred to collectively as “Canadian Securities Laws”), including MI 61-101, which regulates transactions that raise the potential for conflicts of interest. MI 61-101 regulates certain types of transactions to ensure fair treatment of security holders when, in relation to a transaction, there are persons in a position that could cause them to have an actual or reasonably perceived conflict of interest or informational advantage over other security holders.

Pursuant to MI 61-101, if a transaction meets the definition of a “related party transaction” then some of the following may be required: (i) enhanced disclosure in documents sent to security holders, (ii) the approval of security holders excluding, among others, “interested parties” (as defined in MI 61-101), (iii) a formal valuation of the equity securities being acquired, prepared by an independent and qualified valuator, and (iv) an independent committee of the directors of the reporting issuer to carry out specified responsibilities. The security holder protections provided by MI 61-101 go substantially beyond the requirements of corporate law. The issuance by GDH Delaware (and, in the Reorganization Merger, Pubco) of shares of Class B common stock to our Founder, the directors and senior officers of GDHL and the managers of and senior officers of GDH GP who hold Class B Units of GDH LP is a “related party transaction” pursuant to MI 61-101. The Reorganization Merger is not a “business combination” pursuant to MI 61-101.

GDHL’s board of directors formed the Special Committee to consider the Reorganization. The Special Committee retained independent counsel, Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP (which is referred to as “Fasken”), Jenner & Block LLP (which is referred to as “Jenner”) and an independent financial advisor, Echelon Wealth Partners (which has subsequently changed its name to Ventum Financial Corp. and is referred to as “Ventum”). In consultation with these advisors, GDHL’s board of directors, upon the recommendation of the Special Committee, determined that the fair market value of the subject matter of the transaction and the consideration for the transaction is not readily determinable as there is no market to determine the fair market value of the voting rights exchanged in the proposed Reorganization. Notwithstanding this determination, GDHL’s board of directors, acting in good faith and based on the recommendation of the Special Committee with the input from its independent financial and legal advisors, concluded that neither the fair market value of the subject matter of the transaction nor the consideration for the transaction exceeds 25% of the market capitalization of GDHL. The subject matter of the related party transaction is the transfer of control of the general partnership interests of GDH LP from GDH GP and, indirectly, GGI (a company controlled by our Founder) to GDH Delaware (and ultimately to Pubco following the Reorganization Merger). GDH LP is the operating entity of GDHL and, currently, GDHL has a minority noncontrolling interest in GDH LP. The consideration for the Founder ultimately transferring control of the general partnership interests of GDH LP from GDH GP to Pubco is the issuance of Class B common stock of Pubco (with no economic interest) that gives our Founder (i) the same control over Pubco that he would have upon conversion of his existing Class B Units of GDH LP into ordinary shares of GDH LP and (ii) the same control over GDH LP he has now but through Pubco rather than through GDH GP. There are no economic rights associated with the Class B common stock that are to be issued to our Founder. Under our current structure, our Founder has no control over GDHL but has complete control over GDH LP. Following the Reorganization, our Founder will have control over Pubco with no direct control over GDH LP. Our Founder will have a right to nominate one director to Pubco following the Reorganization. Prior to the Reorganization, our Founder currently has a right to be nominated for election as a director at each annual general meeting of GDHL’s shareholders. The Special Committee considered the Reorganization extensively and the effect of the transfer of control of the operating business to the public entity (i.e. the transfer of GDH GP to Pubco) and received advice from both independent legal counsel and its financial advisors on the impact of the Reorganization on the interests of the Pubco shareholders. The Special Committee, after receiving advice from its advisors, is of the view that the risk exposure of the current shareholders of GDHL as a result of the Reorganization Merger is not adversely impacted in any material manner and any risk exposure is mitigated significantly given that Pubco will now have complete control over the GDH LP subject to the protections and requirements under Delaware law. In addition, the economic

exposure to the current shareholders of GDHL upon becoming shareholders of Pubco, is the same both prior and after the Reorganization as the assets of GDHL are limited to limited partnership units of GDH LP.

The Reorganization does not involve a purchase of securities to effect a change of control. The transaction is simply a reorganization of the corporate and capital structure that effects a transfer of control from a subsidiary operating entity level to a parent holding company level but does not involve a transfer of any economic or other rights of the parties. There is no recognized (non-arbitrary) manner or market by which to value the fair market value of the voting control of a holding company that is separate and apart from its economic value or the fair market value of voting control of an operating entity, which is being exchanged for voting control of the holding company. The financial advisor for the Special Committee considered in detail the value of the subject matter and the consideration to be received as part of the Reorganization. Although there were no precedent transactions directly on point to this transaction and no market whereby the value of standalone voting rights could be determined, the most analogous transactions (although not perfectly analogous) that could provide some insight as to the “potential” value of standalone voting rights involving a collapse of a multiple voting/dual class structure that result in the elimination of the controlling voting rights of such shares but maintains the existing economic rights of the shareholders. Given that the shareholders’ economic rights in these precedent transactions were not compromised (other than by dilution in favor of the multiple voting shareholder) and only the “voting rights” were being eliminated, one basis to consider the value for such “voting rights” was the premium paid in those transactions, with the premium being calculated as the percentage of share ownership issued to the multiple voting shareholder in excess of its current economic ownership (resulting in dilution to the other class of shareholders). In the recent precedent transactions in the Canadian public markets whereby multiple voting/dual class structures were eliminated that included premiums paid to the multiple voting shareholder, premiums ranged from 0.8% to 11.4%, representing even at the anomalous upper extreme far less than 25% of the market capitalization of the target company under section 5.5 of MI 61-101.

GDHL’s board of directors and the Special Committee determined the market capitalization of GDHL pursuant to subsection (a) of its definition under section 1 of MI 61-101 (as a published market exists). Reliance was not placed on any exemptive relief to include the equity value of GDH LP as is the case in typical REIT related party transactions. GDHL’s board of directors did not obtain a third-party valuation or fairness opinion in connection with its determination to approve the Reorganization. GDHL’s officers and directors have substantial experience in evaluating the operating and financial merits of companies from a wide range of industries and concluded that their experience and backgrounds, together with the experience and expertise of GDHL’s advisors, enabled them to make the necessary analyses and determinations regarding the Reorganization.

As a result, GDHL is exempt from the requirements to obtain a formal valuation and obtain “majority of the minority” approval under Sections 5.5(a)(i) and 5.7(a) of MI 61-101. See the section entitled “The Proposed Transactions — The Reorganization — GDHL’s Background to and Reasons for the Reorganization.”

Minority Approval of GDHL’s Shareholders

Notwithstanding that no “majority of the minority” approval is required under MI 61-101, the Special Committee and GDHL’s board of directors determined to also seek such approval from GDHL’s shareholders.

As a result, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes attached to GDHL ordinary shares held by GDHL shareholders present in person or virtually or represented by proxy at the Meeting, excluding for this purpose votes attached to GDHL ordinary shares held by (i) GDHL, (ii) “interested parties,” (iii) any “related party” of an “interested party” and (iv) any person that is a “joint actor” (as such terms are defined in MI 61-101) with the foregoing.

To the knowledge of the directors and senior officers of GDHL after reasonable inquiry, as of December 31, 2024, the GDHL shareholders whose votes are required to be excluded for purposes of “minority approval” in accordance with MI 61-101, as described above, beneficially owned, or exercised control or direction over, an aggregate of 1,904,582 GDHL ordinary shares representing approximately an aggregate of 1.5% of the outstanding GDHL ordinary shares.

Details of such holdings are as follows:

Name	Relationship with GDHL	Number of GDHL Ordinary Shares	% Voting Participation
Michael Novogratz ⁽¹⁾	Interested Party	522,945	0.4%
Christopher Ferraro	Interested Party	659,256	0.5%
Steve Kurz	Interested Party	336,802	0.3%
Andrew Siegel	Interested Party	349,722	0.3%
Michael Ashe	Interested Party	35,807	—%
Kim Pillemer ⁽²⁾	Interested Party	—	—%

Notes:

- (1) Michael Novogratz is the beneficial owner of the securities through Galaxy Group Investments LLC, Novofam Macro LLC and family trusts controlled by Michael Novogratz.
- (2) Kim Pillemer ceased to be an officer of GDHL on May 6, 2022.

GDHL's Background to and Reasons for the Reorganization

Background

While the Reorganization is intended to normalize GDHL's corporate and capital structure and align all stakeholders' interests at the Pubco level, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock is a "related party transaction" pursuant to MI 61-101. GDHL's board of directors (which is referred to as the "Board") formed the Special Committee of independent directors, comprised of all the directors of GDHL, other than Michael Novogratz (who is referred to as the "Founder" or "Michael Novogratz"), Damien Vanderwilt, Michael Daffey, Richard Tavofo and Jane Dietze (who was not a director of GDHL when the Special Committee was formed), to consider the Reorganization. The Special Committee retained independent counsel, Fasken and Jenner, and an independent financial advisor, Venum. The Special Committee met formally in person and by telephone six times from March 12, 2021 until the announcement of the Reorganization and then once more prior to the mailing of the Management Circular. In addition, members of the Special Committee engaged in discussions with each other and with representatives of Citigroup Inc. (which is referred to as "Citi"), Venum, Jenner and Fasken on numerous other occasions. The following is a summary of the material events, meetings, negotiations and discussions leading up to the public announcement of the Reorganization on May 5, 2021 and thereafter.

The Board from time to time evaluates business alternatives and strategic opportunities available to GDHL as part of its ongoing review and oversight of GDHL's business, with a view to the best interests of GDHL. As part of this process, the Board has, from time to time, considered a variety of strategic alternatives available to GDHL, including redomiciling GDHL to the United States and normalizing its corporate structure.

In February 2021, management of GDHL began to consider alternatives to achieve a normalized capital structure and to redomicile GDHL from the Cayman Islands to the United States. On February 8, 2021, management of GDHL met with Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP (which is referred to as "Blakes"), Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP (which is referred to as "Davis Polk") and Maples Group (which is referred to as "Maples") to discuss structuring and preliminary considerations for (i) a redomiciling of GDHL from the Cayman Islands to Delaware; (ii) a reorganization of GDHL and GDH LP that would include the holders of Class B Units of GDH LP receiving a new class of common stock of GDH Delaware and (iii) a listing of the shares of Pubco on the Nasdaq.

From February 8, 2021 through February 16, 2021, Davis Polk, Blakes, Maples worked on evaluating the feasibility of the Reorganization.

On February 16, 2021, the Board held a meeting where it discussed the potential acquisition of BitGo. At this meeting, management of GDHL presented on the potential redomiciliation of GDHL from the Cayman Islands to the United States.

From February 16, 2021 through February 26, 2021, Davis Polk, Blakes, Maples continued to work on evaluating the feasibility of the Reorganization.

The Board held a meeting on February 26, 2021. Management of GDHL presented to the Board on the possibility of undertaking the Reorganization. Representatives of Davis Polk and Blakes attended the meeting. Management of GDHL explained to the Board that they were considering a possible Reorganization, which would allow GDHL to redomicile to the State of Delaware, simplify and normalize its capital structure, pursue a U.S. listing and facilitate potential acquisitions. Counsel advised the Board of the duties and responsibilities of the directors in the context of the Reorganization under corporate law. Davis Polk outlined alternatives available to the Board, including continuing GDHL's current structure (i.e., the status quo). Blakes advised that the possible Reorganization involved restructuring the Class B Units of GDH LP and that Michael Novogratz, a director and the Chief Executive Officer of GDHL, and certain other officers of GDHL are holders of Class B Units of GDH LP and, as a result, portions of the Reorganization would constitute a related party transaction for the purposes of MI 61-101. The Board discussed matters of independence, including possible Special Committee membership considerations in that regard. The Board discussed these alternatives and unanimously agreed that management should continue to pursue the possible Reorganization. The Board agreed to establish the Special Committee, consisting of Bill Koutsouras (Chair), Nereida Flannery, Theagenis Iliadis and Dominic Docherty to: (i) review the proposal made to effect the Reorganization, (ii) evaluate the Reorganization and any other alternatives available to GDHL which may be in the best interests of GDHL, including maintenance of the status quo (each such alternative, a "Potential Alternative"), (iii) oversee any related negotiations, and (iv) make recommendations to the Board respecting the Reorganization or a Potential Alternative. The Special Committee was also given the power to engage independent legal counsel and retain financial and other professional advisors. We note that Nereida Flannery and Theagenis Iliadis did not stand for re-election to the Board of Directors in 2023 and therefore no longer serve on the Special Committee.

From February 26, 2021 through March 12, 2021 management of GDHL, Davis Polk and Blakes continued background work related to the structuring of the possible Reorganization. Management of GDHL kept the Chair of the Special Committee apprised of the work.

The Special Committee held a meeting on March 12, 2021, with representatives of Blakes and Davis Polk in attendance. The Special Committee and those in attendance discussed, among other things, the development of the Special Committee's mandate, considerations under MI 61-101, and whether to retain independent legal counsel and financial advisor(s) and/or valuator(s). The Special Committee determined that it wished to retain independent counsel and agreed to further consider the foregoing matters further with such counsel. The Special Committee then discussed whether it should request compensation for their service. The Chair of the Special Committee proposed that, at this time and consistent with other committee service, the Special Committee not receive any additional compensation. He added that if the time commitment associated with the Special Committee were to materially increase then they could reconsider this matter. The other members of the Special Committee agreed with the Chair's proposal.

On March 16, 2021, the Special Committee met and determined to retain Fasken as independent legal counsel.

On March 18, 2021, the Special Committee met with Fasken to discuss the mandate of the Special Committee and review the duties and responsibilities of the members. Fasken outlined the requirements for a "related party transaction" and the process required under MI 61-101 and the steps to the proposed Reorganization were reviewed. Fasken worked with the Chair of the Special Committee to create a list of financial advisors for the Special Committee to consider retaining.

The Chair of the Special Committee and Fasken interviewed a number of prospective financial advisors. On April 18, 2021 the Special Committee retained Ventum as financial advisor in connection with the Reorganization, following confirmation that Ventum qualified as independent.

During March 2021 and early April 2021, management of GDHL and Davis Polk and Blakes continued background work related to the structuring of the possible Reorganization. Management of GDHL kept the Chair of the Special Committee apprised of their work and Blakes and Fasken had numerous communications regarding such work. During these calls, it was indicated that management of GDHL was considering the possibility of including a "staggered board" as part of the new governance of Pubco.

On April 9, 2021, the Special Committee met with Fasken to discuss the progress of the Reorganization, draft documentation, key terms of the Reorganization, tax consequences of the possible Reorganization and the possibility of including a staggered board as part of the new governance of Pubco.

On April 14, 2021, the Chair of the Special Committee and Fasken met with Davis Polk and Blakes to discuss, among other matters, the proposed structuring of the possible Reorganization, timing, certain diligence issues, regulatory matters (including TSX rules and approvals), and additional information requested by the Special Committee.

On April 15, 2021, the Special Committee met with Fasken to discuss the progress of the structuring of the possible Reorganization and the additional information the Special Committee required for their deliberations.

Between April 15, 2021 and April 22, 2021, Fasken engaged in discussions with Blakes and Davis Polk in respect of additional information and questions posed by the Special Committee which included review and discussion of the current structure of GDHL and GDH LP and share capital matters, the proposed share terms and governing documents of Pubco following the Reorganization, consents and approvals that may be required, direct and indirect costs of the Reorganization, accounting treatment of the Reorganization, current and proposed governing documents (including proposed shareholder protections following the Reorganization), tax matters and regulatory issues. On April 21, 2021, the Special Committee retained Jenner, as its independent United States counsel, to assist with the review, assessment and comparison of the various governance and shareholder protections under Delaware law.

On April 22, 2021, the Special Committee met and received a presentation from management of GDHL, together with Citi, which is a general financial advisor to GDHL, summarizing the anticipated implications of the Reorganization for Shareholders and other considerations that were mitigating factors, including those described below under the heading “Information and Factors Considered by the Special Committee”. After management of GDHL and Citi left the meeting, the Special Committee discussed these matters with its independent advisors.

From April 22, 2021 to April 27, 2021, management of GDHL engaged in discussions with the Chair of the Special Committee in order to keep the Special Committee updated with timing and process.

On April 27, 2021, the Special Committee met to discuss the Reorganization and whether the Special Committee would recommend the Board approve the Reorganization, subject to certain conditions and requirements. The Special Committee discussed at length the advice of its independent financial and legal advisors, the review and finding of the existing constating documents of GDHL and GDH LP and the structure under the proposed Reorganization, the general tax implications, the benefits and disadvantages to the Minority Shareholders and considered the increased litigation and insurance costs of a United States domiciled company. The Special Committee considered Potential Alternatives, including maintaining the status quo, collapsing the current operating subsidiary held by a public holding company structure through the conversion of GDH LP units into Ordinary Shares and a reorganization without a redomiciliation to Delaware.

On April 29, 2021, counsel at Fasken contacted counsel at Blakes and advised that the Special Committee would require the following if it were to support the proposed Reorganization:

1. GDHL will seek “majority of the minority” approval of the Reorganization in accordance with MI 61-101, notwithstanding that no such approval is required under MI 61-101.
2. GDHL will not be relying on the “control company exemptions” under the rules of Nasdaq at the time of the Reorganization and, if it does in the future intend to rely on these exemptions, such decision will be made by the independent directors.
3. There will not be a staggered board implemented as part of the Reorganization.
4. The management information circular to be prepared in connection with seeking Shareholder approval of the Reorganization will provide disclosure to Shareholders to make a fully informed decision regarding the Reorganization and will comply with the applicable requirements of MI 61-101; and

5. The documents (including the management information circular) implementing the Reorganization will be reviewed and negotiated under the supervision of the Special Committee.

On May 2, 2021, the Board met to discuss the Reorganization and the Special Committee delivered its recommendations to the Board. The Chair of the Special Committee noted that the mandate and purpose of the Special Committee was to evaluate the proposed Reorganization and act as a procedural safeguard to ensure that key decisions are made by directors whose judgment is, and is perceived to be, free of conflicts. He shared with the Board the Special Committee's process, including, among other things, holding six meetings, hiring independent counsel and an independent financial advisor and reviewing the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed Reorganization to the Minority Shareholders and to GDHL. The Chair of the Special Committee noted that, in addition to considering the terms of the proposed Reorganization, the Special Committee considered whether the fair market value of the securities to be issued to interested parties (as defined in MI 61-101) and the consideration to be received by GDHL is not readily determinable, and in such case whether such fair market value is less than 25% of the market capitalization of GDHL, both of which are important determinations relating to whether GDHL must obtain a formal valuation under certain Canadian Securities Law requirements. The Chair of the Special Committee outlined the framework that the independent financial advisor prepared for the Special Committee to assist it in making these determinations. The Chair of the Special Committee advised that the Special Committee, after taking into account legal and financial advice, had determined that GDHL may rely upon an exemption from the valuation requirements for the Reorganization as the fair market value of the securities to be issued to interested parties and the consideration to be received by GDHL is: (i) not readily determinable, and (ii) the Special Committee acting in good faith has determined that each such fair market value is less than 25% of the market capitalization of GDHL. The Chair of the Special Committee then conveyed the Special Committee's recommendations to the Board that the proposed Reorganization is (i) fair to the Minority Shareholders and (ii) in the best interest of GDHL, and that the Board should approve the proposed Reorganization. He also noted that the recommendation is based on the conditions communicated on April 29, 2021.

Following receipt of the recommendations of the Special Committee, Michael Novogratz declared an interest in the proposed resolutions of the Board in respect of the Reorganization and abstained from the vote. Based on the unanimous recommendations of the Special Committee and after full discussion and deliberation and after review of the terms and conditions of the Reorganization:

1. The Board determined that the steps of Reorganization are in the best interests of GDHL and fair to Shareholders (other than the Excluded Shareholders).
2. The Board, acting in good faith, determined that the fair market value of each of (i) the shares of GDH Delaware Class B common stock to be issued to Michael Novogratz and other current senior officers of GDHL (which shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware will convert automatically and by operation of law on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class B common stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) and (ii) the consideration to be received by GDHL (being the transfer of all of the general partnership interests of GDH LP) are not readily determinable but in any event are less than 25% of GDHL's market capitalization (calculated in accordance with MI 61-101), and, as a result, GDHL is exempt from the requirements to obtain a formal valuation and obtain "majority of the minority" approval under Sections 5.5(a)(i) and 5.7(a) of MI 61-101.
3. The Board approved the Reorganization, subject to final resolution of the outstanding matters identified to the Board by management of GDHL, as determined by management of GDHL following review and approval by the Special Committee, and declared it advisable that GDHL proceed with the Reorganization.
4. The Board (i) directed that the Reorganization be submitted for consideration by Shareholders at the Meeting, called for the purpose of considering the Reorganization and (ii) recommended that Shareholders (excluding the Excluded Shareholders) vote in favor of the Reorganization.

The potential acquisition of BitGo was also discussed and approved at the May 2, 2021 Board meeting. The completion of the Reorganization was never conditioned on the completion of the potential acquisition of BitGo, although completing the acquisition of the BitGo would have been conditioned on the Reorganization being completed. The Board noted that this was one of the advantages of the Reorganization:

the Reorganization, including the Domestication, would ultimately make Pubco's shares attractive as consideration in acquisitions.

On May 5, 2021, immediately following final resolution of the outstanding matters by management of GDHL and review and approval by the Special Committee, the Reorganization was announced.

On March 30, 2022, GDHL and BitGo entered into an amendment and restatement of the original acquisition agreement with respect to the potential acquisition of BitGo entered into on May 5, 2021. This amendment and restatement, among other things, evidenced an extension to December 31, 2022 of the "end date" after which either GDHL or BitGo can terminate such acquisition agreement if the potential acquisition of BitGo contemplated thereby was not completed by such date. This "end date" was, under the terms of such amended and restated acquisition agreement, automatically further extended until March 31, 2023 as a result of BitGo not delivering to GDHL a compliant copy of BitGo's 2021 audited financial statements by April 30, 2022 in accordance with the terms of the acquisition agreement. The amended and restated acquisition agreement also provided GDHL with the right to terminate the acquisition agreement if BitGo did not deliver such financial statements to GDHL by July 31, 2022.

On August 15, 2022, GDHL announced that it had terminated the acquisition agreement with BitGo in accordance with its terms, but still intended to complete the Reorganization, including the Domestication.

During September 2022 and early October 2022, management of GDHL and its external advisors considered the structure of the Reorganization in light of the termination of the potential acquisition of BitGo and proposed certain changes to reduce the complexity of the Reorganization and simplify the legal structure of Pubco.

Between October 3, 2022 and October 8, 2022, Fasken engaged in discussions with Blakes and Davis Polk in respect of the changes to the structure of the Reorganization.

On October 12, 2022, the Special Committee met with its legal and financial advisors in attendance to discuss the changes to the structure to the Reorganization. The Special Committee concluded that the changes to the structure did not affect their analysis of the transactions or alter their previous recommendation to the Board.

Work on the Reorganization continued and by June 2024, management of GDHL through various engagements with the SEC and other regulators had determined to move forward with the Reorganization. The Special Committee was reengaged, which is comprised now of Bill Koutsouras (Chair) and Dominic Docherty as Nereida Flannery and Theagenis Iliadis did not stand for re-election to the Board of Directors in 2023. As the Reorganization's structure was substantially consistent with the prior work completed by the Special Committee, it was deemed to be more efficient and expedient for the existing members of the Special Committee to continue their analysis and interactions with their independent advisors in order to provide a recommendation to the Board.

The Special Committee met on July 23, 2024 to consider and determine what was required to refresh its review and analysis of the Reorganization. The Special Committee engaged with its independent advisors to provide instructions for them to review the Reorganization given the passage of time and provide advice to the Special Committee.

The Special Committee met on August 22, 2024 to discuss the Reorganization with its independent advisors. The Special Committee's preliminary conclusion was that the passage of time and market changes did not affect their analysis of the Reorganization or alter their previous recommendation to the Board.

On September 4, 2024, the Special Committee and its independent advisors attended a GDHL management presentation on the Reorganization and had a dialogue with management and their advisors on the presentation and the proposed Reorganization.

The Special Committee met on January 24, 2025, received updated presentations from its legal and financial advisors, and reaffirmed its recommendation to the Board that the Reorganization is in the best interests of GDHL and is fair to Minority Shareholders.

On January 24, 2025 the Board met to discuss the Reorganization, and the Special Committee delivered its reaffirmed recommendations to the Board. Following the receipt of the re-affirmed recommendations of the Special Committee, Mr. Novogratz declared an interest in the proposed resolutions of the Board in respect of the Reorganization and abstained from the vote. Based on the unanimous recommendations of the Special Committee, after full discussion and deliberation, and after review of the terms and conditions of the Reorganization, the Board ratified, confirmed and approved the determinations, approval, direction and recommendation previously made on May 2, 2021, specifically that:

1. The steps of the Reorganization are in the best interests of GDHL and fair to Shareholders (other than the Excluded Shareholders).
2. The fair market value of each of (i) GDH Delaware Class B Common Stock to be issued to Mr. Novogratz and other current senior officers of GDHL (which shares of Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware will convert automatically and by operation of law on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class B Common Stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) and (ii) the consideration to be received by GDHL (being the transfer of all of the general partnership interests of GDH LP) are not readily determinable but in any event are less than 25% of GDHL's market capitalization (calculated in accordance with MI 61-101), and, as a result, GDHL is exempt from the requirements to obtain a formal valuation and obtain "majority of the minority" approval under Sections 5.5(a)(i) and 5.7(a) of MI 61-101.
3. The Reorganization is approved subject to final resolution of the outstanding matters identified to the Board by management of GDHL, as determined by management of GDHL following review and approval by the Special Committee, and it is advisable that GDHL proceed with the Reorganization.
4. The Reorganization be submitted for consideration by Shareholders at the Meeting, called for the purpose of considering the Reorganization and (ii) the Board recommends that Shareholders (excluding the Excluded Shareholders) vote in favor of the Reorganization.

Information and Factors Considered by the Special Committee

In determining that the Reorganization is in the best interests of GDHL and fair to Minority Shareholders, and in making its recommendations to Board, the Special Committee undertook a thorough review of, and carefully considered, the terms of the Reorganization, received the advice of Venum and Fasken and considered a number of factors. In view of the variety of factors and the amount of information considered in connection with the Special Committee's evaluation of the Reorganization, the Special Committee did not find it practicable to, and did not, quantify or otherwise attempt to assign any relative weight to each of the specific factors considered in reaching its determination and recommendation. The Special Committee's determination and recommendation is based upon the totality of the information presented and considered by it. The determination and recommendation of the Special Committee were made after consideration of the factors noted herein, other factors and in light of the Special Committee's knowledge of the business, financial condition and prospects of GDHL and considering the advice of the Special Committee's financial, legal and other advisors. Individual members of the Special Committee may have assigned different weights to different factors. The factors considered include the following:

1. *Enhanced shareholder value* — The Reorganization will provide increased liquidity through access to U.S. capital markets, which are the deepest, most dynamic and most liquid in the world and will improve flexibility for future equity and debt capital market needs. The Reorganization reduces complexity and restrictions arising from not being a U.S. registrant and from uncertainties around its future status as a "foreign private issuer." It also allows greater access to and ability to communicate directly with its U.S. retail shareholder base. While GDHL has taken significant efforts to not direct any selling efforts to U.S. investors that are not qualified, nonetheless there is a sizable U.S. shareholder base, many of whom it cannot currently engage with due to regulatory restrictions. Redomiciling to the United States will eliminate restrictions on U.S. shareholder engagement. Galaxy will be able to share its mission broadly to enhance shareholder value.

2. *Normalized corporate structure* — The Reorganization is shareholder friendly because it moves all voting rights to the publicly traded company into an “Up-C Structure” frequently used in the United States and well-understood by the market. The Reorganization is also expected to permit full consolidation vs. passive equity investment for the Pubco and GDH LP financial statement and for U.S. Investment Company Act purposes. As a result, financial reporting should be easier for the internal finance team to produce and for investors and equity analysts to understand.
3. *Normalized capital structure* — The Reorganization removes restrictions on U.S. shareholder ownership by eliminating the certification and adjustment process currently in place (as described under the heading “Voting Shares and Principal Holders Thereof”), thereby opening significant possibilities for financing opportunities. Following the Reorganization, Pubco equity can be issued to U.S. residents with tax deferred treatment which may create additional opportunities for acquisitions and allows management to compensate all employees directly in equity.
4. *Aligns all stakeholders’ interests, including shareholders, employees, and clients* — All ultimate holders of Pubco common stock will vote together at the Pubco level following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. In addition, since GGI, an entity beneficially owned by our Founder, will indirectly transfer the general partnership interests of GDH LP to Pubco, GDH LP will be controlled by Pubco, unlike under the current structure of GDHL where the general partnership interests of GDH LP are wholly-owned by GDH GP and, indirectly, GGI. There is no expected impact on creditors from the Reorganization.
5. *Headquarters* — The Reorganization also aligns principal trading market, governing jurisdiction and governance structure to Galaxy’s established U.S. headquarters. It also permits the primarily U.S. executives to engage actively with established U.S. relationships for business and financing opportunities.
6. *Prominence, predictability, and flexibility of Delaware law* — For many years, the State of Delaware has followed a policy of encouraging incorporation in its state and, in furtherance of that policy, has been a leader in adopting, construing, and implementing comprehensive, flexible corporate laws responsive to the legal and business needs of corporations organized under its laws. Many corporations have chosen the State of Delaware initially as a state of incorporation or have subsequently changed their corporate domicile to the State of Delaware. Because of the State of Delaware’s prominence as the state of incorporation for many major corporations, both the legislature and courts in the State of Delaware have demonstrated the ability and a willingness to act quickly and effectively to meet changing business needs. The DGCL is frequently revised and updated to accommodate changing legal and business needs and is more comprehensive, widely used and interpreted than other state corporate laws. This favorable corporate and regulatory environment is attractive to businesses such as ours.
7. *Well-established principles of corporate governance* — There is substantial judicial precedent in the Delaware courts as to the legal principles applicable to measures that may be taken by a corporation and to the conduct of a corporation’s board of directors, such as under the business judgment rule and other standards. Because the judicial system is based largely on legal precedents, the abundance of Delaware case law provides clarity and predictability to many areas of corporate law. Such clarity would be advantageous to Galaxy, its directors and management to make corporate decisions and take corporate actions with greater assurance as to the validity and consequences of those decisions and actions. Further, investors and securities professionals are generally more familiar with Delaware corporations, and the laws governing such corporations, increasing their level of comfort with Delaware corporations relative to other jurisdictions. The Delaware courts have developed considerable expertise in dealing with corporate issues, and a substantial body of case law has developed construing Delaware law and establishing public policies with respect to corporate legal affairs. Moreover, Delaware’s vast body of law on the fiduciary duties of directors provides appropriate protection for Galaxy stockholders from possible abuses by directors and officers. It is anticipated that the DGCL will continue to be interpreted and explained in a number of significant court decisions that may provide greater predictability with respect to corporate legal affairs.

8. *Increased ability to attract and retain qualified directors* — Redomiciliation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware is attractive to directors, officers and GDHL shareholders alike. Pubco's jurisdiction of incorporation being in the State of Delaware may make it more attractive to future candidates for the board of directors, because many such candidates are already familiar with Delaware corporate law from their past business experience. Candidates' familiarity and comfort with Delaware law — especially those relating to director indemnification — draw such qualified candidates to Delaware corporations. Moreover, Delaware's vast body of law on the fiduciary duties of directors provides appropriate protection for Pubco stockholders from possible abuses by directors and officers. The frequency of claims and litigation pursued against directors and officers has greatly expanded the risks facing directors and officers of corporations in carrying out their respective duties. The amount of time and money required to respond to such claims and to defend such litigation can be substantial. While both Cayman and Delaware law permit a corporation to include a provision in its governing documents to reduce or eliminate the monetary liability of directors for breaches of fiduciary duty in certain circumstances, in general, Delaware law is more developed and provides more guidance than Cayman law on matters regarding a corporation's ability to limit director liability.
9. *Continuity* — The Reorganization allows continuity of existence (with Pubco installed as the public parent company of GDHL) and continuity of asset ownership. There will be no material change in the carrying amount of the consolidated assets and liabilities of Galaxy solely as a result of the Reorganization. The business, capitalization, assets and liabilities and financial statements of Pubco immediately following the Reorganization will be the same as those of GDHL immediately prior to the Reorganization.
10. *Effects on share capital* — Existing GDHL ordinary shares will ultimately become Class A common stock of Pubco and existing options and other security-based incentives of GDHL will ultimately become options and security-based incentives of Pubco. The economic rights of such security holders will not change. The Reorganization is considered a new issuance of securities for U.S. securities law purposes and, hence, requires this prospectus and the registration statement on Form S-4 of which it forms a part, to be filed with and declared effective by the SEC. As a result, shares of Class A common stock of Pubco will be issued as freely tradeable for U.S. securities law purposes pursuant to a U.S. registration statement. Shares of Class A common stock of Pubco will also be issued as freely tradeable for Canadian securities law purposes, without the requirement to file a prospectus. The Reorganization allows continued public trading since trading should not be disrupted on the TSX prior to Galaxy's anticipated Nasdaq listing.
11. *Contractual consents and approvals* — There are no known material consents or approvals under contracts at the GDHL or GDH LP level for the Reorganization, except those required by pursuant to the Amended LP Agreement which are anticipated to be obtained.
12. *Tax considerations* — Based on the facts and considerations described herein under the headings "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" and "Certain Cayman Islands Income Tax Considerations," among others, there are no material adverse U.S. tax consequences because of the Reorganization or Reorganization Merger expected to apply (i) to Galaxy or (ii) to holders of options and other security-based incentives of GDHL. Going forward, Galaxy will be taxed as a U.S. entity but the actual impact is not meaningful due to existing tax obligations. For U.S. GDHL shareholders, there is a non-economic benefit due to removal of PFIC status. U.S. GDHL shareholders would no longer need to deal with annual PFIC information statements and related matters. Based on the facts and considerations described herein under the heading "Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations," there are no material adverse Canadian tax consequences because of the Reorganization or the Reorganization Merger expected to apply to Canadian Shareholders.

The Special Committee also considered numerous uncertainties, risks and other potential negative factors associated with the Reorganization, including, among others, the following:

1. *Increased litigation and insurance expenses* — Following the Reorganization, Pubco may face potential increase in litigation and associated expenses. However, the potential for increased litigation as a U.S. company are mitigated by the benefits anticipated of operating as a U.S. public company due to increased ability to engage with the U.S. market. In addition, the cost of directors' and officers' insurance is expected to increase. The increased cost expected for required insurance as a U.S. public company is mitigated by the fact that the U.S. market has been more willing to engage with digital asset companies and as a result, the market for underwriting will be larger.
2. *Potentially heightened regulatory scrutiny* — Pubco will be subject to SEC reporting standards similar to, but more stringent than, standards in Canadian markets following the Reorganization. In addition, Pubco is expected to remain a reporting issuer in Canada for the foreseeable future, subject to Canadian Securities Laws requiring us to file reports and other information on SEDAR, and will therefore be subject to multiple, additional, and at times, competing, governance and reporting obligations. The stricter regulatory scrutiny and reporting environment are mitigated by ability to access the benefits of transparency, liquidity and flexibility of U.S. capital markets.
3. *Non-completion* — There are risks to GDHL if the Reorganization is announced and not completed, including the costs to GDHL in pursuit of the Reorganization and the potential impact on the trading price of GDHL's ordinary shares and the market's perceptions of GDHL's prospects.
4. *Change in accounting principles and standards* — The change to U.S. GAAP from IFRS will have a meaningful impact on the way cryptocurrency assets are accounted for, as digital assets will be accounted for as intangible assets measured at the lower of cost or impaired value rather than receive fair value accounting treatment. This factor is mitigated in part by the fact that a majority of investors are familiar with U.S. GAAP standards, reducing complexity to model and value the business.
5. *Business risks* — There is a risk that the potential benefits of the Reorganization are not fully realized, or only partially realized, and recognizing that many of those benefits are uncertain and that there are many potential regulatory challenges associated with successfully completing the Reorganization. Costs relating to implementing the Reorganization may be significantly higher than expected. The Reorganization may be potentially disruptive to Galaxy as it may interrupt business operations, result in system integration issues or divert management's time away from their usual roles.

The foregoing summary of the information and factors considered by Special Committee in making its recommendations to GDHL's board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive but includes the material information and factors considered by Special Committee in its consideration of the Reorganization.

Recommendation of the Special Committee

The Special Committee unanimously determined that the proposed Reorganization is (i) fair to the Minority Shareholders and (ii) in the best interest of GDHL, and that GDHL's board of directors should approve the proposed Reorganization.

Recommendation of GDHL's Board of Directors

After careful consideration of, among other things, the unanimous recommendation of the Special Committee, the Board has determined (with the interested directors declaring their interest and abstaining on voting with respect to the resolutions related to the Reorganization) that the Reorganization is (i) fair to GDHL shareholders (other than Excluded Shareholders) and (ii) in the best interest of GDHL, and recommends that you vote or give instruction to vote "FOR" the approval of the Reorganization.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with "Prospectus Summary — Summary of Historical Financial Data," and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following discussion includes forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and assumptions and involves numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those described in "Risk Factors". See "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." Future results could differ significantly from the historical results presented in this section.

Galaxy

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this section to "Galaxy," the "Company," "we," "us," or "our" refer to Galaxy Digital Holdings LP (which is the accounting predecessor of Pubco) and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Overview

Galaxy is a digital asset and blockchain leader providing a diversified client base, including institutions and Qualified Individuals (as defined herein), access to the growing digital economy. Our full suite of services spans three complementary operating businesses: Global Markets, Asset Management, and Digital Infrastructure Solutions.

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.

Financial Highlights

- Galaxy generated Net income of \$346.7 million and \$228.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, compared to a Net loss attributable to unit holders of \$718.9 million generated in 2022.
- Equity as of December 31, 2024 was \$2.2 billion, an increase of 28% from \$1.7 billion at the end of 2023.
- On a non-GAAP basis, excluding certain non-cash and non-recurring expenses, Galaxy generated Adjusted net income of \$686.1 million and \$348.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, compared to Adjusted net loss of \$648.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measure" for a description of how management calculates and uses Adjusted net income / (loss), and a reconciliation of such measure to Net income / (loss).
- In March 2025, Galaxy entered into a 15-year agreement with CoreWeave to host high-performance computing and artificial intelligence infrastructure and deliver 133 MW of Critical IT Load, utilizing 200 MW of gross power capacity, at its Helios campus in West Texas.
- In November 2024, Galaxy issued \$402.5 million of 2.500% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2029 (the "2029 Exchangeable Notes"). From time to time and subject to the terms of the indenture governing the 2029 Exchangeable Notes, the 2029 Exchangeable Notes are exchangeable for ordinary shares of GDH LP, and following the consummation of the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger, the 2029 Exchangeable Notes will be exchangeable for shares of Pubco Class A common stock, in each case at the option of the holders thereof. Galaxy intends to use the net proceeds from the offering to support the build-out of high-performance computing infrastructure at its Helios data center in West Texas and for general corporate purposes, including potential repurchases of its

existing indebtedness. As of December 31, 2024, there was \$402.5 million in principal outstanding of the 2029 Exchangeable Notes. See “Description of Pubco Capital Stock” for additional information.

- In April 2024, Galaxy raised C\$169.4 million in equity in an underwritten block trade, led by Canaccord Genuity Corp. Galaxy issued 12,100,000 Ordinary Shares pursuant to the transaction. We are utilizing the proceeds for working capital and general purposes, including among other things, to advance the following business objectives: expansion of our trading operations in the United States and internationally, and completion of the next phase of expansion of the Helios mining facility’s infrastructure.

Digital Assets Environment

Key recent developments

Spot bitcoin exchange traded funds (“BTC ETFs”) were approved for trading in the U.S. during the first quarter of 2024, marking a watershed event for the digital assets industry. ETFs from eleven issuers were approved by the SEC and began trading during the first quarter. As of December 31, 2024, the collective assets under management of the BTC ETFs was \$105.1 billion. Cumulative net inflows into the BTC ETFs were \$35.4 billion, making it one of the most successful launches in ETF history from a demand perspective. Spot ether exchange traded funds (“ETH ETFs”) were subsequently approved for trading in the U.S. during the second quarter of 2024. After a slow start, cumulative net inflows to ETH ETFs turned positive following the U.S. presidential election, with ETH ETFs having collective assets under management of \$12.1 billion and cumulative net inflows reaching \$2.7 billion as of December 31, 2024.

Another important relatively recent development for U.S. based companies participating in the digital assets industry was the new accounting guidance published by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) at the end of 2023. This guidance allows companies reporting under U.S. GAAP to mark the majority of their digital assets to market, with some exceptions. This is a meaningful change from the lower of cost or fair value accounting previously required for all digital intangible assets under U.S. GAAP. The rule went into effect at the end of 2024, with early adoption allowed. Galaxy elected to early adopt this rule starting with the full year 2023.

Additionally, in early 2025 the SEC issued SAB 122 rescinding the guidance in SAB 121 requiring entities that custody digital assets to present customer assets on their balance sheet. This could allow banks and other regulated entities to custody digital assets without an adverse impact to their regulatory capital requirements.

Development of the digital assets ecosystem

The digital assets industry started in 2009 when a pseudonymous person or group known as Satoshi Nakamoto released the first iteration of the Bitcoin software based on their seminal white paper, published in October 2008, *Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System*. Over the years, an entire ecosystem has expanded around and beyond Bitcoin, including digital assets other than bitcoin (commonly referred to as “altcoins”), blockchain-based infrastructure, products exemplified by decentralized finance (“DeFi”), non-fungible tokens (“NFTs”), and stablecoins (defined below).

As bitcoin increased in popularity, the idea of decentralized and encrypted currencies spread and the first alternative cryptocurrencies began to appear. These altcoins generally tried to improve on the original Bitcoin design by offering greater speed, lower transaction costs, or some other advantage. Among the first to emerge were Namecoin and Litecoin. Later, blockchain usage began to expand beyond the peer-to-peer currency functions to decentralized financial applications, smart contracts and digital art (via NFTs), among others.

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 “tokenization” (the process of digitally representing real-world value or information), 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.

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. 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. See “Information About Galaxy — The Cryptoeconomy — Tokenization — Stablecoins” for additional information.

Assets that are non-fungible are those that are not perfectly interchangeable, 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. NFT sales across marketplaces were \$931 million in December 2024. NFT trading volumes are below their peak levels from 2021 through early 2022, which averaged trading volumes of more than \$3 billion per month before contracting to below \$1 billion per month following the broader market decline in May 2022.

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. 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. Galaxy’s most common uses of DeFi protocols so far have been lending and borrowing transactions.

DeFi protocols emerged in 2017 with the use of cryptocurrency for lending and borrowing. Platforms such as MakerDAO were among the first platforms to enable the scaled use of cryptocurrency as collateral for financial arrangements. DeFi’s adoption accelerated during 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 availability of financing arrangements to support liquidity needs). In the years since, DeFi protocols have become more sophisticated and adoption has grown with more than \$10.4 billion in daily trading volume and \$107.5 billion in Total Value Locked (“TVL”) as of December 31, 2024 across all DeFi protocols.

Recent industry trends

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. After a retreat in 2022, cryptocurrency markets started to rally in 2023, which continued through December 2024. 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. The lead up to the launch of the spot-based bitcoin ETFs in the U.S. in the first quarter of 2024 followed by the U.S. Presidential election in November 2024 provided a boost to bitcoin.

Until recently, the industry lacked the market infrastructure typically associated with modern finance — particularly institutional custody, clearing, and lending — rendering it primarily a retail phenomenon. The industry has matured significantly, enabling the entrance of major institutional and corporate investors. The advancement of decentralized finance applications built on Ethereum and other public blockchains has

continued. Their resilience in the face of significant deleveraging in 2022 highlighted their ability to add transparency and efficiency to financial markets. Traditional financial players have taken notice, with most major brokerages, asset managers and investment banks accelerating their investment in, and adoption of, digital assets and blockchain technologies.

The 2023 rebound in digital asset values followed a tumultuous 2022 which featured monetary tightening from many of the world's central banks to address high inflation. After steadily rising throughout 2022 and the first half of 2023, the Federal Reserve's Federal Funds Rate was cut by 50bps in September 2024 and additional 25bps cuts were made in November and December bringing it down to 4.25 to 4.5%. While the Federal Reserve is expected to continue reducing the benchmark interest rate in 2025, the Federal Open Market Committee has emphasized its dependence on key economic metrics, such as unemployment and inflation rates. Market uncertainty remains over the near-term future for risk assets. Geopolitical tensions, changes in trade policy, and other market forces could lead to further unexpected outcomes, which in turn could spur volatility across financial markets, including crypto.

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. The founder and former chief executive officer of FTX was found guilty on federal charges of fraud, conspiracy, and money laundering in November 2023. In November 2022, 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.

The Company had a net loss of approximately \$68 million in 2022 related to its FTX exposure. A portion of Galaxy's 2022 FTX exposure loss was subsequently recovered in 2023 through gains on purchased claims to the FTX bankruptcy estate which were sold in the first quarter of 2024. The Company also recorded a 100% allowance for the small uncollateralized portion of its loan to Three Arrows Capital in the first half of 2022 and subsequently wrote off the loan during the first quarter of 2023.

While the collapse of several major cryptocurrency companies in 2022 and the arrest of several executives created uncertainty and contributed to a tenuous environment for markets, 2023 and 2024 saw a notable uptick in sentiment and volume. Bitcoin was up 155% and ether was up 91% for the year ended December 31, 2023. Bitcoin was up another 121% and ether was up 46% for the year ended December 31, 2024. Catalysts for movements in digital asset markets in 2023 and 2024 include the launch of spot-based bitcoin ETFs, the outcomes of certain litigation matters, the U.S. presidential election and resolution of bankruptcies. Bitcoin's fourth halving took place in April 2024. Although past results are not necessarily indicative of future outcomes, this quadrennial scarcity event where bitcoin's issuance rate halves has historically preceded major bull runs, and performance data suggests that bitcoin may be following a similar path since the halving. Increasing regulatory clarity, whether achieved through litigation outcomes or Congressional action could also provide an additional catalyst to propel digital asset prices higher.

Across the digital assets ecosystem, innovations are driving new use cases and growing adoption. The development of Inscriptions on Bitcoin has unleashed tokenization on the world's oldest and most valuable blockchain network.³ This has generated enthusiasm for bringing other blockchain use cases to Bitcoin, particularly through the deployment of new types of layer 2 networks (such as "rollups") which move computation and state storage off-chain to increase speed and throughput capacity on the mainchain. On Ethereum, rollups have achieved significant adoption. The combined transaction count of Ethereum's layer 2 ("L2") ecosystem first surpassed the transaction count of the Ethereum L1 starting in early 2023. Now as

³ Bitcoin accounted for 54% of the asset class market capitalization, as calculated by dividing market capitalization of bitcoin by total market capitalization as of January 15, 2025, as published by CoinGecko. Ether, the second most valuable blockchain network by market capitalization, represented 11% as of the same date.

of early 2025, the combined L2 transaction count is over 10 times greater than that of the base layer.⁴ Further reductions in rollup fees for users remain an active area of research for both Ethereum and L2 protocols to further support the growth of the on-chain ecosystem. Other networks, such as Solana, take different approaches to blockchain design. Growing usage on Solana and other developing blockchains is leading to increased efficiency across a range of use cases.

New use cases are developing along with the expanded and improved platform technology. Tokenization efforts are gaining momentum, with increasing value stored and transacted in stablecoins.⁵ “Real world assets” are being tokenized, including treasuries and private credit, bringing real-world yield onto public blockchains and into DeFi.⁶ The acceleration of artificial intelligence applications is leading to currently nascent but potentially exciting overlaps with blockchains. As an example, demand for processing power can be coupled with decentralized blockchains’ abilities to coordinate buyers and sellers of computing capacity across the globe. Decentralized finance continues to mature, and while the TVL in DeFi has not reached its prior all-time highs, it has doubled since December 2023⁷ due to both increased utilization and the appreciation of underlying collateral assets.

Increasing regulatory clarity from global regulatory bodies has made it easier for individuals and institutional investors to participate in the digital assets ecosystem. We expect additional regulatory clarity to emerge in the next few years, particularly after the most recent U.S. elections. Advancement of the European Union’s Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA) regulation through the European Council represents the vanguard of complex regulatory clarity for digital assets. MiCA became fully effective in December 2024 and should be a boon for digital asset infrastructure on the continent. In the wake of FTX’s collapse and geopolitical events, we believe that the increased scrutiny on digital asset markets by policymakers makes it more likely that new legislation or rulemaking will be implemented by U.S. regulators. New regulation seeking to reduce the use of cryptocurrencies for illicit finance may be enacted, which could force adjustments within the industry. Following the inauguration of President Donald J. Trump, the White House signaled that the U.S. federal government intends to take a more supportive approach to digital assets across a range of areas. A more favorable posture on both regulation and legislation is anticipated by the market.

New technologies, companies, and uses for public blockchains continue to emerge. These advances are expected to lead to wider adoption of digital assets. In turn, growing interest and adoption may lead to increased volumes and prices, which should benefit all of our businesses. On a daily basis, the trading business and the Company’s short- and long-term positioning of its portfolio may benefit the most from these advances as their success will increase the volume and value of digital assets traded.

The Company believes that in the long run bitcoin has the potential to become a safe-haven, hard money asset equivalent. We believe that the broader digital assets market has significant upside potential, with new opportunities emerging in payments, finance, art, collectibles, gaming and the Metaverse. Nonetheless, shifting risk sentiment will continue to impact the digital assets markets in the near term.

HPC Hosting

Advancements in AI and HPC are driving a surge in demand for data center capacity. AI workloads require immense computational resources, power and access to scalable infrastructure. However, the industry is currently facing a shortage of both data center capacity and power, as rapid AI adoption outpaces what our electrical grids can support and the development of new facilities. Power constraints, supply chain bottlenecks, and permitting delays have made it increasingly difficult to bring additional capacity online at

⁴ Based on data from Artemis.xzy as of January 28, 2025.

⁵ As reported on Artemis Terminal, stablecoin market capitalization was \$203 billion as of December 31, 2024 and monthly transfer volume was \$5.1 trillion in December 2024.

⁶ Non-stablecoin Real World Assets grew in on-chain value by \$1.05 billion in 2023, \$855.7 million (82%) of which has come from Treasuries, real estate, and private credit — all yield-bearing assets. Refer to Galaxy Research’s report published on October 5, 2023, *Overview of On-Chain RWAs and the Forces Propelling their Growth*.

⁷ Per DeFiLlama.com, TVL in DeFi was \$54 billion as of December 31, 2023 and \$107.5 billion as of December 31, 2024.

the speed required. As a result, companies seeking to scale AI operations are struggling to secure high-density computing environments, leading to a competitive market for infrastructure with access to reliable power and room for expansion. This supply-demand imbalance underscores the urgent need for strategic investment in next-generation data centers that can support the future of AI-driven innovation. Galaxy entered into a 15-year lease agreement with CoreWeave in March 2025, one of the world's leading providers of artificial intelligence and next-generation cloud services, to host CoreWeave's AI infrastructure and HPC services.

Operations in Israel

The operations of GK8, a developer of secure technology solutions for self-custody of digital assets, acquired by Galaxy in February 2023, are headquartered in Israel with its primary office located in Tel Aviv which includes approximately 60 Galaxy employees. GK8 is included in the Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment. There has been no material impact from the ongoing regional conflicts on the Company's operations in the region; however, Galaxy management is continuing to monitor the situation.

Our Businesses

The Company manages and reports its activities in the following operating businesses: Global Markets, Asset Management and Digital Infrastructure Solutions. Refer to Note 23 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for further information on reportable segments.

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.

- Galaxy's trading business ("Trading") 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. Through GGM, counterparties can access digital asset spot and derivative trading, bespoke lending and structured products. GGM also engages in proprietary quantitative, arbitrage and macro trading strategies. Galaxy's Trading business outside of Galaxy Prime does not currently custody assets for customers.
- Our investment banking business ("Investment Banking") 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.

Asset Management

Our asset management business, Galaxy Asset Management ("GAM"), 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 billion in assets across a dozen investment strategies as of December 31, 2024, a 9% increase year-over-year and 22% increase 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 exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") include a suite of passive and active products developed in partnership with leading asset managers in the U.S., Brazil, Canada, 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 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 manages a subset of Galaxy's balance sheet venture investments.

GAM utilizes third party Qualified Custodians 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.

Digital Infrastructure Solutions

Our mining, self-custody technology and validator solutions businesses, Galaxy Digital Infrastructure Solutions ("GDIS"), focuses on developing, operating, and investing in data center and digital asset infrastructure, including bitcoin mining, staking, and self-custody technology.

Galaxy's mining business ("Mining"), includes our bitcoin mining operations, where we mine bitcoin using Galaxy-owned machines and hosted third-party miners at our flagship campus, Helios, in West Texas. The Helios campus currently supports 200 megawatts ("MW") of operating capacity. In 2023, we secured approvals to scale up to 800 MW at Helios and we expect additional approvals for a portion of an incremental 1.7 gigawatts currently under study in the first half of 2025.

As our bitcoin mining operations have expanded, so have the opportunities before us. There is growing demand for highly reliable power and data center infrastructure capacity to support accelerated artificial intelligence growth. To meet this increasing demand, subsequent to year end, Galaxy 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 artificial intelligence ("AI") and high-performance computing ("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.

In addition to mining and HPC, the Company is also focused on 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. On July 18, 2024, 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.

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.

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 prospectus.

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 prospectus.

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.

Galaxy is diversified across both institutional client-focused operational business lines and direct investments in the digital asset ecosystem, which helps ensure we are well-positioned to benefit from innovations and developments as the ecosystem grows and matures.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure

Adjusted net income / (loss) is a non-GAAP financial measure that is used by management, in addition to GAAP financial measures, to understand and compare our operating results across accounting periods,

for risk management and operational decision-making. This non-GAAP measure provides investors with additional information in evaluating the Company's operating performance.

This non-GAAP financial measure has been prepared by, and is the responsibility of, Galaxy's management, and has not been audited or reviewed by our independent registered public accounting firm. You should not place undue reliance on this non-GAAP financial measure.

Adjusted net income / (loss) represents net income / (loss) attributable to our unit holders' interests adjusted to add back certain non-cash items and non-recurring costs.

Adjusted net income / (loss) does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies in our industry.

(in thousands)	For the years ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net income/(loss)	\$346,722	\$228,514	\$(816,129)
Less: Net income / (loss) attributable to redeemable non-controlling interests ⁽¹⁾	—	—	(97,219)
Net income/ (loss) attributable to Unit holders of the Company	346,722	228,514	(718,910)
Add back:			
Change in fair value of warrant liability	—	—	(20,322)
Unrealized (gain) loss on notes payable – derivative	31,727	9,603	(57,998)
Equity based compensation	75,017	83,790	89,860
BitGo related transaction costs ⁽²⁾	—	—	(10,449)
Reorganization and reorganization merger costs	3,243	3,742	6,151
Legal settlement	182,462	—	—
Depreciation and amortization expense	46,892	22,945	12,852
Mining related impairment loss	—	—	50,341
Adjusted net income/(loss)	\$686,063	\$348,594	\$(648,475)

(1) Galaxy consolidated sponsored investment funds with limited partner interests through mid 2022.

(2) Transaction fees of \$12 million related to the BitGo acquisition were reversed during 2022 as they were contingent on completion of the acquisition.

Key Factors Affecting Our Performance

The growth and success of our business as well as our financial condition and operating results have been, and will continue to be affected by a number of factors, including:

Price and volatility of digital assets

Values of digital assets have been highly volatile. Effects from speculation regarding the future appreciation or depreciation in the value of digital assets, making their market prices more volatile, may materially and adversely affect the value of our cryptocurrency and other digital asset inventory. Changing investor confidence and resultant fluctuations in the price of various cryptocurrencies may cause uncertainty in the market and could negatively impact trading volumes of cryptocurrencies, which would negatively impact our business and operating results.

Adoption of digital assets

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. After a retreat in 2022, cryptocurrency markets started to rally in 2023, which continued through December 2024. 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. The lead up to the launch of the spot-based bitcoin ETFs in the U.S. in the first quarter of 2024 followed by the U.S. Presidential election in November 2024 provided a boost to bitcoin. 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. Moreover, bitcoin's trailing five-year compounded annual growth rate reached 67% as of December 31, 2024. However, historical trends are not indicative of future adoption, and it is possible that the adoption of digital assets and blockchain technology may slow, take longer to develop, or never be broadly adopted, which would negatively impact our business and operating results.

Strategic acquisitions and investments

We intend to continue to use our scale, expertise and balance sheet to identify and execute on acquisitions across our business lines. A series of acquisitions has diversified our 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. Any such acquisitions of, or investments in, companies with complementary products and technologies may affect our future operating results.

Regulation in U.S. and international markets

Our financial prospects and continued growth depend in part on our ability to continue to operate in a manner compliant with regulations. Our business is subject to the oversight of numerous regulatory agencies in the U.S. and other jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, FinCEN, the SEC and the CFTC. Many of these agencies have issued consumer advisories regarding the risks posed by digital assets to investors. Our strategy is to continue to invest significantly in our finance, legal, compliance, and security functions in order to remain at the forefront of digital asset policy initiatives and regulatory trends. We primarily service institutional customers potentially mitigating some of the compliance risks. However, as the industry matures, we may experience fluctuations in our operating results as a result of changes in the laws and regulations that are applicable to our business.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the “exit” price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant. When market assumptions are not readily available, assumptions are made to reflect those that the Company believes market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Certain of the Company’s assets and liabilities are held at fair value. In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches and establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value, requiring the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect assumptions the Company believes other market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability; they are developed based on the best information available in the circumstance. The fair value hierarchy is broken down into three levels: Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 based on the observability of inputs. The level of judgment required in determining

the fair value depends on the availability of observable market information. Financial instruments classified within Level 3, which use significant unobservable inputs, require more significant judgments compared to Level 1 and 2 instruments.

The Company values Level 1 and Level 2 assets and liabilities using quoted market prices or alternative pricing sources and models utilizing market observable inputs. The Company utilizes unobservable pricing inputs and assumptions in determining the fair value of its Level 3 assets and liabilities. These unobservable pricing inputs and assumptions may differ by asset/liability and in the application of valuation methodologies. The Company's reported fair value estimates could vary materially if different unobservable pricing inputs and other assumptions were used; or for applicable assets/liabilities, if the Company only used a single valuation methodology instead of assigning a weighting to different methodologies. Key unobservable inputs that have a significant impact on the Company's Level 3 valuations are described in Note 11 of the Company's consolidated financial statements. Due to the wide range of investments we hold, no single individual input is the primary driver of the fair value of the investments on the portfolio basis. However, while it is not an input to the determination of the fair value of the Level 3 investments, in general, there is a strong correlation of the fair value of our Level 3 investments with the overall market values of digital assets such as bitcoin and ether, as the majority of our Level 3 investments are in companies within the digital asset industry. Fair values of Level 3 assets and liabilities may be supported by limited or no market activity within the periods presented.

Impairment

The Company recognizes certain Digital intangible assets at cost less applicable impairment charge. Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its fair value. The fair value for Digital intangible assets is determined using available pricing on the principal market for the respective digital assets.

The Company also recognizes impairment on property and equipment, including mining equipment, when facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment testing of property and equipment held for use requires determining recoverability based on undiscounted estimated future cash flows, and if recoverability fails, the fair value of those assets. This process involves significant judgment. The most significant property and equipment the Company holds relate to its bitcoin mining operation. The Company estimates the future cash flows related to its mining operation using a number of key inputs, including but not limited to bitcoin price, bitcoin network difficulty, power cost, cash flows from hosting arrangements, as well as the residual value of its mining infrastructure. While no individual input is the most significant driver of the fair value of our mining operation, a significant decline in market value of bitcoin and the estimated residual value of our mining infrastructure would likely result in an impairment of our mining operation assets.

Allowance for credit losses

The Company's calculation of allowance for credit losses involves judgment in applying various assumptions including valuation of collateral, loss in value of collateral, and the Company's ability to liquidate collateral in an event of default. Most of the Company's loans are over collateralized, and the Company has the ability to request additional collateral to maintain a required loan to value ratio. The Company uses the practical expedient under ASC 326-20-35-6 to estimate credit losses based on the fair value of the collateral. However, a rapid loss in value of collateral assets could affect the Company's estimate of expected credit losses. For example, a reduction in the price of digital asset collateral by 20% would increase the allowance for credit losses by \$5.9 million as of December 31, 2024.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for recently adopted accounting pronouncements and recently issued accounting pronouncements not yet adopted as of the dates of the statements of financial position included in this prospectus.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

- Digital assets sales: Gross sales proceeds from sales of digital intangible assets.

- Fees: Performance and management fees for unconsolidated funds, for which the Company acts as the general partner and / or manager. Additionally, this includes fees received for investment advisory services including mergers and acquisition advisory, as well as fees earned through technology licensing, mining hosting operations, and mining equipment lease income.
- Blockchain rewards: Blockchain generated digital assets and transaction fees earned for proof-of-stake validation, also referred to as staking.
- Proprietary mining: Bitcoin rewards from proprietary digital asset mining.
- Lending: The return that is earned from digital assets and fiat currencies lent to counterparties.

Gains / (losses) from operations

- Net gain / (loss) on digital assets: Realized and unrealized gains / (losses) from changes in the fair value of digital assets that are measured using fair value in accordance with our accounting policies, including mark-to-market on applicable digital intangible assets for the periods starting on or after January 1, 2023 when we adopted ASU 2023-08. Additionally, this includes net gains resulting from the return of Digital intangible assets borrowed and Collateral payable. Digital assets borrowed and Collateral payable liabilities each contain an embedded derivative that is valued based on the market prices of the underlying digital assets; prior to the adoption of ASU 2023-08, the corresponding Digital intangible assets were held at the lower of cost or lowest observable fair value. Upon repayment of the digital asset loans, the impaired digital intangible assets had a lower carrying value than the liabilities, resulting in a gain on extinguishment of the Digital asset loans payable. Other digital asset balances such as Digital assets receivable, digital assets posted as collateral, and Digital assets loan receivable, net of allowance are also measured at fair value of the underlying digital assets and the resulting fluctuations are also included in Net gain / (loss) on digital assets.
- Net gain / (loss) on investments: Gains / (losses) from the changes in fair value of investments, as well as the gain / (loss) from sales of investments held by the Company.
- Net gain / (loss) on derivatives trading: Change in fair value of derivative assets and liabilities, resulting from contracts held by the Company for trading purposes.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses consist of transaction expenses, compensation and benefits, general and administrative, technology, professional fees, and exchangeable notes interest expense.

Transaction expenses

- Digital assets sales costs: Carrying value of digital assets sold, net of impairment if applicable, allocated on a first-in-first-out basis.
- Impairment of digital assets: Impairment loss from digital intangible assets which have been marked to the lower of cost or lowest observable fair value in the current period.
- Blockchain reward distributions: As a principal in the provision of staking services, the Company recognizes the amount of staking rewards earned by third-parties utilizing the Company's validation infrastructure as part of its operating expenses.
- Borrowing costs: Costs of borrowing digital assets and fiat from clients and counterparties. Borrowed digital assets and fiat are utilized in our trading and lending operations.
- Mining and hosting costs: Mining power costs, including realized and unrealized gains and losses on power purchase agreements, hosting fee expense and costs of mining equipment recognized through sales-type finance leases.

Results of Operations

Below is a discussion of our annual period results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, as well as the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to

the year ended December 31, 2022. The results of operations presented below should be reviewed in conjunction with Galaxy's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The Company early adopted ASU 2023-08, published in December 2023, requiring the majority of our digital assets to be measured at fair value each period, beginning with the fiscal year starting January 1, 2023. Prior periods remain at lower of cost or fair value accounting for digital intangible assets.

Year Ended December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2023

The table below presents our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31		Change	% Change
	2024	2023		
Revenues	42,596,673	\$51,626,779	\$(9,030,106)	(17)%
Net gain / (loss) on digital assets	634,557	333,450	301,107	90%
Net gain / (loss) on investments	\$ 258,791	97,827	160,964	165%
Net gain / (loss) on derivatives trading	\$ 267,769	151,583	116,186	77%
Revenues and gains / (losses) from operations	\$43,757,790	\$52,209,639	(8,451,849)	(16)%
Operating expenses:				
Transaction expenses	42,741,776	51,592,423	(8,850,647)	(17)%
Compensation and benefits	265,591	219,256	46,335	21%
General and administrative	279,297	58,351	220,946	379%
Technology	30,510	20,107	10,403	52%
Professional fees	51,076	38,051	13,025	34%
Notes interest expense	30,804	27,285	3,519	13%
Total operating expenses	\$43,399,054	\$51,955,473	(8,556,419)	(16)%
Other income / (expense):				
Unrealized gain / (loss) on notes payable – derivative . . .	\$ (31,727)	(9,603)	(22,124)	230%
Other income / (expense), net	\$ 2,774	(135)	2,909	(2,155)%
Total other income / (expense)	\$ (28,953)	\$ (9,738)	(19,215)	197%
Net income / (loss) before taxes	\$ 329,783	\$ 244,428	\$ 85,355	35%
Income taxes expense / (benefit)	\$ (16,939)	15,914	(32,853)	(206)%
Net income / (loss)	\$ 346,722	\$ 228,514	\$ 118,208	52%

Revenues and gains from operations

Revenue

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	% Change
	2024	2023		
Digital assets sales	\$42,155,920	\$51,488,120	\$(9,332,200)	(18)%
Fees	103,194	50,811	52,383	103%
Blockchain rewards	180,814	5,685	175,129	3,081%
Proprietary mining	63,305	33,121	30,184	91%
Revenues from contract with customers	\$42,503,233	\$51,577,737	\$(9,074,504)	(18)%
Blockchain rewards from non-customers ⁽¹⁾	7,951	982	6,969	710%
Lending	85,489	48,060	37,429	78%
Total revenues	\$42,596,673	\$51,626,779	\$(9,030,106)	(17)%

(1) Includes blockchain rewards earned from decentralized finance protocols and third-party staking infrastructure.

Total revenues were \$42.6 billion, a decrease of \$9.1 billion, or 17%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, driven by a \$9.3 billion decrease in Digital assets

sales. Galaxy recognizes revenue from transactions with customers, which include centralized trading platforms, and the corresponding Digital asset sales cost on a gross basis because of its role as principal in sales and purchases of digital intangible assets. The significant volume of Galaxy digital intangible asset transactions results in Digital assets sales revenue with corresponding digital asset sales cost reflected in Transaction expenses. As a result, changes in Revenue on the Company's statement of operations overshadow other parts of the business, but are predominantly offset by Transaction expenses in Net income.

Digital assets sales was \$42.2 billion, a decrease of \$9.3 billion, or 18%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. The decrease was primarily driven by curtailed activity from our high frequency trading business partially offset by higher digital asset prices. Our high frequency trading business, with its high volume of gross revenue, contributed approximately \$31.1 billion to Digital assets sales revenues in the year ended December 31, 2023. Galaxy wound down the operations of Quantitative Principal Trading ("QPT") in the fourth quarter of 2023 due to higher return opportunities that presented themselves elsewhere in the business, such as the development of our unified technology platform GalaxyOne, which we decided to prioritize for funding. As a result, QPT contributed no digital assets sales to the year ended December 31, 2024.

Sales of bitcoin, ether and tether made up 88% and 95% of Digital assets sales in the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Approximately 58% of Digital asset sales revenue in the year ended December 31, 2024 was comprised of the sale of bitcoin, compared to 54% of Digital assets sales revenue in the year ended December 31, 2023. Approximately 13% of Digital asset sales revenue in the year ended December 31, 2024 was comprised of the sale of ether, compared to 21% of Digital assets sales revenue in the year ended December 31, 2023.

Fee revenue was \$103.2 million, an increase of \$52.4 million, or 103%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This increase was primarily attributable to growth in our operating businesses, with management fees of \$62.5 million generated during the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared to \$19.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2023 and mining hosting revenue of \$31.6 million generated during the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared to \$24.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Blockchain rewards from customers and blockchain rewards from non-customers were \$180.8 million and \$8.0 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2024, an increase of \$175.1 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. The increases were attributable to validator operation revenue. Galaxy launched validators in late 2023 to which third party and proprietary digital assets may be bonded on PoS networks to generate blockchain rewards. The delegation of restricted SOL, acquired from the FTX bankruptcy estate with an initial value in excess of a billion dollars by the non-consolidated sponsored Galaxy Digital Crypto Vol Fund, starting in the second quarter of 2024, and the acquisition of CMF in July 2024 contributed to the increased Blockchain rewards earned in the year ended December 31, 2024. The net portion of the blockchain rewards retained by Galaxy earned on third party digital assets bonded to Galaxy validator nodes, including the CPO, was between 4% and 10% as of December 31, 2024.

Proprietary mining was \$63.3 million, an increase of \$30.2 million, or 91%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. The increased price of bitcoin drove the increase. Galaxy was mining 2.0 bitcoin per day during the fourth quarter of 2024, compared to 3.6 per day during the fourth quarter of 2023. Galaxy's primary mining facility, Helios, was acquired in December 2022. Despite increased capacity from the build out of the Helios facility, the April 2024 Bitcoin Halving event resulted in a lower average number of bitcoin mined period over period.

Lending was \$85.5 million, an increase of \$37.4 million, or 78%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This increase was primarily attributable to the increased size of the loan book and higher rates on the new loans.

Gains / (losses) from operations

Net gain on digital assets was \$634.6 million, an increase of \$301.1 million, or 90%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. The gain on digital assets during the

year ended December 31, 2024 was driven by net realized and unrealized gains on bitcoin, including gains associated with the derecognition of receipt tokens associated with bitcoin, of \$1.2 billion and offset by realized and unrealized losses from digital asset loans and collateral receivable/payable of approximately \$944 million. In 2023, the gain on digital assets was driven by increased valuations for digital assets from Galaxy's net long position in these assets. Galaxy holds net long positions predominantly in bitcoin and ether which increased in value by 155% and 91%, respectively, in 2023. Net gain on digital financial assets in the year ended December 31, 2023 resulted from treasury management activities in relation to USDC during the period when USDC temporarily lost its peg to the US dollar in secondary market transactions in March 2023 in connection with the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank.

The primary drivers for the net gains on digital assets were as follows:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	% Change
	2024	2023		
Net gain/(loss) on digital intangible assets measured at fair value, including impact of adoption of ASU 2023-08	\$214,564	\$288,709	\$ (74,145)	(26)%
Net gain/(loss) on digital intangible assets not measured at fair value ⁽¹⁾	428,903	32,938	395,965	1,202%
Net gain/(loss) on digital financial assets measured at fair value ⁽²⁾	(8,910)	11,803	(20,713)	(175)%
Net gain on digital assets	<u>\$634,557</u>	<u>\$333,450</u>	<u>\$301,107</u>	<u>90%</u>

(1) Includes gain on derecognition of impaired digital assets, as well as gains and (losses) resulting from digital asset loans receivable, digital asset loans payable, and associated digital assets posted or received as collateral.

(2) Includes gains and losses on tokenized financial assets such as U.S. Treasuries as well as tokenized variable debt tokens.

Net gain on investments was \$258.8 million an increase of \$161.0 million, or 165%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. The 2024 net gain was primarily attributable to realized gains on distributions of digital assets, including bitcoin, and cash received from investments including Mt. Gox Investment Fund LP and the FTX bankruptcy claims partially offset by realized losses on short positions, as well as unrealized gains on the Company's investments in BTC ETFs and the sponsored Galaxy Digital Crypto Vol Fund LLC. The net gain for the year ended December 31, 2023 was primarily attributable to realized gains on the sale of investments in block.One and Fireblocks, Ltd., as well as unrealized gains on Mt. Gox Investment Fund LP, FTX bankruptcy claims, Galaxy Liquid Crypto Fund, LP, and a general increase in the valuation of our remaining venture investments portfolio.

Net gain on derivatives trading was \$267.8 million, an increase of \$116.2 million, or 77%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. Derivatives trading gains include proprietary trading and hedging activities within the GGM segment. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$92.1 million increase of realized and unrealized gains on settled and unsettled digital asset derivatives despite a decrease in our proprietary high frequency trading activities, as well as an increase of \$24.8 million in realized gains on settled equity derivatives, partially offset by an increase of \$10.1 million in unrealized losses on equity security derivatives.

Net derivative gain represents gains / (losses) from settled derivative trades and gains / (losses) on open derivatives. It was driven by the following free-standing derivatives:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2024		
	Gains / (losses) on open derivatives	Gains / (losses) from settled derivative trades	Net gain on derivatives trading
Digital assets ⁽¹⁾	\$(47,514)	\$284,087	\$236,573
Foreign currencies	1,535	(2,911)	(1,376)
Interest rates	(3,116)	10,341	7,225
Equity securities	(4,912)	25,083	20,171
Commodities	(642)	5,818	5,176
Total	<u>\$(54,649)</u>	<u>\$322,418</u>	<u>\$267,769</u>

(1) Galaxy actively hedged its exposure to restricted digital assets and digital asset receivables, which contributed \$44.2 million to Net derivative gains in the year ended December 31, 2024.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Gains / (losses) on open derivatives	Gains / (losses) from settled derivative trades	Net gain on derivatives trading
Digital assets ⁽¹⁾	\$(1,112)	\$145,618	\$144,506
Foreign currencies	569	(4,405)	(3,836)
Interest rates	3,283	(5,177)	(1,894)
Equity securities	5,160	306	5,466
Commodities	(7)	(810)	(817)
Other	\$ —	\$ 8,158	\$ 8,158
Total	<u>\$ 7,893</u>	<u>\$143,690</u>	<u>\$151,583</u>

(1) Galaxy actively hedged its exposure to restricted digital assets and digital asset receivables, which contributed \$(12.2) million to Net derivative gains in the year ended December 31, 2023.

Operating expenses

Transaction expenses

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31			
	2024	2023	Change	% Change
Digital assets sales costs	42,131,155	\$51,452,575	(9,321,420)	(18)%
Impairment of digital assets	331,920	98,340	233,580	238%
Blockchain reward distributions	130,298	2,565	127,733	n/m
Borrowing costs	100,760	18,171	82,589	455%
Mining costs	47,643	20,772	26,871	129%
Transaction expenses	<u>\$42,741,776</u>	<u>\$51,592,423</u>	<u>(8,850,647)</u>	<u>(17)%</u>

Digital assets sales cost was \$42.1 billion, a decrease of \$9.3 billion, or 18%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This was primarily driven by curtailed activity from our high frequency trading business, as discussed in Digital assets sales above. Digital assets sales cost must be analyzed in conjunction with Impairment of digital assets. As a percentage of Digital assets sales, Digital assets sales costs and Impairment of digital assets collectively were approximately 100% for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Impairment of digital assets was \$331.9 million, an increase of \$233.6 million, or 238%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This increase was primarily attributable to the mix of digital intangible assets with which the Company transacted; specifically higher

exposure to digital assets which convey enforceable rights to Galaxy over the underlying assets, such as digital assets from many decentralized finance protocols and wrapped tokens, during year ended December 31, 2024, as compared to the same period last year, resulted in higher impairment as the associated assets typically do not qualify for fair value treatment under ASU 2023-08 adopted by the Company as of January 1, 2023. Impairment of digital assets includes expense associated with digital intangible assets held at lower of cost or market that were sold during the period and those digital intangible assets still held by Galaxy at the end of the period.

Blockchain reward distributions were \$130.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$2.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. Galaxy launched validators in 2023 to which third party and proprietary digital assets may be bonded on PoS networks to generate blockchain rewards. Blockchain reward distributions represent the staking rewards earned on third party assets staked on Galaxy validators which are passed on to the third parties, net of the fees which Galaxy charges. The delegation of restricted SOL, acquired from the FTX bankruptcy estate with an initial value in excess of a billion dollars by the non-consolidated sponsored Galaxy Digital Crypto Vol Fund, starting in the second quarter of 2024, and the acquisition of CMF in July 2024 contributed to the increased Blockchain rewards and associated Blockchain reward distributions earned in the year ended December 31, 2024. The net portion of the blockchain rewards retained by Galaxy earned on third party digital assets bonded to Galaxy validator nodes, including the CPO, was between 4% and 10% as of December 31, 2024.

Borrowing costs were \$100.8 million, an increase of \$82.6 million, or 455%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, primarily due to higher average borrowing volumes supporting increased operational activity.

Mining costs were \$47.6 million an increase of \$26.9 million, or 129%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. Power costs associated with mining became a more significant part of our business expense as mining capacity expanded throughout 2023 and 2024 following the acquisition of the Helios mining data center in December 2022. Power purchase costs, net of credits were \$27.6 million higher during the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. Galaxy had hashrate under management (“HUM”) of 6.1 exahash as of December 31, 2024 as opposed to HUM of 4.1 exahash as of December 31, 2023.

Compensation and benefits were \$265.6 million, an increase of \$46.3 million, or 21%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023 primarily due to an increase in headcount and bonus accrual partially offset by the roll-off of equity based grants made to employees in 2021 with higher stock prices.

General and administrative expenses were \$279.3 million, an increase of \$220.9 million, or 379%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. The increase was primarily driven by legal settlement expense of \$182.5 million and depreciation and amortization which was \$23.9 million higher during the year ended December 31, 2024.

Net Income/(Loss)

Galaxy generated Net income of \$346.7 million, an increase of \$118.2 million, or 52%, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. The primary drivers of Net income in the year ended December 31, 2024 were net trading gains and gains on our net long digital assets position. Galaxy transacts significantly in bitcoin and ether which increased 121% and 46%, respectively, in value during the period. Net trading gains and gains on our net long digital assets position were also the drivers of Net income during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Year Ended December 31, 2023 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2022

The table below presents our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(in thousands)	For the years ended December 31,		Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
Revenues	\$51,626,779	\$119,825,847	\$(68,199,068)	(57)%
Net gain / (loss) on digital assets	333,450	938,365	(604,915)	(64)%
Net gain / (loss) on investments	97,827	(464,918)	562,745	121%
Net gain / (loss) on derivatives trading	151,583	192,558	(40,975)	(21)%
Revenues and gains / (losses) from operations . . .	52,209,639	120,491,852	(68,282,213)	(57)%
Operating expenses:				
Transaction expenses	51,592,423	120,995,931	(69,403,508)	(57)%
Compensation and benefits	219,256	216,201	3,055	1%
General and administrative	58,351	148,770	(90,419)	(61)%
Technology	20,107	14,918	5,189	35%
Professional fees	38,051	28,223	9,828	35%
Notes interest expense	27,285	37,029	(9,744)	(26)%
Total operating expenses	51,955,473	121,441,072	(69,485,599)	(57)%
Other income / (expense):				
Change in fair value of warrant liability	—	20,322	(20,322)	(100)%
Unrealized gain / (loss) on notes payable – derivative	(9,603)	57,998	(67,601)	(117)%
Other income / (expense), net	(135)	26,480	(26,615)	(101)%
Total other income / (expense)	(9,738)	104,800	(114,538)	(109)%
Net income / (loss) before taxes	\$ 244,428	\$ (844,420)	\$ 1,088,848	129%
Income taxes expense / (benefit)	15,914	(28,291)	44,205	156%
Net income / (loss)	\$ 228,514	\$ (816,129)	\$ 1,044,643	128%
Net income / (loss) attributed to:				
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	(97,219)	97,219	(100)%
Unit holders of the Company	\$ 228,514	\$ (718,910)	\$ 947,424	132%

Revenues and gains from operations

Revenue

(in thousands)	For the years ended December 31,		Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
Digital assets sales	\$51,488,120	\$119,724,879	\$(68,236,759)	(57)%
Fees	50,811	34,271	16,540	48%
Blockchain rewards	5,685	7,510	(1,825)	(24)%
Proprietary mining	33,121	29,911	3,210	11%
Revenues from contracts with customers	51,577,737	119,796,571	(68,218,834)	(57)%
Blockchain rewards from non-customers	982	—	982	n/m
Lending	48,060	29,276	18,784	64%
Total revenues	51,626,779	119,825,847	(68,199,068)	(57)%

Revenues were \$51.6 billion, a decrease of \$68.2 billion, or 57%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022 driven by a \$68.2 billion decrease in Digital assets sales. Galaxy recognizes revenue from transactions with customers, which include centralized trading platforms, and the corresponding Digital asset sales cost on a gross basis because of its role as principal in sales and purchases of digital intangible assets. The significant volume of Galaxy digital intangible asset transactions results in Digital assets sales revenue with corresponding digital asset sales cost reflected in Transaction expenses. As a result, changes in Revenue on the Company's statement of operations overshadow other parts of the business, but are predominantly offset by Transaction expenses in Net income.

Digital assets sales was \$51.5 billion, a decrease of \$68.2 billion, or 57%, for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. The decrease was primarily driven by curtailed activity from our high frequency trading business. Our high frequency trading business, with its high volume of gross revenue, contributed approximately \$31.1 billion and \$101.4 billion to Digital assets sales revenues in 2023 and 2022, respectively, a decrease of \$70.3 billion. Galaxy wound down the operations of Quantitative Principal Trading ("QPT") in the fourth quarter of 2023.

Sales of bitcoin, ether and Tether made up 95% and 97% of Digital assets sales in 2023 and 2022, respectively. Approximately 54% of Digital asset sales revenue in 2023 was comprised of the sale of bitcoin, compared to 51% of Digital assets sales revenue in 2022. Approximately 21% of Digital asset sales revenue in 2023 was comprised of the sale of ether, compared to 23% of Digital assets sales revenue in 2022.

Fees were \$50.8 million, an increase of \$16.5 million, or 48%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. This increase was primarily attributable to mining hosting revenue of \$24.3 million, which was a new source of revenue in 2023 since the Helios data center acquisition in December 2022, offset by lower fees from investment banking.

Blockchain rewards from customers and blockchain rewards from non-customers were \$5.7 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2023, resulting in a total decrease in blockchain rewards of \$0.8 million, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. The decrease was attributable to lower staking rewards in 2023, partially offset by validator operation revenue. Galaxy launched validators in 2023 to which third party and proprietary digital assets may be bonded on PoS networks to generate blockchain rewards.

Proprietary mining was \$33.1 million, an increase of \$3.2 million, or 11%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. Galaxy's primary mining facility, Helios, was acquired in December 2022. The build out of the new facility resulted in increasing capacity over the course of 2023. At the end of 2023, Galaxy was mining approximately 4.0 bitcoin per day, compared to 1.2 per day at the end of 2022. Prior to the Helios acquisition, Galaxy relied on third-party data centers hosting Galaxy mining machines.

Lending was \$48.1 million, an increase of \$18.8 million, or 64%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. This increase was primarily attributable to the increased size of the loan book and higher rates on the new loans, which originated after the year ended December 31, 2022 and have been outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Gains / (losses) from operations

Net gain on digital assets was \$333.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to a net gain of \$938.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. For the fiscal year starting January 1, 2023 Galaxy early adopted ASU 2023-08, requiring a majority of digital assets in which Galaxy transacts to be measured at fair value. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2023-08, Galaxy measured all digital intangible assets to the lower of cost or fair value.

The financial statements for periods prior to January 1, 2023 were not adjusted with the adoption of ASU 2023-08, and an opening period adjusting entry was recorded in Unit holders' capital as of January 1, 2023. Periods prior to January 1, 2023 reflect lower of cost or fair value for all digital intangible assets. As overall prices for digital assets decreased in 2022, Galaxy recorded an impairment expense, which is reversed through net gains on digital assets when the impaired digital assets are derecognized for an amount higher than the carrying value. As the majority of the digital intangible assets were not subject to impairment during

2023, the resulting net gain on derecognition was materially reduced and primarily related to decentralized finance protocol tokens that were not measured using fair value.

In 2023 with the adoption of fair value accounting for the digital intangible assets in scope of ASC 350-60, the gain on digital assets was driven by increased valuations for digital assets from Galaxy's net long position in these assets. Galaxy holds net long positions predominantly in bitcoin and ether which increased in value by 155% and 91%, respectively, in 2023. In addition, Net gain on digital financial assets in the three months ended March 31, 2023 resulted from treasury management activities in relation to USDC during the period when USDC lost its peg to the US dollar in March 2023.

The primary drivers for the net gains on digital assets were as follows:

(in thousands)	Year ended		Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
Net gain on digital intangible assets measured at fair value, including impact of adoption of ASU 2023-08	\$288,709	\$ —	\$ 288,709	n/m
Net loss on digital intangible assets held in consolidated funds measured at fair value	—	(174,082)	174,082	n/m
Net gain on digital intangible assets not measured at fair value ⁽¹⁾	32,938	1,117,350	(1,084,411)	(97)%
Net gain/(loss) on digital financial assets measured at fair value	11,803	(4,903)	16,705	(341)%
Net gain on digital assets	<u>\$333,450</u>	<u>\$ 938,365</u>	<u>(604,915)</u>	<u>(64)%</u>

(1) Includes gain on derecognition of impaired digital assets, as well as gains and (losses) resulting from digital asset loans receivable, digital asset loans payable, and associated digital assets posted or received as collateral.

Net gain on investments was \$97.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, as compared to a net loss of \$464.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The gain was primarily attributable to gains on the sale of Block.one common stock, partial sale of Galaxy's investment in Fireblocks Ltd., as well as increases in the fair value of the Company's investments in Mt. Gox Investment Fund LP, FTX bankruptcy claims, Galaxy Liquid Crypto Fund, LP, and a general increase in the valuation of our remaining venture investments portfolio, partially offset by realized losses on short positions. The losses in 2022 were driven by reduced valuations on our investment portfolio, driven primarily by decreased values of digital assets.

Net gain on derivatives trading was \$151.6 million, a decrease of \$41.0 million, or 21%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. Derivatives trading gains include proprietary trading and hedging activities within the GAM segment. The decrease was driven by a decrease in our proprietary trading activities. The high frequency trading business we wound down in 2023 captured spreads between spot and derivative prices for digital assets. Generally, for high frequency trading, we were long spot and short derivatives. As a result in 2022 with declining digital assets prices, we had gains in Derivatives offset by impairment losses on Digital assets. In addition, the year ended December 31, 2022 included large gains from proprietary macro hedges such as interest rates and foreign exchange.

Net derivative gain represents gains / (losses) from settled derivative trades and gains / (losses) on open derivatives. It was driven by the following free-standing derivatives:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2023		
	Gains / (losses) on open derivatives	Gains / (losses) from settled derivative trades	Net gain on derivatives trading
Digital assets ⁽¹⁾	\$(1,112)	\$145,618	\$144,506
Foreign currencies	569	(4,405)	(3,836)
Interest rates	3,283	(5,177)	(1,894)
Equity securities	5,160	306	5,466
Commodities	(7)	(810)	(817)
Other	—	8,158	8,158
Total	\$ 7,893	\$143,690	\$151,583

(1) Galaxy actively hedged its exposure to a restricted digital asset via digital asset swaps and futures which contributed to a \$12.2 million loss to Net derivative gains in 2023.

(in thousands)	December 31, 2022		
	Gains / (losses) on open derivatives	Gains / (losses) from settled derivative trades	Net gain on derivatives trading
Digital assets ⁽¹⁾	\$(4,283)	\$ 96,789	\$ 92,506
Foreign currencies	3,004	6,888	9,892
Interest rates	3,136	27,635	30,772
Equity Securities	1,455	55,917	57,373
Commodities	482	1,533	2,015
Total	\$ 3,794	\$188,762	\$192,558

(1) Galaxy actively hedged its exposure to digital asset receivables via digital asset swaps and futures which contributed to a \$27.7 million loss to Net derivative gains in 2022.

Operating expenses

Transaction expenses

(in thousands)	For the years ended December 31,		Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
Digital assets sales costs	51,452,575	114,820,254	(63,367,679)	(55)%
Impairment of digital assets	98,340	6,124,848	(6,026,508)	(98)%
Blockchain infrastructure costs	2,565	—	2,565	n/m
Borrowing costs	18,171	35,457	(17,286)	(49)%
Mining costs	20,772	15,372	5,400	35%
Transaction expenses	\$51,592,423	\$120,995,931	(69,403,508)	(57)%

Digital assets sales cost was \$51.5 billion, a decrease of \$63.4 billion, or 55%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. This was primarily driven by decreased trading volume, as discussed in Digital assets sales above. Digital assets sales cost must be analyzed in conjunction with Impairment of digital assets. Prior to Galaxy's adoption of ASU 2023-08 as of January 1, 2023, the cost basis of all Digital intangible assets was impaired when the carrying amount exceeded fair value at any time the asset was controlled by Galaxy prior to sale. After the adoption of the new accounting guidance requiring fair value accounting for the majority of our digital assets, fewer digital assets were subject to impairment. As a percentage of Digital assets sales, Digital assets sales costs and Impairment of digital assets collectively were 100% and 101% for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Impairment of digital assets was \$98.3 million, a decrease of \$6.0 billion, or 98%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. This decrease was primarily attributable to the adoption of fair value accounting for the majority of digital assets in which we transact under ASU 2023-08, as well as the trajectory of digital asset prices which were generally increasing in 2023 as compared to decreasing in the prior year. Impairment of digital assets includes expense associated with digital intangible assets sold during the period and those still held by Galaxy at December 31, 2023.

Blockchain infrastructure costs

Blockchain infrastructure costs were \$2.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. Galaxy launched validators in 2023 to which third party and proprietary digital assets may be bonded on PoS networks to generate blockchain rewards. Blockchain infrastructure costs represent the staking rewards earned on third party assets staked on Galaxy validators which are passed on to the third parties, net of the fees which Galaxy charges.

Borrowing costs were \$18.2 million, a decrease of \$17.3 million, or 49%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to a decrease in Digital assets borrowed due to subdued trading environment and the corresponding curtailed needs from our trading groups.

Mining costs were \$20.8 million, an increase of \$5.4 million, or 35%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. Power costs associated with mining became a more significant part of our business expenses in 2023 with the acquisition of the Helios mining data center in December 2022. The increase in cost was partially offset by a decrease in the cost of leasing of mining equipment to third parties, which was not applicable to the year ended December 31, 2023.

Compensation and benefits were \$219.3 million, an increase of \$3.1 million, or 1%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022 primarily due to an increase in headcount partially offset by the roll-off of equity based grants made to employees in 2021 with higher stock prices.

General and administrative expenses were \$58.4 million, a decrease of \$90.4 million, or 61%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. The decrease was primarily driven by significant non-recurring 2022 expenses including a \$50.3 million impairment of mining equipment, \$37.8 million of losses related to the FTX bankruptcy and a \$10.1 million provision for credit losses in relation to a loan to Three Arrows Capital partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization in the year ended December 31, 2023.

Net Income/(Loss)

Galaxy generated net income attributed to unit holders of the Company of \$228.5 million for 2023, compared with a net loss attributed to unit holders of the Company of \$718.9 million for 2022 (Net income of \$228.5 million for 2023, compared with a Net loss \$816.1 million for 2022). The primary drivers of Net income in 2023 were net trading gains, gains on our net long digital assets position and appreciation of our investment portfolio. Galaxy transacts significantly in bitcoin and ether which increased 156% and 90%, respectively, in value during the year. In addition, our expenses in 2023 were lower from the prior year, which included impairment of mining assets and losses related to FTX and Three Arrows Capital.

The Net loss in 2022 was driven by unrealized losses on our investment portfolio, higher digital asset sales costs and impairment relative to digital assets sales, impairment of mining equipment, and losses related to FTX and Three Arrows Capital.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We held \$462.1 million in cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2024, compared to \$316.6 million as of December 31, 2023 and \$542.1 million as of December 31, 2022. The following table provides a breakdown of the Company's cash and cash equivalents balances by location:

(in millions)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Digital asset trading platforms	\$ 64.7	\$ 24.9	\$ 58.7
Other financial institutions ⁽¹⁾	397.4	291.7	483.4
Total	<u>\$462.1</u>	<u>\$316.6</u>	<u>\$542.1</u>

(1) Includes banks, other trading platforms, and broker-dealers

Working capital (current assets less current liabilities) was \$2.0 billion and Unit holders' capital was \$2.2 billion as of December 31, 2024, compared to working capital of \$1.0 billion and Unit holders' capital of \$1.7 billion as of December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, we held total gross digital assets with a carrying value of \$2.9 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively.

In November 2024, Galaxy issued \$402.5 million of 2.500% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2029. From time to time and subject to the terms of the indenture governing the 2029 Exchangeable Notes, the 2029 Exchangeable Notes are exchangeable for ordinary shares of GDHL at the option of the holders thereof. We are utilizing the net proceeds from the offering to support the build-out of high-performance computing infrastructure at our Helios data center in West Texas and for general corporate purposes, including potential repurchases of its existing indebtedness. See Note 19 of the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information on the 2029 Exchangeable Notes.

In April 2024, Galaxy raised C\$169.4 million from a syndicate of underwriters, led by Canaccord Genuity Corp. Galaxy issued 12,100,000 Ordinary Shares pursuant to the transaction. We are utilizing the proceeds for working capital and general corporate purposes.

In the general course of business, we make commitments to invest in our managed funds and to purchase mining equipment. As we grow our business, we expect our operating expenses to increase. In addition, we make investments in early-stage companies and coin networks in the digital assets space. Individual investments tend to be small; but taken in aggregate these investments can be a draw on our liquidity. We consider our liquidity position and projected liquidity needs when committing to new investments.

Refer to Note 17 of the Company's consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for further information on commitments and contingencies and Note 14 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for further information on the Company's lease obligations. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, we did not have any other off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on our results of operations or financial position including, without limitation, such considerations as liquidity and capital resources that have not previously been discussed or disclosed in the Company's financial statements.

From time to time we receive cash inflows from our investments via strategic disposal and redemptions, as well as, via distributions. On a net cash basis, we expect to continue to make investments in our sector, as we find compelling opportunities, balanced by conservatively managing our liquidity.

The \$483.2 million and \$295.0 million increases in Unit holders' capital during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, were primarily due to earnings in addition to \$137.2 million of equity issuances pursuant to the April 2024 capital raise as well as acquisitions during the year.

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total assets	\$7,119,855	\$3,594,280
Total liabilities	\$4,925,503	\$1,883,109
Unit holders' capital	\$2,194,352	\$1,711,171

As of December 31, 2024 and through the date of this filing, we have not experienced any difficulties meeting counterparty requests to return loans or collateral.

In the event there is insufficient working capital to support the growth of the business, the Company may sell digital assets to generate cash to meet obligations as they come due, or may exit all or a portion of an investment if an exit price is advantageous to us. We may also seek additional sources of financing in the future, including but not limited to, issuing equity, convertible notes or a debt facility.

Cash Flows

(in thousands)	For the Year Ended		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$(205,079)	\$ (4,079)	\$ 293,499
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(521,629)	(284,782)	(160,701)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	872,201	63,370	(431,473)

Year Ended December 31, 2024

Cash and cash equivalents for the year ended December 31, 2024 increased from \$316.6 million to \$462.1 million. The Company used \$521.6 million for its investing activities, which was primarily due to purchases of investments of \$3.3 billion partially offset by proceeds and distributions from investments of \$2.9 billion. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$872.2 million primarily due to \$388.9 million proceeds from notes payable, net of issuance costs, \$315.5 million of proceeds from loans payable partially offset by repayment of loans payable of \$228.6 million and \$330.7 million net proceeds from margin loans payable. Operating activities used an additional \$205.1 million.

Year ended December 31, 2023

Cash and cash equivalents for the year ended December 31, 2023 decreased from \$542.1 million to \$316.6 million. Net cash used in operating activities was relatively flat at \$4.1 million. The Company had an outflow of \$284.8 million from its investing activities, which was primarily due to purchases of investments of \$192.3 million, net cash outflows of \$213.1 million due to a net increase in Loans receivable, purchases of property and equipment of \$45.6 million, and the acquisition of GK8 for \$43.9 million; partially offset by \$209.5 million cash inflow from distributions from investments. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$63.4 million, driven primarily by a net increase in Loans payable of \$91.5 million, partially offset by tax distributions of \$22.4 million.

Year ended December 31, 2022

Cash and cash equivalents for the year ended December 31, 2022 decreased from \$840.8 million to \$542.1 million. The Company had net cash provided by operating activities of \$293.5 million primarily driven by net liquidation of digital assets partially offset by a net loss for the period and a decrease in working capital. The Company had an outflow of \$160.7 million from its investing activities, which was primarily due to purchases of investments of \$142.0 million, purchases of property and equipment of \$118.2 million, and the acquisition of Argo for \$74.6 million; partially offset by \$194.2 million cash inflow from distributions from investments. The Company used \$431.5 million in financing activities primarily for tax distributions of \$184.3 million, equity redemptions from unit holders of \$61.3 million, net pay downs of loans payable of \$33.3 million and repurchases of notes payable of \$30.0 million.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market risk is the risk associated with changes in the market value of assets and liabilities resulting from broad market movements, such as changes in the general level of interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates, and commodity prices. The Company's material market risks are outlined below.

Digital Asset Price Risk

We have invested a significant portion of our capital in digital assets. This includes Digital intangible assets, Digital financial assets, Digital assets loan receivable, net of allowance, Assets posted as collateral,

Digital assets receivable, and Derivative assets. Offsetting our digital assets balances, we have digital asset related liabilities including Collateral payable, Digital assets borrowed, and Derivative liabilities. As discussed in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, while the majority of our digital assets are measured at fair value starting from January 1, 2023, we continue to account for a material portion of our digital assets as indefinite-lived intangible assets, which are subject to impairment losses if the fair values of our digital assets decrease below their carrying values at any time since their acquisition. Our digital assets related liabilities are accounted for using the fair value of the underlying digital assets, and are sensitive to changes in market prices.

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of equity interests in private or public entities will fluctuate as a result of changes in equity prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer, or all factors affecting all instruments traded in a market or market segment. All investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is equivalent to their fair value. Our investments are susceptible to other market risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the instruments. We moderate this risk through the various investment strategies within the parameters of our investment guidelines.

Management's estimate of the effect of equity price risk on investments due to a +/- 20% change in the market prices of our investments and investments sold short, with all other variables held constant, was +/- \$327.4 million and \$142.0 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Credit and Counterparty Risk

Our cash and cash equivalents, digital assets, derivatives, receivables (including digital assets receivables) and loans receivable (including digital asset loans receivable) are exposed to credit risk. There are two main activities/ processes in which we participate which give rise to credit risk: lending and posting risk margin with trading platforms.

Galaxy transacts digital assets with third parties for lending, borrowing, and derivative trading purposes. These activities expose Galaxy to credit and counterparty risk. We mitigate this risk by requiring counterparties to provide collateral assets. Collateral that we accept is assessed based on its liquidity, volatility, correlation to the counterparty, and overall risk profile at the time of the transaction. Collateral accepted for digital asset loans is typically other denominations of digital assets or U.S. dollars. We only accept digital assets as collateral which are internally approved for trading. See "Information About Galaxy — Our Products and Services — Global Markets" for more information. However, permissible collateral does not include all digital assets that are approved for trading. 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 a bankruptcy of the borrower, we could experience delays in recovering our 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, 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. If a counterparty defaults under its obligations with respect to a loan of digital assets or an open derivative position, including by failing to deliver additional collateral when required or by failing to return the digital assets upon the termination of the loan or settlement of the derivative, we may expend significant resources and incur significant expenses in connection with efforts to enforce the relevant agreement, which may ultimately be unsuccessful.

Galaxy participates in decentralized finance protocols as part of its operations. Decentralized finance is built on smart contracts that facilitate transactions without traditional intermediaries. The counterparty risk is elevated in decentralized finance environments due to the pseudonymous nature of blockchain transactions. Furthermore, the collateralization mechanisms in DeFi, often involving volatile digital assets, can lead to liquidity issues, especially in market downturns. The lack of a central authority or regulated framework to enforce contractual obligations or provide depositor insurance also increases our risk, as we have limited recourse in the event of defaults or platform failures. Additionally, smart contract risks, such as code vulnerabilities or execution failures, can result in significant financial losses. We have implemented

monitoring procedures to both identify potentially malicious counterparties and minimize our exposure to any individual decentralized protocol.

We post risk margin in the form of digital assets and U.S. dollars with digital asset trading platforms to participate in activities within the trading platform. The posting of risk margin is required to utilize leverage for spot, futures and derivative trading with regards to digital assets. Certain trading platforms will accept digital assets as collateral while other venues will only accept U.S. Dollars.

Below is a list of digital asset trading platforms, including their location and type of collateral posted, where Galaxy posted more than a de minimis amount of risk margin as of December 31, 2024:

Entity	Entity Type	Entity Domicile	Collateral Type
Binance	Digital asset trading platform	United Kingdom	Digital assets
Coinbase	Digital asset trading platform	United States	Digital assets
Deribit	Digital asset derivatives platform	Panama	Digital assets
OKX	Digital asset trading platform	Seychelles	Digital assets

As of December 31, 2024, the total amount of digital assets on the digital asset trading platforms listed above was \$218.3 million, of which \$116.5 million was held at Binance, \$74.8 million was held at OKX, \$21.5 million was held at Deribit, and \$5.5 million was held at Coinbase.

In addition to the above, Galaxy maintained past relationships with Bakkt, Bitfinex, Bitmex, Bitstamp, Blockchain (PITX), Bullish, Huobi, Kraken, LMAX and Wootrade, all of which are digital asset trading platforms. Galaxy may re-engage with the foregoing digital asset trading platforms or other trading platforms at some point in the future. Galaxy also, in the regular course of business, posts margin at financial institutions and other trading platforms outside of digital asset trading platforms.

Some of these digital asset trading and digital asset derivatives platforms (collectively referred to in this prospectus as “digital asset trading platforms”) are unregulated and are not subject to regulatory oversight. Furthermore, certain digital asset trading platforms engage in the practice of commingling their clients’ assets in omnibus platform wallets. When digital assets are commingled, transactions are not recorded on the applicable blockchain ledger but are only recorded by the digital asset trading platform. Therefore, there is risk around the occurrence of transactions or the existence of period end balances held at these digital asset trading platforms, and digital assets held at such digital asset trading platforms are subject to the risk of loss in the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or similar event involving the trading platform.

We limit our credit risk by placing our cash and digital assets with financial institutions and trading platforms on which we have performed internal due diligence procedures. Our due diligence procedures around trading platforms include, but are not limited to, internal control procedures around on-boarding new platforms which includes review of their anti-money laundering (“AML”) and know-your-client (“KYC”) policies by our Chief Compliance Officer (centralized platform specific); obtaining a security report by an independent third-party, if available; regular review of market information specifically regarding the trading platforms’ security and solvency risk, including reviewing wallets that interact with decentralized platforms (decentralized platform specific); setting balance limits for each platform account based on risk exposure thresholds and preparing daily asset management reports to ensure limits are being followed; and having a fail-over plan to move cash and digital assets held on an platform in instances where risk exposure significantly changes.

While we intend to only transact with counterparties or platforms that we believe to be creditworthy, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that we will not sustain a material loss on a transaction as a result.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following unaudited pro forma combined statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and the unaudited pro forma combined statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2024, present our historical financial statements adjusted for the pro forma effects of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger described under “The Proposed Transactions.”

The unaudited pro forma combined statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024 assumes that the Proposed Transactions were completed on December 31, 2024. The unaudited pro forma combined statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 give pro forma effect to the Proposed Transactions as if they had occurred on January 1, 2024.

The pro forma adjustments are based upon available information and certain assumptions and estimates that we believe are reasonable. The unaudited pro forma combined financial statements are for illustrative and informational purposes only and do not purport to represent what our financial position or results of operations would have been if the proposed transactions had actually occurred as of the dates indicated, nor does it project our financial position at any future date or our results of operations or cash flows for any future period.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation S-X, as amended. The adjustments in the unaudited pro forma combined financial information have been identified and presented to provide relevant information necessary for an illustrative understanding of Galaxy upon consummation of the Proposed Transactions. Assumptions and estimates underlying the unaudited pro forma adjustments set forth in the unaudited pro forma combined financial information are described in the accompanying notes.

The reorganization is reflected in the pro forma combined financial statements under Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 805-50, *Business Combinations — Related Issues*, as a reverse acquisition. The pro forma adjustments are preliminary and have been made solely for the purpose of providing unaudited combined pro forma financial information. Differences between these preliminary conclusions and estimates and the final acquisition accounting may occur and these differences could have a material impact on the accompanying unaudited combined pro forma financial information and Galaxy’s future results of operations and financial position.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial statements and the related notes should be read in conjunction with “The Proposed Transactions,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions,” and our historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Operations
for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)

	Historical GDH LP	Reorganization and Reorganization Merger Pro Forma Adjustments	NOTE	Pro Forma Pubco
Revenues	\$42,596,673	\$ —		\$ 42,596,673
Net gain / (loss) on digital assets	634,557	—		634,557
Net gain / (loss) on investments	258,791	—		258,791
Net gain / (loss) on derivatives trading	267,769	—		267,769
Revenues and gains / (losses) from operations	43,757,790	—		43,757,790
Operating expenses:				
Transaction expenses	42,741,776	—		42,741,776
Compensation and benefits	265,591	—		265,591
General and administrative	279,297	—		279,297
Technology	30,510	—		30,510
Professional fees	51,076	—		51,076
Notes interest expense	30,804	—		30,804
Total operating expenses	43,399,054	—		43,399,054
Other income / (expense):				
Unrealized gain / (loss) on notes payable – derivative	(31,727)	31,727	2(e)	—
Other income / (expense), net	2,774	(874)	3(a)	1,900
Total other income / (expense)	(28,953)	30,853		1,900
Net income / (loss) before taxes	\$ 329,783	\$ 30,853		\$ 360,636
Income taxes expense / (benefit)	(16,939)	9,883	3(a)	(7,056)
Net income	\$ 346,722	\$ 20,970		\$ 367,692
Net income attributed to:				
Unit Holders of the Company	\$ 346,722	\$(346,722)	3(b)	\$ —
Common shareholders	—	136,587	3(a), 3(b)	136,587
Noncontrolling interests	—	231,105	3(b)	231,105
	<u>\$ 346,722</u>	<u>\$ 20,970</u>		<u>\$ 367,692</u>
Net income attributable to common shareholders per Class A common share (Note 4):				
Basic				\$ 1.13
Diluted				\$ 0.98
Pro forma weighted average shares of Class A common stock outstanding:				
Basic				120,847,366
Diluted				139,173,275

Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Financial Position
as of December 31, 2024
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)

	Historical GDH LP	Reorganization and Reorganization Merger Pro Forma Adjustments (2a)	NOTE	Pro Forma Pubco
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 462,103	\$ —		\$ 462,103
Digital intangible assets	2,547,581	—		2,547,581
Digital financial assets	359,665	—		359,665
Digital assets loan receivable, net of allowance	579,530	—		579,530
Assets posted as collateral	277,147	—		277,147
Investments	834,812	—		834,812
Derivative assets	207,653			207,653
Accounts receivable	55,279	—		55,279
Digital assets receivable	53,608	—		53,608
Loans receivable	476,620	—		476,620
Prepaid expenses and other assets	26,892	—		26,892
Total current assets	<u>5,880,890</u>	<u>—</u>		<u>5,880,890</u>
Non-current assets				
Digital assets receivable	7,112	—		7,112
Investments	808,694	—		808,694
Digital intangible assets	20,979	—		20,979
Loans receivable, non-current	—	—		—
Property and equipment, net	237,038			237,038
Other non-current assets	107,105	84,387	2(b)	191,492
Goodwill	58,037	—		58,037
Total non-current assets	<u>1,238,965</u>	<u>84,387</u>		<u>1,323,352</u>
Total assets	<u>\$7,119,855</u>	<u>\$ 84,387</u>		<u>\$7,204,242</u>
Liabilities and Equity				
Current liabilities				
Derivative liabilities	165,858	\$ —		\$ 165,858
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	281,531	(95,770)	2(d)	185,761
Digital assets borrowed	1,497,609	—		1,497,609
Payable to customers	19,520	—		19,520
Loans payable	510,718	—		510,718
Collateral payable	1,399,655	—		510,718
Other current liabilities	13,034	124		1,399,779
Total current liabilities	<u>3,887,925</u>	<u>(95,646)</u>		<u>3,792,279</u>

	Historical GDH LP	Reorganization and Reorganization Merger Pro Forma Adjustments (2a)	NOTE	Pro Forma Pubco
Non-current liabilities				
Notes payable	845,186	(31,721)	2(e)	813,465
Other non-current liabilities	192,392	80,268	2(b)	272,660
Total non-current liabilities	1,037,578	48,547		1,086,125
Total liabilities	\$4,925,503	\$ (47,099)		\$4,878,404
Commitments and contingencies		—		
Equity				
Unit holders' capital	\$2,194,352	\$(2,194,352)	2(c)	—
Class A Common Stock	—	128	2(c)	128
Class B Common Stock	—	216	2(c)	216
Additional paid-in capital	—	850,369	2(c),2(e)	850,369
Retained earnings	—	35,715	2(b)	35,715
Noncontrolling interests	—	1,439,410	2(d)	1,439,410
Total equity	2,194,352	131,486		2,325,838
Total liabilities and equity	\$7,119,855	\$ 84,387		\$7,204,242

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation

As discussed and described in further detail herein, the Company expects to complete the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger. The unaudited combined pro forma financial information and related notes were prepared in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation S-X and are based upon GDH LP's fiscal year end reporting, for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The unaudited combined pro forma financial statements have been prepared to reflect the continuing operations of the Company after giving effect to the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger and are not necessarily indicative of our future results of operations.

2. Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Financial Position Adjustments Related to The Reorganization and Reorganization Merger

- a. Pubco does not meet the definition of a business under U.S. GAAP and did not have any assets or liabilities prior to the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger. As such, the transaction with GDH LP is accounted for as a reverse acquisition. This results in no step up in basis of GDH LP's assets and liabilities as it is the accounting acquirer.
- b. Following the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger, we will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, in addition to state, local and foreign taxes. As a result, the pro forma statement of financial position reflects an adjustment to our current and non-current tax obligations payable and deferred taxes assuming the highest statutory rates apportioned to each state, local and foreign jurisdiction. Additionally, as discussed within the 'Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions' section of the Registration Statement, Pubco will be party to the amended and restated Tax Receivable Agreement ("TRA") after giving effect to the Reorganization. As such, the related TRA liability and deferred tax asset are included within this adjustment as well. The offset to this adjustment is reflected within retained earnings and noncontrolling interests in accordance with the percentages of economic ownership identified in Note 3(a).
- c. Reflects the reclassification of GDH LP's historic Unit holders' capital equity to (1) Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Pubco and (2) additional paid-in capital as a result of the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger.
- d. Upon completion of the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger, Pubco (via its 100% ownership of the outstanding equity interest in GDH Delaware) is expected to initially indirectly own approximately 37.2% of the economic interest in GDH LP (on the basis of historical shares outstanding as of December 31, 2024), but will have 100% of the voting power and control the management of GDH LP. Additionally, immediately following the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger, the remaining economic interest in GDH LP held by the noncontrolling interests holders is expected to be approximately 62.8% (on the basis of historical shares outstanding as of December 31, 2024). The pro forma adjustment to noncontrolling interests was calculated as follows:

	<u>As of December 31, 2024</u>
Historical GDH LP Unit holders' capital	\$2,194,352
Add: conversion of intercompany balance with GDHL	95,770
Total GDH LP Unit holders' capital	<u>2,290,122</u>
Post Reorganization and Reorganization Merger expected non-controlling interest holdings	62.8%
Pro forma adjustment to allocate Historical GDH LP Unit holders' capital and pro forma adjustment 2(b) to noncontrolling interests . .	\$1,439,410

- e. Upon completion of the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger, Pubco will consolidate GDH LP and assume the liability to issue additional equity upon conversion of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes. As the 2026 Exchangeable Notes conversion feature requires the issuance of shares of Pubco's Class A common stock, the embedded derivative meets the indexed to entity's own stock exemption and is no longer bifurcated. The adjustment reclassifies the embedded derivative liability to shareholders' equity.

3. Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Operations Adjustments Related to The Reorganization and Reorganization Merger

- (a) Following the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger, we will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, in addition to state, local and foreign taxes, as described in Note 2(b). As a result, the pro forma combined statements of operations reflect an adjustment to our provision for corporate income taxes to reflect an estimated statutory tax rate of 22.4%, which includes a provision for U.S. federal income taxes and assumes the highest statutory rates apportioned to each state, local and foreign jurisdiction. Further, as described in Note 2(b), this adjustment includes the impact of the amended and restated TRA on the tax provision following the Reorganization.

The amounts related to the impact of recording pro forma income tax provisions at the statutory rate on the combined statement of operations are as follows:

(in thousands)	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Income tax expense / (benefit)	\$9,695	\$(9,492)

The amounts related to the impact of recording the pro forma impact of the Tax Receivable Agreement the combined statement of operations are as follows:

(in thousands)	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Other income / (expense), net	\$(874)	\$ 9
Income tax expense / (benefit)	188	(9)

The amounts related to the impact of recording pro forma income tax provisions at the statutory rate on the combined statement of financial position are as follows:

(in thousands)	As of December 31, 2024
Other non-current assets	\$76,170
Other current liabilities	124
Other non-current liabilities	43,317
Retained earnings / (Accumulated deficit)	32,729

The amounts related to the impact of recording the pro forma impact of the Tax Receivable Agreement the combined statement of financial position are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024
Other non-current assets	\$ 8,217
Other non-current liabilities	36,951
Retained earnings / (Accumulated deficit)	(28,734)

- (b) Upon completion of the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger, Reorganization Merger Sub will become the sole general partner of GDH LP, and as a result, Pubco (via its 100% ownership of the outstanding equity interest in GDH Delaware) is expected to initially indirectly own approximately 37.2% of the economic interest in GDH LP (on the basis of historical shares outstanding as of December 31, 2024), but will have 100% of the voting power and control the

management of GDH LP. Additionally immediately following the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger, the remaining economic interest in GDH LP held by the non-controlling interest holders is expected to be approximately 62.8% (on the basis of historical shares outstanding as of December 31, 2024), as discussed in Note 2(d). The pro forma adjustment to Net income/(loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests was calculated as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Historical GDH LP Net income / (loss)	\$346,722	\$228,514
Net income impact from adjustments 2(e) and 3(a)	20,970	19,095
Total GDH LP balance to bifurcate between Net income / (loss) attributed to Common shareholders and non-controlling interests	\$367,692	\$247,609
Post Reorganization and Reorganization Merger expected noncontrolling interest holdings	62.8%	66.4%
Pro forma adjustment to allocate Historical GDH LP Net income / (loss) attributed to Common shareholders and pro forma Income tax expense to Net income / (loss) attributed to non-controlling interests	\$231,105	\$164,412
Pro forma adjustment to attribute remaining Historical GDH LP Net income /(loss) to Common shareholders	\$136,587	\$ 83,197

4. Net Income / (Loss) Per Share

The pro forma net income / (loss) per share is calculated using the treasury stock method, using only the shares of Class A common stock, with consideration given to the potentially dilutive effect of (1) economic ownership units in GDH LP (“LP Units”) that are exchangeable, along with a Pubco Class B share of common stock, into shares of Pubco’s Class A common stock, (2) Galaxy Digital compensatory awards, and (3) the 2026 Exchangeable Notes for shares of Pubco’s Class A common stock. All potentially dilutive awards were excluded from the computation of pro forma diluted net income / (loss) per share for all periods presented because including them would have had an antidilutive effect. Pubco’s shares of Class B common stock do not share in earnings of Pubco and have no rights to dividends or distributions, whether in cash or stock, and therefore are not participating securities requiring separate earnings per share presentation.

(in thousands except share and per share data)	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Net income / (loss) per share – Basic:		
Numerator		
Net income / (loss)	\$ 367,692	\$ 247,609
Less: Net income / (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests . .	231,105	164,412
Less: Net income / (loss) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	—
Net income / (loss) attributable to common shareholders per Class A common share – Basic	\$ 136,587	\$ 83,197
Denominator		
Historic weighted average number of common shares outstanding – Basic	120,847,366	105,677,379
Net income / (loss) per share – Basic	\$ 1.13	\$ 0.79

(in thousands except share and per share data)	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Net income per share – Diluted:		
Numerator		
Net income / (loss) attributable to common shareholders per		
Class A common share – Basic	\$ 136,587	\$ 83,197
Add: loss related to Exchangeable Notes	—	—
Net income attributable to common shareholders per Class A common share – Diluted	\$ 136,587	\$ 83,197
Denominator		
Historic weighted average number of common shares outstanding –		
Basic	120,847,366	105,677,379
Exchangeable Class B common stock	11,792	—
Compensatory awards	18,314,117	4,379,061
Exchangeable Notes	—	—
Total weighted average number of common shares outstanding – Diluted	139,173,275	110,056,440
Net income / (loss) per share – Diluted	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.76

The historic basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 include the existing ordinary shares of GDHL that will become shares of Class A common stock of Pubco as a result of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.

The following potentially dilutive shares were excluded from the dilutive loss per share calculation because including them would have had an antidilutive effect.

	For the year ended December 31, 2024	For the year ended December 31, 2023
Exchangeable Class B common stock	215,883,528	215,921,721
Exchangeable Notes	15,013,792	13,346,833
Total	230,897,320	229,268,554

INFORMATION ABOUT GALAXY

Our Company

Galaxy is a digital asset and blockchain leader providing a diversified client base, including institutions and Qualified Individuals (as defined herein), access to the growing digital economy. Our full suite of services spans three complementary operating businesses: Global Markets, Asset Management, and Digital Infrastructure Solutions.

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.

Galaxy is primarily engaged in the business of providing technology-driven diversified financial services, focused on digital asset trading (including digital asset lending and borrowing), digital asset mining operations, asset management and investment banking; and not in investing, reinvesting or trading in securities. Galaxy has been engaged in such businesses since GDHL's establishment in 2018 (other than the digital asset mining business, which was launched in 2020). At the time of its establishment, GDHL's business lines consisted of digital asset trading, asset management, investment banking and principal investing.

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 counterparties⁸ 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. The activities of our three operating business lines are described in detail under the heading “— Our Products and Services” below. For a discussion of our competitive positioning and the evolution of the digital assets industry, see “— Competition.”

See Galaxy's consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional details on our financial results.

Our business lines are subject to various regulations and governmental oversight, which is discussed in detail in “— Government Regulation” in this prospectus.

Our Products and Services

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

⁸ 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.

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.

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 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 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 UK 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 UK 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 UK 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. See "— Government Regulation" below for more information.

We borrow and originate unsecured and secured fiat and cryptocurrency-denominated loans. Galaxy's trading business borrows fiat and digital assets from Eligible Contract Participants ("ECPs") (as defined in the Commodity Exchange Act) 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 BTC, ETH, SOL and 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 Revenues. 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 Revenues.

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 2023, which facilitated the growth of our businesses. As of December 31, 2024, Trading had \$579.5 million of digital assets on loan, an additional \$399.1 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 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 were concentrated between bitcoin (62%), ether (13%), DAI (7%), and Solana (5%), which includes digital assets borrowed from DeFi protocols; USDC (68%), ether, including stETH lent to DeFi protocols, (16%), and Solana (13%) constitute approximately 97% of the digital assets that we lent; bitcoin (65%), ether (18%) and their associated tokens (such as WETH and WBTC) constitute approximately 83% 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.

In particular, the below chart sets forth the digital assets that Trading may provide clients and counterparties access to as of December 31, 2024. The chart denotes (i) which digital assets Trading may provide access to trade either (a) with “No Restrictions,” which Trading may transact in the United States or with U.S. clients and counterparties or (b) “Non-U.S. Only,” which Trading may transact only outside the United States with non-U.S. clients and counterparties and (ii) which digital assets Trading may lend, in each case as of December 31, 2024. Digital assets which GPL customers have held or traded through December 31, 2024 are also included in the chart below. Where there is sufficient demand to warrant an integration effort and additional liquidity commitment, GPL customers may be approved to trade additional digital assets so long as those digital assets are approved with “No Restrictions” for Galaxy’s broader Trading counterparties and supported by one of GPL’s integrated custody partners. At this time, no GPL customers have been approved to trade digital assets other than those identified in the GPL column of the chart below.

Token	Trading		Lending	GPL
	No Restrictions	Non-U.S. Only		
1INCH		X		
AAVE	X		X	
ADA*	X		X	X
AION		X		
AKRO		X		
AKT		X		
ALGO*		X		
ALPHA	X		X	
AMP*		X		
ANT	X		X	
APE	X		X	
APT		X		
AR	X		X	
ARB		X		
ATOM*	X		X	
AVAX	X		X	X
AWBTC	X		X	
AXS*		X		
BADGER		X		
BAL	X		X	
BAND		X		
BAT	X		X	
BCH	X		X	X
BEAM	X		X	
BNB*		X		
BNT	X		X	
BRZ	X		X	
BSV	X		X	
BTC	X		X	X
BTRST		X		

Token	Trading		Lending	GPL
	No Restrictions	Non-U.S. Only		
BUSD*	X		X	
CBBTC	X		X	
CNHT	X		X	
COMP	X		X	
CREAM		X		
CRV	X		X	
DAI	X		X	X
DASH*	X		X	
DCR	X		X	
DOGE	X		X	
DOT	X		X	
DYDX		X		
ENJ	X		X	
EOS	X		X	
ERD		X		
ETC	X		X	
ETH	X		X	X
ETHW	X		X	
EUROC	X		X	
FBTC	X		X	
FDUSD	X		X	
FIL*	X		X	
FLOW*		X		
FOAM	X		X	
FTM	X		X	
FTT*		X		
GMX		X		
GRIN	X		X	
GRT	X		X	
GUSD	X		X	
HBAR	X		X	
HNS	X		X	
HNT	X		X	
HT	X		X	
ICP*		X		
IMX		X		
KAVA		X		
KCS		X		
KLAY		X		
KNC	X		X	
KOIN	X		X	
KSM	X		X	

Token	Trading		Lending	GPL
	No Restrictions	Non-U.S. Only		
LDO		X		
LEO		X		
LINK	X		X	
LND		X		
LPT	X		X	
LRC	X		X	X
LTC	X		X	X
LUNA*		X		
MANA*	X		X	
MATIC*	X		X	
MFT		X		
MKR	X		X	
MONA	X		X	
NEAR*	X		X	
NEO	X		X	
OMG*		X		
OP		X		
OXT	X		X	
OXY		X		
PAX	X		X	
PAXG	X		X	
PYUSD	X		X	
REN	X		X	
RHOC	X		X	
RLY*		X		
RNDR	X		X	
RUNE		X		
RVN	X		X	
SAI	X		X	
SAND*		X		
SEI	X		X	
SHIB	X		X	
SNX	X		X	
SOL*	X		X	X
stETH		X		
STX	X		X	
SUI		X		
SUSHI	X		X	
SXP		X		
SYN		X		
TIA		X		
TON	X		X	

Token	Trading		Lending	GPL
	No Restrictions	Non-U.S. Only		
TRAXX		X		
TRX*		X		
TUSD	X		X	
UNI	X		X	
USDC	X		X	X
USDG	X		X	
USDT	X		X	X
VBK	X		X	
VET	X		X	
WAVES	X		X	
WBTC	X		X	
WLD		X		
XEM	X		X	
XLM	X		X	
XMR	X		X	X
XTZ	X		X	
YFI	X		X	
ZEC		X		
ZIL		X		X
ZRX	X		X	

* Identified by the SEC in complaints not involving Galaxy as having been offered and sold as “securities.”

In addition to the above list, Trading may transact in USTB, representing ownership in the Superstate Short Duration US Government Securities Fund (the “USTB Fund”), with other eligible investors in the USTB Fund who are “qualified purchasers” under the Investment Company Act and “accredited investors” under Regulation D.

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 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 NYDFS for a New York virtual currency license (“BitLicense”) 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 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 has advised us that it maintains digital asset insurance of up to \$100 million, of which \$25 million insures hot wallets and \$75 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 “— Safeguarding of Digital Assets” for more information about the procedures in place around the wallets in which digital assets are stored.

Below is a chart that identifies the digital assets held in custody for GalaxyOne Prime LLC customers by third-party custodians as of December 31, 2024:

Asset	Quantity
USDC	250,504 units

As of December 31, 2024, 100% were held with BitGo. As of December 31, 2024, GalaxyOne Prime LLC did not hold Galaxy proprietary digital assets.

Investment Banking: Our investment banking business (“Investment Banking”), which we operate through Galaxy Digital Partners LLC, a 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 SIPC. 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, 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, and was instrumental in Galaxy’s acquisition of Helios during the fourth quarter of 2022.

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 the 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, Galaxy Asset Management (“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 billion⁹ in assets across a dozen investment strategies as of December 31, 2024, a 9% increase year-over-year and 22% increase 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 exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) include a suite of passive and active products developed in partnership with regional asset managers. This includes: 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 and is developing additional crypto ETFs listed 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, TEKK).

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

⁹ 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.

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 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 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 April 2018, GAM launched the Galaxy Crypto Index Fund LP and the Galaxy Crypto Index Fund Ltd. These Funds are tracked against the Bloomberg Galaxy Crypto Index (Ticker: BGCI)
- In November 2019, GAM launched the Galaxy Institutional Bitcoin Fund LP and the Galaxy Bitcoin Fund LP (collectively, the "Galaxy Bitcoin Funds")
- In June 2020, GAM announced a strategic partnership with CAIS, the industry-leading alternative investment platform
- In December 2020, GAM launched the CI Galaxy Bitcoin Fund (Ticker: BTCG), a TSX-listed closed end mutual fund, in partnership with CI Financial
- Additionally, in December 2020, GAM launched the Bloomberg Galaxy Bitcoin Index (Ticker: BTC)
- In February 2021, GAM launched the Galaxy Institutional Ethereum Fund LP, and Galaxy Institutional Ethereum Fund Ltd (collectively, the "Galaxy Ethereum Funds"). These funds track the newly launched Bloomberg Galaxy Ethereum Index (Ticker: ETH)
- In March 2021, GAM launched the CI Galaxy Bitcoin ETF (Ticker: BTCX) and the CI Galaxy Ethereum ETF (Ticker: ETHX)
- Additionally, in March 2021, GAM announced the launch of the Galaxy Bitcoin Funds on Morgan Stanley's wealth management platform
- In May 2021, Galaxy acquired Vision Hill, a premier investment consultant and asset manager in the digital asset sector, to create Galaxy Vision Hill (GVH). GVH funds include, the Venture Fund of Funds I and Venture Fund of Funds II

- In June 2021, GAM announced the build of two index families with Alerian, the Alerian Galaxy Global Blockchain Indexes and the Alerian Galaxy Cryptocurrency-Focused Blockchain Indexes. Additionally, GAM announced the launch of the two equity-based ETFs with Invesco that will track the performance of the two Alerian index families
- In September 2021, we announced a strategic partnership with Invesco to develop a comprehensive suite of U.S.-listed, physically backed, digital asset ETFs
- 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 Ltd. (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 Ethereum 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 Ltd., 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 assets under management ("AUM") of approximately \$5.7 billion¹⁰ consisting of \$3.5 billion in ETF strategies and \$2.2 billion in Alternative investment strategies.

¹⁰ 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.

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. The Helios campus currently supports 200 megawatts (“MW”) of operating capacity. In 2023, we secured approvals to scale up to 800 MW at Helios and we expect additional approvals for a portion of an incremental 1.7 gigawatts currently under study in the first half of 2025. Helios consumes energy from Load Zone West in ERCOT. We do not currently purchase Renewable Energy Credits (“RECs”). The Helios acquisition in December 2022 enabled Galaxy to offer bitcoin mining hosting services. Prior to the acquisition, Galaxy relied on third party hosting providers.

Galaxy owns the equipment used for proprietary mining. From time to time, we may purchase new mining equipment based on the needs of our mining business. In the event that Mining’s existing hardware becomes obsolete or is determined to be less profitable or unprofitable, we may either cease using the equipment and sell it on the secondary market or find an alternative use case for the equipment. The profitability of our Mining operation 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.

Mining is currently exclusively engaged in bitcoin mining and as of today has no intentions to mine other cryptocurrencies. Helios allows us to mine bitcoin at a cost below its prevailing market prices. Galaxy’s average marginal cost to mine, net of curtailment credits, was approximately \$26,000 during the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to less than \$8,000 for the year ended December 31, 2023. The average price of one bitcoin was approximately \$66,000 and \$29,000 during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Mined bitcoin may be utilized to fund operations across Galaxy businesses. Mining receives regular reports regarding its operations, including information regarding the mined bitcoin and the number of miners.

As our bitcoin mining operations have expanded, so have the opportunities before us. There is growing demand for highly reliable power and data center infrastructure capacity to support accelerated artificial intelligence growth. To meet this increasing demand, subsequent to year end, Galaxy 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 artificial intelligence (“AI”) and high-performance computing (“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.

Blockchain Infrastructure Services

In addition to mining and HPC, the Company is also focused on 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 “Information about Galaxy — 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 decentralized finance (“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 January 30, 2025, 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 85.4% 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 14.6% 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 January 31, 2025, Tether held \$143.7 billion in total assets as 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

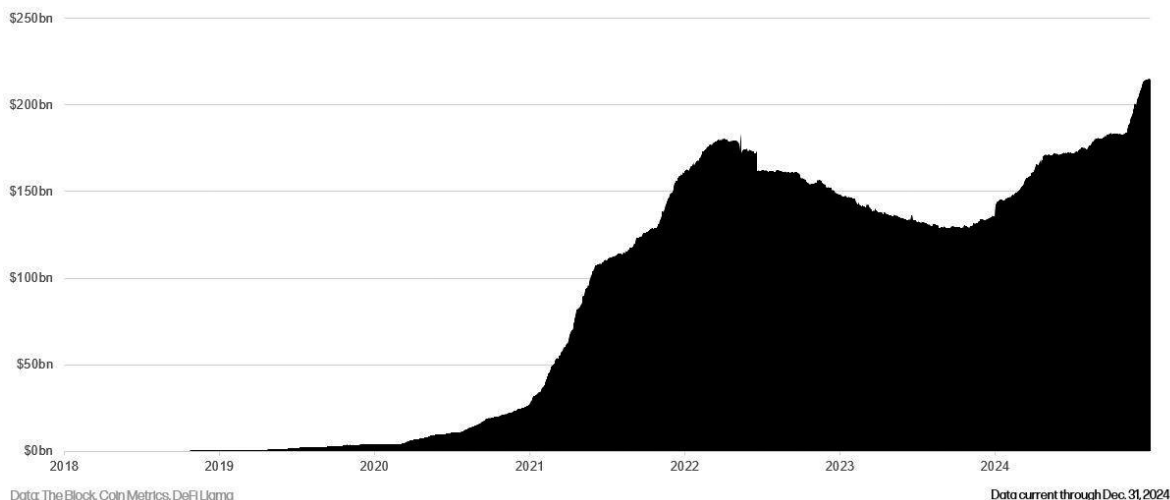
Policymakers around the world, including in the United States, are increasingly putting forth proposals to regulate the stablecoin market which could help bring additional safety and transparency, helping to further spur adoption. A number of stablecoin-related bills are currently making their way through 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 1, 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. Non-fungible tokens (“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. See “Risk Factors — Risks Related to Cryptocurrencies and Digital Assets — The value of Nonfungible Tokens (“NFTs”), any investment in NFTs, and the regulation of NFTs are uncertain and may subject us to unforeseeable risks” for additional information regarding our U.S. securities law analysis with respect to our NFT collection.

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 21.8% 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 2.8%, of Candy Digital voting securities in the aggregate as of such date; therefore, Galaxy directly or indirectly held a total investment of approximately 24.7% 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 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

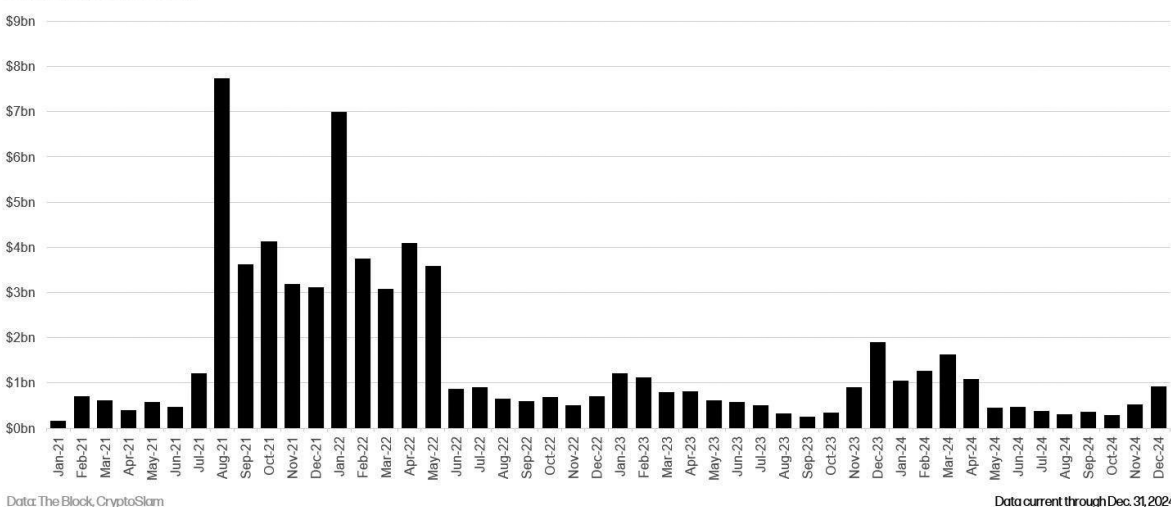
as well as the market price of the Class A common stock;” “— A determination that a digital asset is a “security,” or that an activity in which we engage involves a “securities transaction” for purposes of the federal securities laws could have adverse regulatory consequences for us, and could therefore adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations as well as the market price of the Class A common stock;” 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 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.” See also “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions — Other transactions with related parties — Investment in Candy Digital.”

NFT Transactions & Trading Volumes

NFT sales across marketplaces were \$931 million in December 2024. NFT trading volumes are below their peak levels from 2021 through early 2022, which averaged trading volumes of more than \$3 billion per month before contracting to below \$1 billion per month following the broader market decline in May 2022.

Monthly NFT Trading Volume

Source: Galaxy Research



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 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.

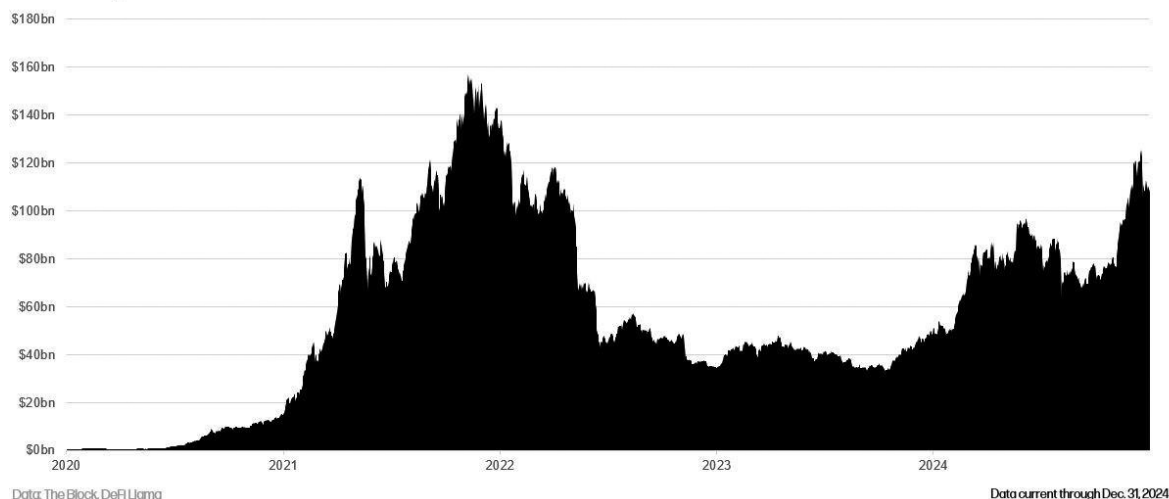
DeFi’s adoption accelerated in 2020, as platform growth and adoption of cryptocurrencies expanded access to capital for users. This also reduced the need to move funds out of the ecosystem (given the

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

DeFi Total Value Locked (TVL), USD

Source: Galaxy Research



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 permissioned 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 7.0% 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.

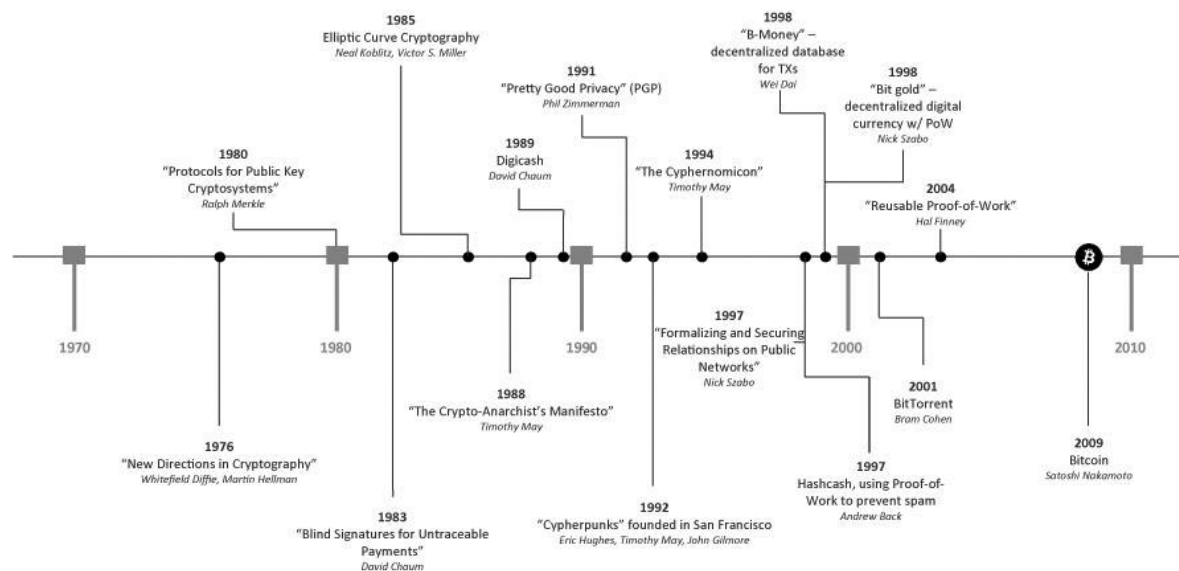
- **Significant Underbanked Populations:** Bank accounts are the default mode for accessing today's global financial system. However, unbanked and underbanked populations have been constrained by the existing financial system. According to the World Bank, 1.4 billion people globally did not maintain 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"). See the section titled "Information about Galaxy — Bitcoin Prehistory — Attributes and Features of the Bitcoin Network" in this prospectus for more information.

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.

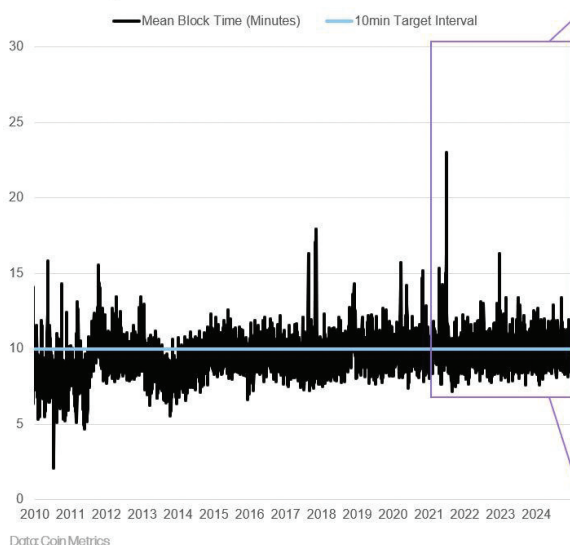
According to sources that monitor on-chain data, the Ethereum ecosystem, including its second layer networks, is home to the largest share of application categories such as DeFi. Ethereum developers have made and continue to make substantial contributions to blockchain technology innovation, particularly 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 February 26, 2025, and the largest number of developers according to the 2023 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.

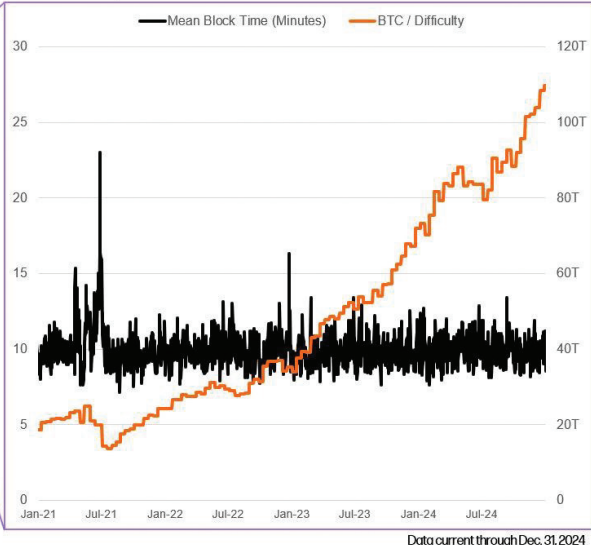
Bitcoin Block Time (minutes), Daily Avg.

Source: Galaxy Research



Bitcoin Block Time vs. Mining Difficulty

Source: Galaxy Research



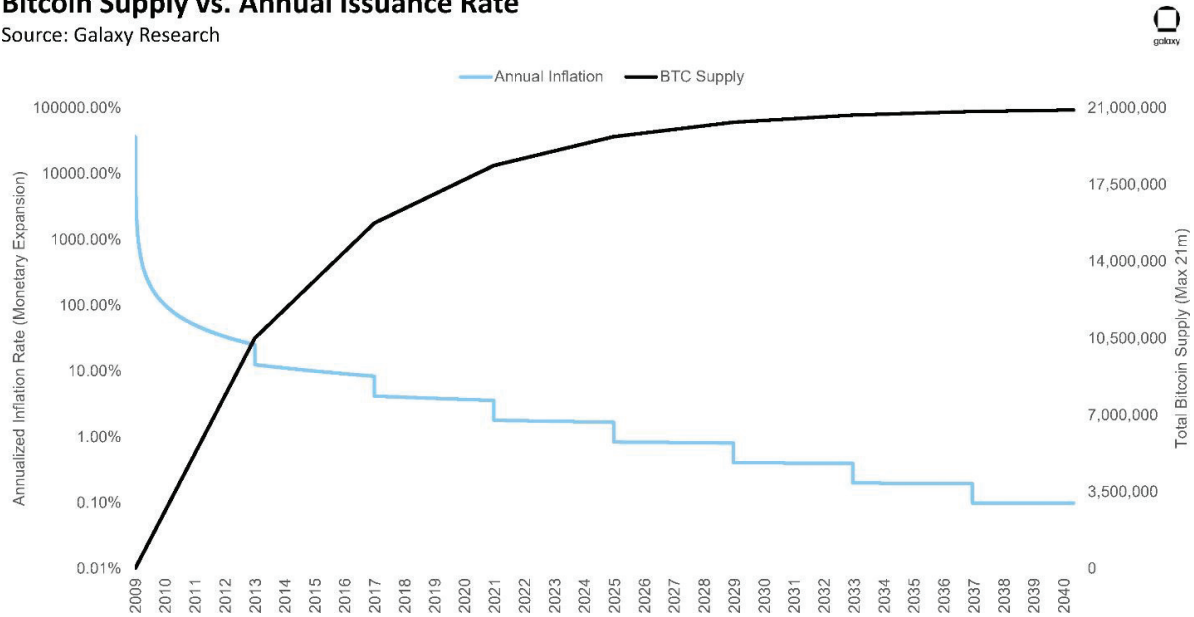
- ***Fixed Coin Supply:*** Nakamoto designed Bitcoin to have a maximum supply of 21 million coins, and the amount of newly minted bitcoin awarded to miners halves every 210,000 blocks (approx.

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

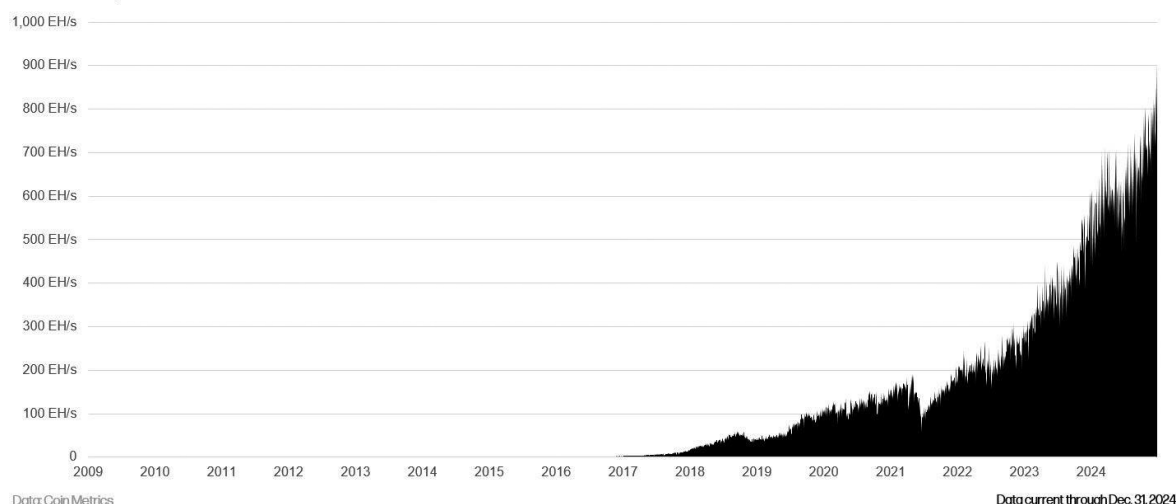


- *Decentralization That Adds Security:* Miners compete to solve the puzzle, generate blocks, and win the associated reward and fees. The race among miners to add processing power is a feature of Bitcoin that keeps the Bitcoin network secure. The protocol underlying Bitcoin operates safely so long as 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 our non-consolidated sponsored fund Galaxy Digital Crypto Vol Fund (the “CPO”), formerly the Galaxy DBL Crypto Vol, 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 and third 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, or 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 megawatts (MW) of capacity.

Galaxy is diversified across both institutional client-focused operational business lines and direct investments in the digital asset ecosystem, which ensures we benefit from most innovations and developments as the ecosystem grows and matures.

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 ("TAM") 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 artificial intelligence and high performance computing is driving a need for scalable, low-cost data center capacity. To meet this increasing demand, in March 2025, Galaxy entered into a 15-year lease agreement with CoreWeave, a leading U.S. hyperscaler, 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 prospectus.

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 prospectus.

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.

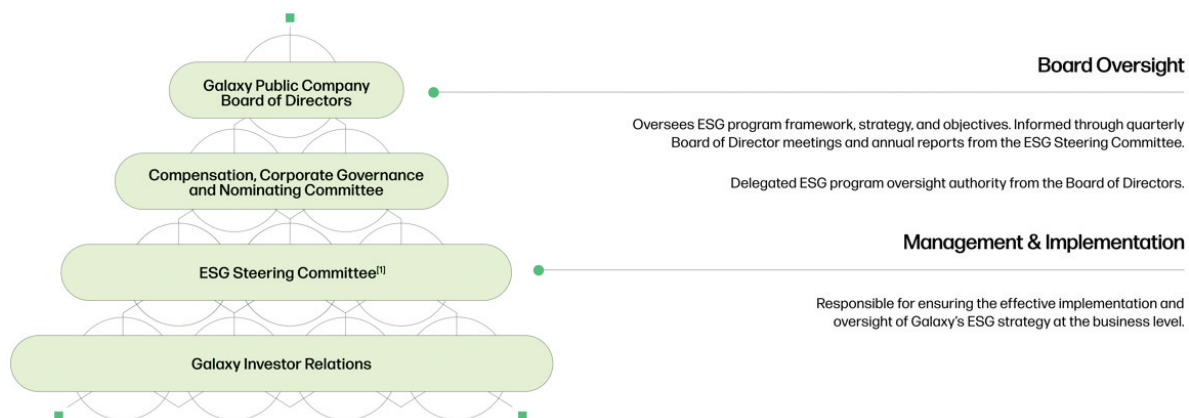
ESG Program Oversight

Galaxy is committed to responsible Environmental, Social and Governance (“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 oversee our ESG framework, strategy, and objectives. The Board and its Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee are informed through Board of Director meetings and annual reports from the ESG Steering Committee.

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. 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 (SASB) 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.

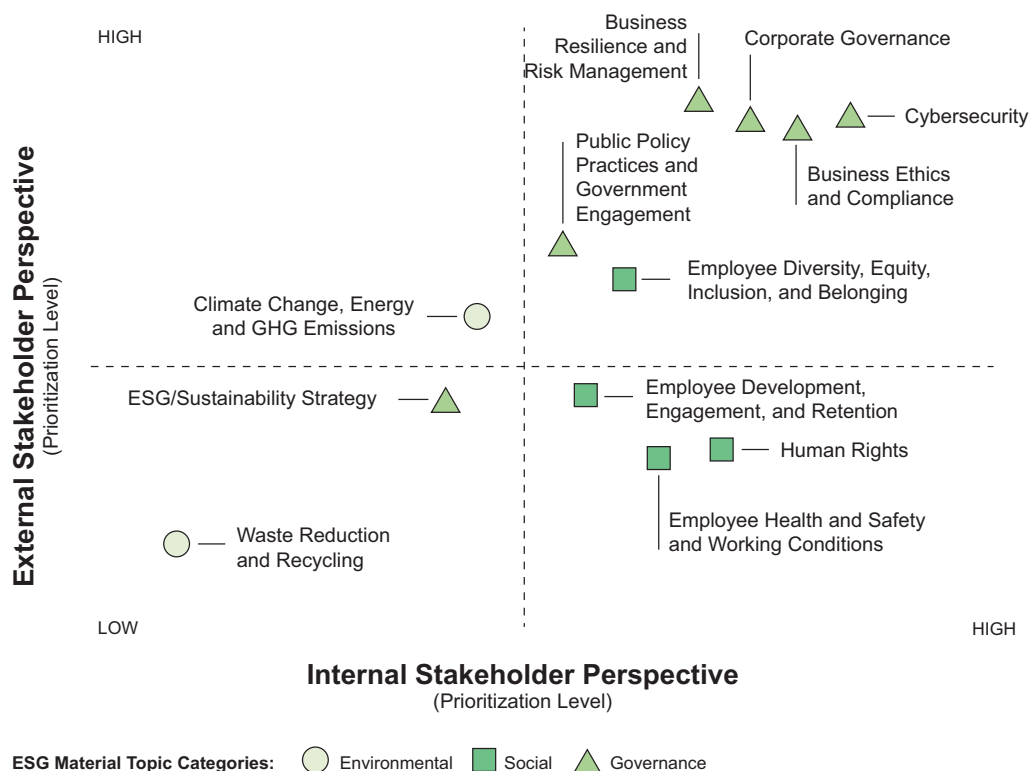
ESG Materiality Assessment

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 of directors.



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 of Directors 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.

The Company's officers and directors support the Company's Global Markets, Asset Management and Digital Infrastructure Solutions businesses. The Company's five most senior executive officers spend approximately 95% or more of their time on general corporate matters and the development and management of the Company's non-investment company business lines, and 5% or less of their time on matters related to the balance sheet venture investment business.

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, 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 “— 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 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 70% 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 Inc. (“Fireblocks”) entered into an amended license agreement dated July 30, 2021 (as amended from time to time, “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 (“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. A copy of the Fireblocks License Agreement is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, and any description thereof is qualified by reference thereto. 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 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 ("Coinbase Custody"), Fidelity Digital Asset Services, LLC ("Fidelity"), Gemini Trust Company, LLC ("Gemini"), and BitGo New York Trust Company, LLC ("BitGo"). All of these custodians issue annual SOC 1 Type II and SOC 2 Type II attestation reports.

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 ("HSMs") 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 as a forum to implement due diligence processes and to closely monitor exposure wherever we hold assets. This risk committee was established to perform the risk oversight function for Galaxy (including our affiliates and subsidiaries). The 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 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 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 United Kingdom, 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, decentralized finance (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. See “— The Cryptoeconomy — Expansion of Cryptocurrency Universe” above and “Risk Factors — Risks Related to Cryptocurrencies and Digital Assets — The emergence of DeFi subjects us to evolving risks and uncertainties relating to our investments and our services.” for more information.

Government 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 its 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 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 Class A common stock;” “— 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 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 Class A common stock; 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 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 Exchange 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, 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 anti-money laundering rules and requirements issued by FinCEN under the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act (collectively, the “Anti-Money Laundering Rules”) (See “— Anti-Money Laundering Rules” below for a description of the specific requirements).

Investment Adviser Regulation

The U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (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 Galaxy Asset Management (“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 “— 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 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 discussed further below under "*Digital Financial Assets Business Activity in California*." 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 New York State Department of Financial Services ("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 Commodity Exchange Act of 1936 (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 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, 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.

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 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, which requires creditors to provide consumers with uniform information regarding their loan transactions; the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, which prohibits creditors from discriminating against a number of protected groups; the Consumer Protection Act; the Fair Credit Reporting Act, which is administered by the CFPB and imposes disclosure requirements on creditors who take action based on information from credit reports; and the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 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 Consumer Financial Protection Bureau 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 regulates 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 75MW within the purview of the Electricity Reliability Council of Texas (“ERCOT”) are required to register their mining operations 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, GDHL 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 Canadian Securities Administrators 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 ("PSA") and the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act ("FIEA"). The PSA regulates digital asset trading platforms, digital asset custodians, and initial coin offerings ("ICO"). 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 ("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 ("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" ("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.

U.K.

The Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended ("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 (“MiFIR”), 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 disapplies 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 U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (“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 (“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 UK Ltd. (“GD UK”) 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 UK can undertake certain regulated activities in the U.K. in relation to securities, derivatives and security tokens without the need to become FCA authorized itself. However, in January 2024, GD UK 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 UK was granted that authorization in December 2024. GD UK’s status as an appointed representative was therefore terminated in December 2024. As an authorized firm GD UK is able to communicate financial promotions and is subject to the FCA’s rules which include conduct of business and organizational requirements, 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 to (i) apply for full registrations by January 10, 2021 or (ii) stop all Cryptoasset Business Activity. Accordingly, on June 30, 2020, GD UK applied to be registered under the MLRs to carry on Cryptoasset Businesses Activities. On November 25, 2021, GD UK was informed by the FCA that its registration under the MLRs was approved, enabling GD UK 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 UK 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. 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 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 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 UK’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 (“SFO”). Firms which engage in the conduct of “regulated activities” are subject to the licensing or registration regime of the Securities and Futures Commission (“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 licenses 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 (“DARE Act”). The DARE Act is administered by the Securities Commission of The Bahamas (“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.

Legal Proceedings

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 or resolution in excess of established accruals, 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 we trade 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, we 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, the Company accrued a legal provision of \$182 million. The accrued amounts include the impact of discounting the estimated cash flows at a rate of approximately 4.3%. 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 GDH Ltd., 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.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends in part upon our ability to obtain and maintain intellectual property protection for our brand, technology and inventions; to preserve the confidentiality of our trade secrets; to defend and enforce our intellectual property and proprietary rights; and to operate without infringing, misappropriating or otherwise violating the valid and enforceable patents and other intellectual property rights of third parties.

We rely on a combination of patents, trademarks, service marks, trade secrets and domain names to protect our proprietary technology and other intellectual property.

We rely upon trade secrets, confidential know-how and continuing technological innovation to develop and maintain our competitive position. However, trade secrets and confidential information are difficult to protect. We seek to control access to and distribution of our confidential and proprietary information, including our algorithms, source and object code, designs, and business processes, through physical, technical, and administrative security measures and contractual restrictions. We seek to limit access to our confidential and proprietary information on a “need to know” basis and enter into confidentiality and nondisclosure agreements with our employees, consultants, customers and vendors that may receive or otherwise have access to any confidential or proprietary information. We also obtain written invention assignment agreements from our employees, consultants, and vendors that assign to us all right, interest and title to inventions and work products developed during their employment or service engagement with us. However, these agreements may not provide meaningful protection. These agreements may also be breached, and we may not have an adequate remedy for any such breach.

Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our technology or obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary, or our technology and proprietary information could be unintentionally or intentionally misused by our employees. Third parties may independently develop the same or similar proprietary information or technology or may otherwise gain access to our proprietary information or technology. As a result, we may be unable to meaningfully protect our trade secrets and proprietary information.

Intellectual property rights may not address all potential threats to our competitive advantage. See “Risk Factors — Risks Related to Regulation, Information Systems and Privacy Matters” for a description of risks related to our intellectual property and information technology systems.

Properties

Our principal offices are located in a leased office at 300 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10282 and consist of approximately 10,040 square feet. We use this facility for administration, sales and marketing, technology and development and professional services. As of December 31, 2024, other primary properties included our Helios bitcoin mining facility in Dickens County, Texas and office spaces in London and Hong Kong.

MANAGEMENT

References in this “Management” section to “Galaxy,” “we,” “us,” “our” and other similar terms refer to (i) GDHL, before giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, and (ii) Pubco, after giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, as the context requires.

Directors and Executive Officers of Galaxy

The following table sets forth the names, ages and titles of Galaxy’s directors, director nominees, and executive officers following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, as well as their expected board committee appointments.

Name	Age	Position
Michael Novogratz	60	Founder, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Michael Daffey	58	Chair of the Board of Directors
Bill Koutsouras ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	52	Lead Director
Jane Dietze ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	59	Director
Rhonda Adams Medina ⁽³⁾	59	Director Nominee
Richard Tavoso ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	59	Director
Christopher Ferraro	41	President and Chief Investment Officer
Anthony Paquette	47	Chief Financial Officer
Erin Brown	42	Chief Operating Officer
Andrew Siegel	59	General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer

Notes:

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (2) Member of the Compensation Committee.
- (3) Member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

Each officer serves at the discretion of Galaxy’s board of directors and holds office until his or her successor is elected and qualified or until his or her earlier resignation or removal. There are no family relationships among any of Galaxy’s directors or executive officers.

Set forth below is a description of the background of the persons named above.

Michael Novogratz is the founder of Galaxy and has served as Galaxy’s Chief Executive Officer since December 2017. Mr. Novogratz also served as Chairman of GDHL from July 2018 until September 2021, currently serves on GDHL’s board of directors, and will serve on Pubco’s board of directors upon consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. Prior to founding Galaxy, Mr. Novogratz founded Galaxy Investment Partners, a family office. Prior to that, in 2002 he joined Fortress Investment Group LLC where he served as a Partner and President until January 4, 2016. Before Fortress, Mr. Novogratz spent 11 years at Goldman Sachs, where he was elected Partner in 1998. Mr. Novogratz served on the New York Federal Reserve’s Investment Advisory Committee on Financial Markets from 2012 to 2015. Mr. Novogratz holds a bachelor’s degree in Economics from Princeton University and served as a helicopter pilot in the United States Army. He is on the board of directors for Beat the Streets, Inc., the Jazz Foundation of America, the Bail Project and the REFORM Alliance.

Michael Daffey has served as Chair of GDHL’s board of directors since September 2021 and will serve as Chair of Pubco’s board of directors upon consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. He is also a senior advisor to Galaxy. Since 2024, Mr. Daffey has also served as the Chairman of Tamesis Partners, a specialist ECM with advisory business with a focus on the traditional mining sector. Mr. Daffey spent over 25 years in the financial services sector at Goldman Sachs. Most recently, he was a Partner (since 2002), Chairman of the Global Markets Division and a member of the Management Committee at Goldman Sachs, a position he held since 2014. Mr. Daffey built his career in the trading division at

Goldman Sachs, rising to top roles, including leading equities sales globally as well as fixed income and foreign exchange sales for Europe, Middle East, and Africa. He also served as a member of Goldman's European Management Committee, Firmwide Client and Business Standards Committee, and Global Markets Executive Committee. Prior to this, Mr. Daffey was the Global Co-Chief Operating Officer of Goldman's Equities business. Mr. Daffey holds a bachelor's degree in economics and finance from the University of New South Wales.

Bill Koutsouras has served as Lead Director of GDHL's board of directors since July 2018 and will serve as Lead Director on Pubco's board of directors upon consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. Since 2011, Mr. Koutsouras has served as the principal at Kouts Capital, an advisory services company providing assistance to companies with corporate finance and capital markets related transactions including providing strategic advice, introduction to capital providers and transaction structuring and implementation. Previously, Mr. Koutsouras was the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Endeavor Financial Corporation, a mining focused merchant banking business. Mr. Koutsouras is also a Chartered Professional Accountant and Chartered Financial Analyst and a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada and the CFA Institute. Mr. Koutsouras holds a bachelor's degree in Economics from University of Toronto.

Jane Dietze has served as a member of GDHL's board of directors since March 2022 and will serve on Pubco's board of directors upon consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. Since 2018, Ms. Dietze has served as Chief Investment Officer and Vice President of Brown University. Previously, Ms. Dietze was the Director of Private Equity at Bowdoin College and Managing Director of Credit Funds at Fortress Investment Group, a global investment management firm. Before that, Ms. Dietze was a General Partner in venture capital funds at Nextpoint Partners, an early-stage, technology focused fund, and Columbia Capital Corporation, an IT and communications focused private equity fund, where she was a member of the Investment Committees and held board roles in over a dozen companies. Prior to her experience in venture capital, Ms. Dietze began her career as analyst in the Mergers and Acquisitions Department of Goldman, Sachs & Co., founded and sold a software company, and spent several years working in Russia and Central Europe as an Investment Officer at the International Finance Corporation, the private investment arm of the World Bank. Ms. Dietze holds a bachelor's degree in politics from Princeton University and a master's degree in international economics and Russian studies from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. She has also served on the board of directors of MicroStrategy Inc. since December 2024, and the Wenner-Gren Foundation since 2022.

Rhonda Adams Medina has served on the Board of Managers of Galaxy Digital Holdings GP LLC since September 2020 and will serve on Pubco's board of directors upon consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. Ms. Medina is the Head of Business Affairs at Audible, Inc. (an Amazon company) and has been with Audible, Inc. since 2022, initially as the Global Head of Content Legal. Prior to Audible, Ms. Medina was Director of Business and Legal Affairs at Netflix since January 2019. Prior to Netflix, Ms. Medina was the Vice President, Business and Legal Affairs, at NBC Universal Kids for two years and spent 17 years at Nickelodeon, most recently as Senior Vice President and Deputy General Counsel. Ms. Medina serves on the boards of the Princeton Medical Center Foundation; McCarter Theatre Center; and the advisory council of Princeton University's Department of African American Studies. Ms. Medina formerly served on the advisory council of Harvard Law School's Charles Hamilton Houston Institute for Race and Justice and is an emeritus advisory board member of the United Nations Foundation's Girl Up campaign. Ms. Medina has a bachelor's degree in East Asian Studies from Princeton University and a Juris Doctorate from Harvard Law School.

Richard Tavoso has served on the Board of Managers of Galaxy Digital Holdings GP LLC since July 2018 and became a member of GDHL's board of directors on June 28, 2023. He will serve on Pubco's board of directors upon consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. Mr. Tavoso previously served as President at Galaxy Digital LP starting in December 2017 and then served as President of Galaxy from July 2018 to December 2018. Prior to his time at Galaxy, Mr. Tavoso spent 20 years (March 1995 to January 2015) at RBC Capital Markets where he served as a Managing Director at RBC Capital Markets, Head of Global Arbitrage & Trading Division, and was a member of the Capital Markets Operating Committee. Previously, Mr. Tavoso spent seven years at Kidder Peabody, where he built and managed the Tokyo equity derivatives group. Mr. Tavoso has a bachelor's degree in History from Princeton University.

Christopher Ferraro has served in various senior executive roles at Galaxy since February 2017 including Co-head of Merchant Bank, Chief Investment Officer and President/Co-President. Previously, Mr. Ferraro was a Managing Director and Partner at HPS Investment Partners, LLC (f.k.a. Highbridge Principal Strategies), where he worked within the Direct Lending and Special Situations Group. Mr. Ferraro began his career at BlackRock Kelso Capital Advisors, an investment manager for a publicly traded business development company focused on structuring and executing on middle-market structured debt and equity investments. Mr. Ferraro holds bachelor's degrees in Applied Mathematics and in Economics from Yale University.

Anthony Paquette has served as Chief Financial Officer of Galaxy since January 2025. He previously served as Chief Financial Officer of Point72, a hedge fund, from October 2020 to December 2024. Prior to that, Mr. Paquette served as a Business Unit Leader at Social Finance (SoFi), a financial technology company, from September 2018 to September 2020, and as a Managing Director at JPMorgan Chase & Co. and Bank of America Corporation, both multinational financial services firms. Mr. Paquette holds bachelor's degrees in Business Economics and Organizational Behavior and Management from Brown University and is a CFA Charterholder.

Erin Brown has served as Chief Operating Officer at Galaxy since May 2021. Previously, Ms. Brown served as Chief Risk Officer at Jump Trading, a proprietary trading firm that specializes in algorithmic and high-frequency trading strategies, from January 2020 to May 2021. Prior to that, Ms. Brown spent 11 years at DRW Trading Group, an electronic trading firm. Ms. Brown has a bachelor's degree in accounting and finance from DePaul University.

Andrew Siegel has served as General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer at Galaxy since July 2018. Mr. Siegel joined Galaxy Digital LP in December 2017 as the Chief Compliance Officer prior to transitioning to the role of General Counsel at GDHL. Previously, Mr. Siegel served in a variety of legal and compliance roles at Perella Weinberg Partners, a global independent investment banking firm, including as its General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer and Chief Regulatory Officer. Previously, he was General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of Stanfield Capital Partners LLC, an SEC-registered, alternative asset manager based in New York. Prior to that, Mr. Siegel served in the law division of Morgan Stanley, initially advising its Investment Banking Department. Ultimately, he was the senior attorney responsible for advising Morgan Stanley Investment Management's alternative investment funds, including its private equity funds, venture capital funds, hedge funds and fund of funds. Previously in his career, Mr. Siegel was a corporate attorney at Shearman & Sterling where he focused on public and private mergers and acquisitions, private equity transactions, and joint ventures. Mr. Siegel holds a bachelor's degree in Political Science from Tufts University and a Juris Doctor degree from Washington College of Law at American University.

Board of Directors

Board Structure and Compensation of Directors

Following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Galaxy's board of directors will consist of six directors. To the extent we successfully list our Class A common stock on the Nasdaq, each of Mr. Koutsouras, Ms. Medina, Ms. Dietze and Mr. Tavoso qualify as independent directors under the applicable corporate governance standards of the Nasdaq. All of Galaxy's directors serve one-year terms, with each director up for election every year.

Our independent directors will appoint a "lead director," who will initially be Mr. Koutsouras, whose responsibilities will include, among others, calling meetings of the independent directors, presiding over executive sessions of the independent directors, participating in the formulation of board and committee agendas and, if requested by stockholders, ensuring that he or she is available, when appropriate, for consultation and direct communication.

The size of our board of directors may be reduced or expanded from time to time and will be fixed exclusively by resolutions adopted by the board, subject to the terms of the Director Nomination Agreement as long as such agreement is in effect. Pursuant to the terms of the Director Nomination Agreement, so long as GGI continues to beneficially own, in the aggregate and without duplication at least 25% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares of our common stock as of the date of such calculation, GGI shall be entitled to nominate one director to the board of directors; and our board of directors of Galaxy must take certain actions and use its reasonable best efforts to cause any such nominee to be elected or to fill such vacancy. This right will be deemed to have been exercised for so long as our Founder remains on our board of directors.

Directors who are also full-time officers or employees of our company or senior advisors will receive no additional compensation for serving as directors. All other directors will receive an annual retainer of \$75,000 and \$150,000 in DSUs.

Background and Experience of Directors

When considering whether directors and director nominees have the experience, qualifications, attributes or skills, taken as a whole, to enable our board of directors to satisfy its oversight responsibilities effectively in light of our business and structure, the board of directors focuses primarily on each person's background and experience as reflected in the information discussed in each of the directors' and director nominees' individual biographies set forth above. We believe that our directors and director nominees provide an appropriate mix of experience and skills relevant to the size and nature of our business. In particular, the members of our board of directors considered the following important characteristics, among others:

- Mr. Daffey — our board of directors considered Mr. Daffey's experience in a senior leadership role at a large global financial institution, where he led businesses through several cycles of growth, innovation, and transformation. His insights and relationships are invaluable to Galaxy as we facilitate the institutionalization of cryptocurrencies as an asset class.
- Mr. Novogratz — our board of directors considered Mr. Novogratz perspective, experience and thorough knowledge of our business and the cryptoeconomy as our founder and Chief Executive Officer.
- Mr. Koutsouras — our board of directors considered Mr. Koutsouras's prior public company experience, extensive financial background, including in leadership positions, assisting companies with financing and strategic advice.
- Ms. Medina — our board of directors considered Ms. Medina's long tenure at Fortune 100 innovators and deep experience with governance, complex transactions and managing risks.
- Mr. Tavoso — our board of directors considered Mr. Tavoso's background as a seasoned financial services professional, with extensive trading experience.
- Ms. Dietze — our board of directors considered Ms. Dietze's background and experience in senior financial services roles, including in endowments, investment management firms and venture funds, as well as her experience serving on various companies' boards.

Controlled company exception

After the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, our Founder and certain funds and trusts established by our Founder are expected to, in the aggregate, have more than 50% of the combined voting power for the election of directors. As a result, we will be a "controlled company" within the meaning of the Nasdaq rules and may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance standards, including that: (i) a majority of our board of directors consists of "independent directors," as defined under the Nasdaq rules; (ii) we have a nominating and corporate governance committee that is composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities; and (iii) we have a compensation committee that is composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities.

We do not currently intend to rely on any of these exemptions following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, and may not elect to do so in the future without approval by our independent directors. In the event that we cease to be a “controlled company” and our Class A common stock continues to be listed on the Nasdaq, we will no longer be able to avail ourselves to any of the foregoing exemptions and will instead be required to comply with these provisions within the applicable transition periods.

Board Committees

GDHL’s board of directors currently has an audit committee and a compensation corporate governance and nominating committee (the “CCGN Committee”). Following the Reorganization, Pubco will have an audit committee, compensation committee and nominating and corporate governance committee. The committees will regularly report on their activities and actions to the full board of directors. Each member of each committee of our board of directors qualifies as an independent director in accordance with the listing standards of the Nasdaq. Each committee of our board of directors has a written charter approved by our board of directors. Upon the completion of the Reorganization, copies of each charter will be posted on our website at www.galaxy.com under the Investor Relations section. The inclusion of our website address in this prospectus does not include or incorporate by reference the information on our website into this prospectus.

Audit Committee

Following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, our audit committee is expected to consist of Mr. Koutsouras, Ms. Dietze and Mr. Tavoso, with Mr. Koutsouras serving as chair.

The board of directors has determined that each member of the Audit Committee qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert” as such term is defined under the rules of the SEC implementing Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and is “independent” for purposes of Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and under the listing standards of the Nasdaq. We believe that our Audit Committee complies with the applicable requirements of the Nasdaq listing standards and SEC rules and regulations. Our Audit Committee is directly responsible for, among other things:

- selecting a firm to serve as the independent registered public accounting firm to audit our financial statements;
- ensuring the independence of the independent registered public accounting firm;
- discussing the scope and results of the audit with the independent registered public accounting firm and reviewing, with management and that firm, our interim and year-end operating results;
- establishing procedures for employees to anonymously submit concerns about questionable accounting or audit matters;
- considering the adequacy of our internal controls and internal audit function;
- reviewing material related party transactions or those that require disclosure; and
- approving or, as permitted, pre-approving all audit and non-audit services to be performed by the independent registered public accounting firm.

Compensation Committee

Following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Mr. Tavoso and Ms. Dietze are expected to be the members of our Compensation Committee (the “Compensation Committee”) with Mr. Tavoso serving as chair. All of the members of the Compensation Committee are non-employee directors, as defined by Rule 16b-3 promulgated under the Exchange Act, and meet the requirements for independence under the current Nasdaq listing standards and SEC rules and regulations. The Compensation Committee is responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing and approving, or recommending that our board of directors approve, the compensation of the executive officers employed by us;

- reviewing and recommending to our board of directors the compensation of our directors;
- overseeing the administration of our equity-based compensation plans, and our pension plans;
- reviewing and approving, or making recommendations to our board of directors with respect to, the adoption of equity-based compensation plans and approving any grants under our equity-based compensation plans;
- reviewing our overall compensation philosophy; and
- overseeing the administration of, and as appropriate, the enforcement of the Company's clawback policy and any recoupment-related activity.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

Following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Ms. Medina and Mr. Koutsouras are expected to be members of our Nominating and Governance Committee, with Ms. Medina serving as chair. All of the members of this committee all meet the requirements for independence under the current Nasdaq listing standards and SEC rules and regulations. Our Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for, among other things:

- identifying and recommending candidates for membership on our board of directors;
- reviewing and recommending our corporate governance guidelines and policies;
- reviewing proposed waivers of the code of conduct for directors and executive officers;
- overseeing the process of evaluating the performance of our board of directors; and
- assisting our board of directors on corporate governance matters.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics policy that applies to all of our employees, officers and directors, including those officers responsible for financial reporting. These standards are designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote honest and ethical conduct. The full texts of our code of business conduct and ethics policy is available on our website at www.galaxy.com. Any waiver of the code for directors or executive officers may be made only by our board of directors or a board committee to which the board has delegated that authority and will be promptly disclosed to our stockholders as required by applicable U.S. federal securities laws and, if we successfully list the shares of our Class A common stock on the Nasdaq, the corporate governance rules of the Nasdaq. Amendments to the code must be approved by our board of directors and will be promptly disclosed (other than technical, administrative or non-substantive changes). Any amendments to the code, or any waivers of its requirements for which disclosure is required, will be disclosed on our website.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

None of our executive officers have served as a member of a compensation committee (or if no committee performs that function, the board of directors) of any other entity that has an executive officer serving as a member of our board of directors.

Indemnification of officers and directors

Our Proposed Charter provides that we will indemnify our directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL. We have established directors' and officers' liability insurance that insures such persons against the costs of defense, settlement or payment of a judgment under certain circumstances.

Our Proposed Charter provides that our directors and officers will not be liable for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty, except for liability relating to any breach of the director or officer's duty of loyalty, acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, violations under Section 174 of the DGCL or any transaction from which the director or officer derived an improper personal benefit.

GDHL has entered into, and following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will enter into, indemnification agreements with each of our directors and executive officers. These agreements, among other things, require us to indemnify each director and executive officer to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law, including indemnification of expenses such as attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and settlement amounts incurred by the director or executive officer in any action or proceeding, including any action or proceeding by or in right of us, arising out of the person's services as a director or executive officer.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

References in this “Executive Compensation” section to “Galaxy,” “Company,” “we,” “us,” “our” and other similar terms refer to (i) GDHL, before giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, and (ii) Pubco, after giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, as the context requires.

GDHL’s named executive officers (“NEOs”) for its fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 (“Fiscal 2024”) are as follows:

- Michael Novogratz, Founder, and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”);
- Alex Ioffe, Former Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”);
- Christopher Ferraro, President and Chief Investment Officer;
- Erin Brown, Chief Operating Officer (“COO”); and
- Andrew Siegel, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

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:

- Signing a non-binding term sheet with CoreWeave to utilize our Helios data center campus for AI/HPC infrastructure.
- 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.
- 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.
- Expanding our blockchain infrastructure capabilities by becoming one of the largest validators globally on the Solana network and through the acquisition of CryptoManufaktur, a leading blockchain node operator that provides trusted, secure services to decentralized protocols across the digital asset ecosystem.
- Strengthening our financial position with two strategic capital raises including a \$125 million equity raise in April 2024 and a \$402.5 million exchangeable senior notes offering in November 2024.

Objectives of Compensation Program and Strategy

The CCGN 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: • Stock ownership guidelines for executives and directors • Retention requirements for executives	⊗ No supplemental retirement benefits (SERPs) for executive officers ⊗ No single-trigger vesting in change in control ⊗ No options nor stock appreciation rights (“SARs”) granted below fair market value
✓ Maintain a clawback policy for variable compensation	
✓ Retain an independent compensation consultant	

How our CCGN Committee Makes Decisions

To enhance the alignment of our compensation program with the interests of our shareholders, long-term strategy, and company trajectory, our CCGN Committee employs a combination of informed judgment and structured discretion in determining executive compensation. Our CCGN 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 CCGN 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 CCGN Committee to assess the Company’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 CCGN Committee adopted amendments to the Structured Discretion Framework to further align it with our 2024 strategic priorities and focus areas. In particular, the CCGN 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 CCGN 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
- Business Unit Operating Targets — Including AUM growth, trading activity and client-based metrics
- Market-Based Measures — Including total shareholder return (TSR) and bitcoin price performance

Subjective & Not Readily Measurable 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 its intentions are served.

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 will consist 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.

We operate with the goal that "every employee at the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries 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 General Counsel.
Annual Variable Compensation	Equity-Based: Restricted Share Units ("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 SARs. All NEOs are eligible to receive equity.

In addition to PATC, we generally reserve RSUs, 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 our 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 GDHL Amended and Restated Long Term Incentive Plan (“LTIP”) 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 NEOs’ compensation program.

NEO Compensation

With respect to the process undertaken by the CCGN 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 CCGN Committee, as set forth in his employment agreement. The CCGN Committee and Michael Novogratz established goals with respect to Galaxy and each of our business lines, and the CCGN Committee has monitored his performance against these goals.

In determining compensation for the other NEOs, the CCGN 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 CCGN 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 CCGN Committee performed this evaluation with information and assistance from our People Team and the CCGN Committee’s independent compensation consultant, Semler Brossy. More specifically, the CCGN Committee considered the following when determining compensation for each NEO.

With respect to our former CFO, 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. Siegel, the factors that were considered in determining his 2024 compensation levels included (1) significant advancements on regulatory and licensing efforts globally, (2) meeting increased demands on the legal department from a regulatory and client/counterparty standpoint with respect to examinations and diligence inquiries, (3) the broader market for competitive talent, (4) continued advancement of the compliance department and creation of culture of compliance and (5) supporting the firm for all legal initiatives through a period of growth including supporting Company transactions, new products, and expansion into new regions.

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 of Directors and the Company. Upon taking into account the firm's performance trajectory since 2018 and specifically the 2023 performance year, the Board of Directors re-instated a base salary of \$500,000 for Mr. Novogratz for 2024 and provided him with a grant of 300,000 RSUs as described below.

While Mr. Novogratz demonstrated extraordinary commitment to the Company by foregoing his base salary and equity-based awards from 2019 until 2023, the CCGN 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 had 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 below and is not intended to detract from or replace the information contained therein. This table is for illustrative purposes only and not to be considered responsive to any disclosure requirements. Please refer to the Summary Compensation Table further below, which is presented in accordance with Item 402(c) of Regulation S-K, 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 CCGN Committee considers the performance of Galaxy in the prior year when determining incentive awards for the NEOs. The following table provides information about the actions and decisions of the CCGN Committee after the end of the most recently completed fiscal year in granting Share Based Awards and Option Awards in 2025 that relate to 2024 performance and 2024 that relate to 2023 performance.

\$ in thousands		Annual Variable Compensation (\$)					Long-Term Incentive Awards	
Name and Principal Position	Year	Per Annum Total Compensation ('PATC') (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Salary (\$)	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
Andrew Siegel	2024	1,750	400	660	440	250	51	39
	2023	1,300	400	540	360	—	40	28

- (1) Sum of salary and annual variable compensation consisting of cash and year-end long-term incentive awards.
- (2) Represents the targeted value of the equity incentive compensation component of the NEOs' discretionary annual performance bonus in respect of the fiscal years. The 2024 annual RSU bonus grants are scheduled to vest 33% on March 1, 2026, and the remaining 67% in substantially equal quarterly installments on each of the next eight three-month anniversaries of March 1, 2026. The 2024 option grants are scheduled to vest annually over three years, 33% on March 1, 2026, 33% on March 1, 2027 and 34% on March 1, 2027. 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 the CFO of the Company, as described below.

Independent Compensation Consultant Review

Our CCGN 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 CCGN Committee retained Semler Brossy to act as independent compensation consultant to the CCGN Committee. Our CCGN Committee determined that Semler Brossy had no conflicts of interest in providing services to the CCGN Committee and was independent.

Role of the Compensation Consultant

In 2024, our CCGN 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 CCGN 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 CCGN Committee also engaged Semler Brossy in 2022 to provide a Board of Directors 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 Galaxy competes with for additional reference. The assessment was used to inform our understanding of our director compensation program's external competitiveness. The CCGN 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 on a go-forward basis, which was subsequently approved by the Board of Directors.

Compensation Risk

The Board and, as applicable, the CCGN 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 Galaxy.

Stock Ownership Guidelines

To further align the long-term financial interests of our executives and our shareholders, the Board of Directors in November 2023 established the following stock ownership guidelines:

Subject Officers	Required to Own the Lesser of:
CEO	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 CCGN 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 deferred share units ("DSUs"). All directors and executive officers subject to the guidelines are in compliance with the guidelines or are within the grace period.

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 Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd. Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan (the "Stock Option Plan") and the LTIP or any of our other benefit plan or arrangements.

Clawback Policy

In November 2023, the Board of Directors 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 Nasdaq's clawback policy requirements.

Tax and Accounting Considerations

The CCGN Committee sets executive compensation in accordance with our compensation philosophy and continues to believe that retaining, attracting and motivating our employees with a compensation program that supports long-term value creation is in the best interests of our shareholders. In reaching decisions on executive compensation, the CCGN Committee considers the tax and accounting consequences, including that compensation (including performance-based compensation) in excess of \$1 million paid to covered executive officers in calendar year 2024 generally will not be deductible for federal income tax purposes under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Employment and Consulting Arrangements

Michael Novogratz

Michael Novogratz is party to an ongoing employment agreement with Galaxy Digital Services LLC (“GDS LLC”), an affiliate of GDHL, 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, an affiliate of Galaxy, 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 of Directors 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.

Christopher Ferraro

On July 31, 2018, GDS LLC 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 Registration Statement and eligibility to participate in employee benefit plans of GDS LLC. 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 Galaxy, 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 termination of employment in February 2023.

Erin Brown

On April 14, 2021, GDS LLC provided Erin Brown with an offer letter (as amended pursuant to a letter agreement dated as of October 20, 2021) setting forth the terms and conditions of her employment as

Managing Director, COO 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. 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.

Andrew Siegel

On March 11, 2022, GDS LLC provided Andrew Siegel with an offer letter setting forth the terms and conditions of his employment as General Counsel (the offer letter is an amendment and restatement of a prior amended and restated offer letter provided to Mr. Siegel dated July 30, 2018). The offer letter provides for a base salary of \$400,000, eligibility to receive a discretionary annual performance bonus, and eligibility for the Company's employee benefit plans. Mr. Siegel's offer letter includes, among other things, provisions regarding non-competition and non-solicitation. Mr. Siegel 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.

Alex Ioffe

Alex Ioffe entered into a Separation and Release Agreement, dated December 16, 2024, with GDS LLC (the "Ioffe Separation Agreement"). Under the Ioffe Separation Agreement, Mr. Ioffe will remain employed by Galaxy as Senior Adviser subject to the terms of the Ioffe Separation Agreement through the earliest of (i) June 1, 2025; (ii) the 14th day following the listing of Galaxy's shares on a U.S. stock exchange (or as otherwise agreed with Galaxy); (iii) such earlier date as mutually agreed by the parties; (iv) such earlier date as Mr. Ioffe elects without consent; or (v) such earlier date as Galaxy 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 CFO 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 Separation Agreement, the terms of which are more fully described under "Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control" below.

Under the Ioffe Separation Agreement, except as noted under the "Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control" below, Mr. Ioffe will remain subject to his prior covenants 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 the 2024 or the 2025 fiscal year.

2025 Chief Financial Officer Transition

Anthony Paquette

GDS LLC entered into an offer letter with Anthony Paquette that sets forth the terms and conditions of his employment initially as Managing Director, Head of Finance (noting that, upon his appointment by the Board of Directors of GDHL, his title will become CFO as of January 1, 2025). The offer letter provides for a base salary of \$400,000, eligibility to receive a discretionary annual bonus to be paid in cash or equity incentive grants in Galaxy's discretion with a 2025 fiscal year target of \$1,600,000, and eligibility to participate

in the employee benefit plans of GDS LLC. Mr. Paquette also received sign-on equity incentive grants of (i) 375,000 RSUs, (ii) 300,000 options with an exercise price equal to the applicable market price on the grant date, (iii) 325,000 options with an exercise price equal to the applicable market price plus C\$3.00 and (iv) 350,000 options with an exercise price equal to the applicable market price plus \$6.00 CAD. Each sign-on equity incentive grant will vest over four years in four equal annual installments, subject to continued employment (except for partial acceleration of vesting upon certain terminations of employment, subject to Mr. Paquette's execution of a release of claims). Any unvested equity incentive award portion of any discretionary annual performance bonus that was paid in the form of an equity incentive award will immediately vest upon a termination by Galaxy without cause (excluding death or disability) or if Mr. Paquette resigns for good reason, subject to Mr. Paquette's execution of a release of claims. Mr. Paquette is also party to a restrictive covenant agreement with a confidentiality provision, an intellectual property assignment to Galaxy, GDH LP and its consolidated subsidiaries, a nondisparagement obligation and covenants regarding non-competition and non-solicitation. The offer letter also requires 90 days' notice prior to resignation.

Benefit Plans

Galaxy'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 GDS LLC, as well as two optional benefits for executives. For those executives who choose to take advantage of the optional benefits, these benefits include payment of the employee portion of health care premiums under the enhanced coverage portion of our fully insured health and welfare plan (which is otherwise available to all our employees) and a financial coaching service which is provided at no cost to our executives. Other than as described in the preceding sentence, neither GDHL nor its subsidiaries maintained any executive-specific benefit or perquisite programs in Fiscal 2024.

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.

Treatment of Equity Awards in Connection with the Proposed Transactions

In connection with the Proposed Transactions, (i) each award in respect of our stock granted under the Stock Option Plan and the LTIP (collectively, "Galaxy Equity Awards"), that is outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Reorganization Merger, whether vested or unvested, will, by virtue of the Reorganization Merger and without any action on the part of Galaxy, any holder of any Galaxy Equity Award or any other person, be assumed by Pubco and converted into an equity award in respect of Pubco Class A common stock on a one-to-one basis with respect to the ordinary shares of GDHL underlying the Galaxy Equity Awards immediately prior to the effective time of the Reorganization Merger and on the same terms and conditions (including applicable vesting, exercise and expiration provisions) as applied to each such Galaxy Equity Award immediately prior to the effective time of the Reorganization Merger, and (ii) Pubco will assume each of the Stock Option Plan and the LTIP.

Summary Compensation Table

The compensation paid to the NEOs during the Company's three most recently completed financial years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 is summarized as follows.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	Total Compensation (\$)
Michael Novogratz⁽⁵⁾ <i>Chairman and CEO</i>	2024	500,000	3,000,000	2,808,567	—	10,557	6,319,124
	2023	—	3,000,000	—	—	3,392	3,003,392
	2022	—	—	—	—	3,496	3,496

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	All Other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	Total Compensation (\$)
Alex Ioffe	2024	400,000	—	421,285	—	10,350	831,635
<i>Former CFO</i>	2023	400,000	450,000	256,809	1,317,030	9,900	2,433,739
	2022	400,000	450,000	1,604,744	—	9,150	2,463,894
Christopher Ferraro	2024	500,000	2,700,000	1,685,140	516,914	10,544	5,412,599
<i>President and Chief Investment Officer</i>	2023	500,000	1,800,000	599,226	2,195,050	9,900	5,104,176
	2022	500,000	300,000	10,648,091	—	9,561	11,457,652
Erin Brown	2024	400,000	1,560,000	1,039,170	1,033,822	10,350	4,043,342
<i>COO</i>	2023	400,000	1,110,000	732,481	2,195,050	9,900	4,447,431
	2022	400,000	360,000	1,066,074	—	24,150	1,850,224
Andrew Siegel ⁽⁶⁾	2024	400,000	660,000	505,542	—	10,350	1,575,892
<i>General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer</i>	2023	400,000	540,000	256,809	—	16,180	1,212,989

- (1) The amounts reported in this column reflect the annual cash performance bonuses paid to the NEOs for the applicable fiscal 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. The amounts reported in this column reflect the annual cash performance bonuses paid to the NEOs with respect to performance for the applicable fiscal year, even if actually paid in the following year.
- (2) The amounts reported in these columns represent the aggregate grant date fair value (as described in further detail below) of the awards of RSUs and non-qualified stock options granted to each of the NEOs during the applicable fiscal year under the LTIP and Stock Option Plan. 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. Amounts reported do not reflect the actual economic value that may be realized by the applicable NEO. We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the fair value of option-based awards.
- (3) These amounts are based on the fair value of the awards at the date of grant, as described in footnote (2). 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.
- (4) The amounts reported in this column reflect, for each of the NEOs, (i) company contributions under the Galaxy Digital Services LLC 401(k) Plan; (ii) health care premiums paid by an affiliate of GDHL 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 Fiscal 2022 and Fiscal 2023, Mr. Novogratz was not paid an annual base salary.
- (6) Mr. Siegel was not an NEO prior to 2023.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table sets forth information with respect to plan-based awards granted to our NEOs during our fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

Name	Grant Date	All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stocks or Units (#)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Shares of Securities Underlying Options (#)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (C\$)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards ⁽¹⁾
Michael Novogratz	3/27/2024	300,000			2,808,567
Alex Ioffe	3/27/2024	45,000			421,285
Christopher Ferraro	3/27/2024	180,000			1,685,140
	3/27/2024		81,319	13.46	516,914
Erin Brown	3/27/2024	111,000			1,039,170
	3/27/2024		162,637	13.46	1,033,822
Andrew Siegel	3/27/2024	54,000			505,542

- (1) 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 LTIP. 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. Amounts reported do not reflect the actual economic value that may be realized by the applicable NEO. We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the fair value of option-based awards.

Equity Incentive Compensation Plans

Stock Option Plan

We maintain the 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 Galaxy, 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 defined below) 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 GDH LP B Units for ordinary shares in accordance with the terms of the GDH LP B Units (the "Fully Exchanged Share Capital") as of such date.

As of March 24, 2025, we had 6,494,100¹¹ options outstanding under the Stock Option Plan, representing 5.1% of the issued and outstanding ordinary shares of the Company or 1.90% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital. The Stock Option Plan was initially approved by our Shareholders on June 13, 2018, with amendments to the Stock Option Plan approved by the Company's Shareholders at the annual general meeting held on June 24, 2019. Since the adoption of the LTIP and approval by our shareholders, 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.

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 or a subsidiary or affiliate to whom options will be granted, the number of ordinary shares to be covered by each option

¹¹ 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 Stock Option Plan, they do not affect the total grants issuable thereunder.

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 defined below) 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 Securities Act and either a “qualified purchaser” as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act or a “knowledgeable employee” as defined in Rule 3c-5 under the Investment Company 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 were approved by our 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, must 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 must 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 have an exercise price determined and approved by the Board at the time of grant, which must 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 is 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 is exercisable during a period established by the Board which commences on the date of the grant and terminates not later than five (5) years after the date of the granting of the option. The Stock Option Plan provides that the exercise period will automatically be extended if the date on which it is scheduled to terminate falls 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 terminates 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, we 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
<i>Death or incapacity</i>	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
<i>Termination for cause</i>	Forfeiture of all vested and unvested options as of the date of termination
<i>Resignation without good reason</i>	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
<i>Termination without cause or resignation for good reason</i>	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 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 option is 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 must (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 must 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 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 is 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 are 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 LP Equity Awards

Prior to July 31, 2018 (when we completed our business combination by way of plan of arrangement (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 (“GDH LP B Units”). All such GDH LP B Units were outstanding when issued but were 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 GDH LP B Units, whether vested or unvested, will be subject to forfeiture;
- (b) upon termination without cause or resignation for “good reason,” the unvested compensatory GDH LP B Units that would have otherwise vested on the next vesting date shall vest immediately and, thereafter, all vested compensatory GDH LP B Units will be exchanged for ordinary shares and all other unvested compensatory GDH LP B Units will be forfeited;
- (c) upon resignation without “good reason,” all vested compensatory GDH LP B Units will be exchanged for ordinary shares and all unvested compensatory GDH LP B Units will be forfeited; and
- (d) for Profits Interests (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 March 24, 2025, 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 GDH LP 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 unitholders 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 GDH LP 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 GDH LP 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).

GDHL Amended and Restated Long Term Incentive Plan

The Company maintains the LTIP, 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 LTIP 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 LTIP 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 LTIP. The following description reflects the LTIP as amended and restated.

Administration

The LTIP 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 LTIP. As of March 24, 2025, there are approximately 293 employees, approximately 6 directors and managers, and approximately 2 other service providers eligible to receive awards under the LTIP. In accordance with the terms of the LTIP, 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 LTIP (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 LTIP.

The Company does not provide any financial assistance to Eligible Persons.

Ordinary Shares Reserved for Issuance Under the LTIP

The maximum number of ordinary shares which may be reserved, set aside and made available for issuance under the LTIP together with all other security based compensation arrangements of the Company shall be a number equal to 48,290,478 ordinary shares, being 14.0% of the number of issued and outstanding shares calculated after giving effect to the exchange of all issued and outstanding GDH LP B Units for ordinary shares in accordance with the terms of the GDH LP B Units as of March 24, 2025. Notwithstanding the foregoing, subject to applicable Stock Exchange Rules, the following will not reduce the number of Shares reserved for issuance under the LTIP: (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 re-pricing 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.

As of March 24, 2025, the Company had 6,494,100 options outstanding under the Stock Option Plan (as described above). Before the approval of any new grants under the LTIP, a total of 45,430,678 ordinary shares, representing 35.5% of the total number of issued and outstanding ordinary shares of the Company or 13.2% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital were available for issuance under the LTIP. As of March 24, 2025, the Company has 25,699,608 total outstanding ordinary shares and 22,590,870 shares available for issuance under the LTIP.

Transferability of Grants under the LTIP

Unless otherwise provided in the LTIP 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 LTIP (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.

Amendments to the LTIP

The LTIP and any Grant made pursuant to the LTIP may be amended, modified or terminated by the Board without approval of shareholders, provided that no amendment to the LTIP or Grants made pursuant to the LTIP 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 LTIP, except that Participant consent is not required where the amendment is required for purposes of compliance with Applicable Law. For greater certainty, the LTIP 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 LTIP;
- (b) effect any re-pricing of previously Underwater (as defined below) 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 applicable), except as set forth in Section 5 of the LTIP; (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 LTIP for Insiders, except pursuant to Section 9.7 or 10.11 of the LTIP;
- (e) amend the assignment provisions contained in Section 7.10 of the LTIP;
- (f) amend the transferability provisions contained in Section 7.11 of the LTIP;
- (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 LTIP, 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 LTIP 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:

- (i) amendments of a “housekeeping” nature;
- (j) a change to the Vesting provisions of any Grants; or
- (k) 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 LTIP, the Board may amend the LTIP, or create sub-plans, in such manner as may be necessary to enable the LTIP to achieve its stated purposes in any jurisdiction in a tax-efficient manner and in compliance with local rules and regulations.

Change of Control/Cessation of Employment

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
<i>Death or Disability</i>	As of the date of Termination, any outstanding, non-Vested Options, SARs, Share Units or Restricted Stock granted to such Participant will immediately Vest and automatically be exercised and all outstanding Vested Options, Stock Appreciation Rights Share Units or Restricted Stock granted to such Participant will be immediately and automatically exercised or settled (unless, in the case of Options or SARs, the Market Price (as defined below) of the Shares covered by the Option or SAR is equal to or less than the Exercise Price of such Options or SAR, i.e., are “Underwater”), as applicable.
<i>Termination for Cause</i>	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.
<i>Resignation without Good Reason</i>	As of the date of Termination, all outstanding, non-Vested Options, SARs, Share Units or Restricted Stock granted to such Participant will be forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever and all outstanding Vested Options, SARs, Share Units or Restricted Stock granted to such Participant will be immediately and automatically exercised or settled, as applicable; provided that, if permitted under Applicable Law, and to the extent applicable, the Participant will have 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 forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever.
<i>Termination without Cause or resignation for Good Reason</i>	As of the date of Termination, (1) all outstanding Vested Options, SARs, Share Units or Restricted Stock granted to such Participant will be immediately exercised or settled, as applicable (unless such Options or SARs are Underwater); provided, however, that, if permitted under Applicable Law, and to the extent applicable, the Participant will have 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 forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever, (2) subject to the Participant’s timely execution and non-revocation of a release of claims in favor of the Company (the “Release Requirement”), the tranche of Options, SARs, Share Units or Restricted Stock granted to that

Event	Provisions
	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 be immediately and automatically exercised or settled, as applicable (except in the case of Underwater Options or SARs); provided, however, that, if permitted under Applicable Law, and to the extent applicable, the Participant will have the earlier of 90 days and the remaining term of the Options, or SARs, at which date they will be forfeited and be of no further force or effect and (3) all non-Vested Options, SARs, Share Units or Restricted Stock granted to such Participant will be forfeited and be of no further force or effect whatsoever. The Release Requirement will only apply to Grants made on or after June 18, 2024.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of a Participant's Grant Agreement, employment agreement or consulting agreement, 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.

Change in Control

In the event of a change in control prior to the vesting of a grant, and subject to the terms of a participant's service agreement and the grant agreement, the Board has authority to determine the effect of a change in control on the vesting of awards, provided that (except for contractual rights in existence as of the effective date of the LTIP), any acceleration of vesting or lapse of restrictions in connection with a change in control may occur only if the change in control occurs and either (i) the participant experiences a qualifying termination or (ii) the acquirer does not agree to the assumption, substitution, replacement or continuation of grants subject to the LTIP.

Options

Granting and Vesting of Options:

We may make Grants of an option to purchase an Ordinary Share to an Eligible Person (each, an "Option") on such terms and conditions, consistent with the LTIP, 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 Grant Date 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 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").

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 LTIP 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.

As of March 24, 2025, under the LTIP, there were 13,182,489 Options outstanding, representing 10.3% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares or 3.8% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital.

Stock Appreciation Rights

Granting and Vesting of SARs:

The Board 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 LTIP. 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 LTIP, 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 LTIP 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 LTIP as may be determined by the Board and set forth in the applicable Grant Agreement. For greater certainty, except as set out in the LTIP, 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.

As of March 24, 2025, under the LTIP, 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 (RSUs and PSUs)

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 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 Grant Date of the Grant, the number of RSUs or PSUs subject to such Grant, the applicable Vesting conditions and the applicable Vesting Periods.

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 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 March 24, 2025, under the LTIP, there were 9,352,806 Share Units outstanding, representing 7.3% of our issued and outstanding ordinary shares or 2.7% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital.

Restricted Stock

Granting and Vesting:

Grants of Restricted Stock shall be subject to such restrictions as the Board shall specify, which may be based on the passage of time or the satisfaction of performance conditions or the occurrence of one or more events or conditions, and shall lapse separately or in combination upon satisfaction of such conditions and at such time or times, in installments or otherwise.

Grants of Restricted Stock shall be forfeited if the applicable restriction does not lapse prior to such date or the occurrence of such event or the satisfaction of such other criteria as is specified in the Grant Agreement. Further, subject to the terms of the LTIP or unless expressly provided for in the Grant Agreement, any Restricted Stock held by the Participant at the time of the Participant's Termination shall be forfeited by the Participant to the Company.

Non-Treasury Plan

We currently maintain 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 us or any affiliate of ours, 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 us 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.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2024 Fiscal Year End

The following table sets forth information concerning outstanding equity awards for the NEOs as of the end of Fiscal 2024. Upon the consummation of the Proposed Transactions, each outstanding equity award reflected in the table below will be equitably adjusted in accordance with the terms of the Proposed Transactions, the LTIP and the Stock Option Plan. For additional details regarding the treatment of outstanding equity awards held by the NEOs in connection with the Proposed Transactions, see “— Treatment of Equity Awards in Connection with the Proposed Transactions” above.

Name	Grant Date	Option Awards				Stock Awards	
		Numbers of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Numbers of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (C\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of shares or units of stock that have not vested (#)	Market value of shares or units of stock that have not vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾
Michael Novogratz	03/27/2024					300,000 ⁽²⁾	5,210,230
Alex Ioffe	3/29/2023	198,000	402,000 ⁽³⁾	6.75	3/29/2028		
	5/27/2021					68,750 ⁽⁴⁾	1,194,011
	4/1/2022					80,515 ⁽⁵⁾	1,398,339
	3/29/2023					48,971 ⁽⁶⁾	850,501
	3/27/2024					45,000 ⁽⁷⁾	781,535
Christopher Ferraro ...	3/29/2023	330,000	670,000 ⁽⁸⁾	6.75	3/29/2028		
	5/27/2021					329,120 ⁽⁹⁾	5,715,970
	4/1/2022					551,930 ⁽¹⁰⁾	9,585,608
	3/29/2023					114,267 ⁽¹¹⁾	1,984,525
	3/27/2024		81,319 ⁽¹²⁾	13.00	3/27/2029		
	3/27/2024					180,000 ⁽¹³⁾	1,685,140
Erin Brown	3/29/2023	330,000	670,000 ⁽¹⁴⁾	6.75	3/29/2028		
	4/1/2022					55,995 ⁽¹⁵⁾	972,849
	3/29/2023					139,677 ⁽¹⁶⁾	2,425,831
	3/27/2024		162,637 ⁽¹⁷⁾	13.00	3/27/2029		
	3/27/2024					111,000 ⁽¹⁸⁾	1,039,170
Andrew Siegel	5/27/2021					7,097 ⁽¹⁹⁾	123,257
	4/1/2022					26,619 ⁽²⁰⁾	123,257
	3/29/2023					48,971 ⁽²¹⁾	850,501
	3/27/2024					54,000 ⁽²²⁾	937,841

- (1) The closing market price of GDHL's ordinary shares on the TSX on December 31, 2024 was C\$24.99 or USD \$17.38 (the "FYE Closing Stock Price"). USD values were calculated based on the Bank of Canada CAD to USD FX conversion ratio as of December 31, 2024, which was 0.695:1 (the "FYE Exchange Rate").
- (2) 99,000 of the 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.
- (3) Pursuant to the terms of the Ioffe Separation Agreement, (i) 198,000 options vested on March 1, 2025, (ii) 198,000 options remain outstanding and eligible to vest upon satisfaction of the conditions for acceleration contained in the Ioffe Separation Agreement and (iii) 204,000 will be cancelled and forfeited for no consideration as of the Ioffe Separation Date (as defined below).
- (4) 68,750 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025.
- (5) 80,515 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025.
- (6) 24,120 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025 and 24,851 RSUs are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026 upon satisfaction of the conditions for acceleration contained in the Ioffe Separation Agreement.
- (7) 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, in each case upon satisfaction of the conditions for acceleration contained in the Ioffe Separation Agreement.
- (8) 330,000 options vested on March 1, 2025 and 340,000 options are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026.
- (9) 329,120 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025.
- (10) 551,930 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025.

- (11) 56,280 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025 and 57,987 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026.
- (12) 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.
- (13) 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.
- (14) 330,000 options will vest on March 1, 2025 and 340,000 options are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026.
- (15) 55,995 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025.
- (16) 68,796 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025 and 70,881 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026.
- (17) 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.
- (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) 7,097 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025.
- (20) 26,619 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025.
- (21) 24,120 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025 and 24,851 are scheduled to vest on March 1, 2026).
- (22) 17,820 RSUs vested on March 1, 2025, 17,820 will vest on March 1, 2026 and 18,360 will vest on March 1, 2027.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

The following table sets forth information concerning stock options exercised and stock awards vested for our NEOs during our fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#) ⁽¹⁾	Value Realized on Vesting (\$) ⁽²⁾
Michael Novogratz	—	—	—	—
Alex Ioffe	—	—	99,685	988,624
Christopher Ferraro	—	—	412,099	4,086,982
Erin Brown	—	—	72,070	714,753
	—	—	93,500	953,718
Andrew Siegel	535,000	6,627,541	39,012	386,901

- (1) For Mr. Ioffe, Mr. Ferraro and Mr. Siegel, shares acquired upon vesting represent the number of RSUs acquired upon vesting in March 2024. For Ms. Brown, shares acquired upon vesting represent the number of RSUs acquired upon vesting in March and June 2024.
- (2) Represents the value on the applicable vesting date according to the FYE Closing Stock Price and converted into USD based on the Bank of Canada C\$ to USD FX conversion ratio.

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control

Our NEOs are entitled to certain payments and benefits upon certain qualifying terminations of employment or in connection with a change in control.

Michael Novogratz

Assuming Mr. Novogratz was terminated on the last business day of the most recently completed fiscal 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 Mr. Novogratz's base salary (\$500,000 in 2024) for a period of twelve months following the date of termination and (iii) \$1,719,437, because, under the LTIP, the tranche of RSUs and Options scheduled to vest at the next vesting date that is within 6 months of his termination would automatically vest. This amount represents the acceleration of 99,000 RSUs scheduled to vest through 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 LTIP 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

As explained above, effective as of January 1, 2025, Mr. Ioffe is no longer the CFO of Galaxy and will remain employed as Senior Adviser until the Ioffe Separation Date.

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 will receive 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 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

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 LTIP, with the value of acceleration of equity award vesting based on the FYE Closing Stock Price:

- 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 LTIP, 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 996,730 RSUs and 356,835 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 LTIP 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 1,175,317 RSUs and 751,309 Options scheduled to vest through March 1, 2027.

Erin Brown

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 LTIP, with the value of acceleration of equity award vesting based on the FYE Closing Stock Price.

- 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 LTIP, 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 161,421 RSUs and 383,670 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 LTIP, 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 306,672 RSUs and 832,637 Options scheduled to vest through March 1, 2027.

Andrew Siegel

Assuming Mr. Siegel was terminated on the last business day of the most recently completed fiscal year, he would receive the following, which are under the terms of his offer letter or the LTIP, with the value of acceleration of equity award vesting based on the FYE Closing Stock Price:

- Termination other than by our affiliate for cause or Mr. Siegel without good reason: subject to Mr. Siegel's timely execution and non-revocation of a release of claims in a form provided by the Company, \$1,313,951, because, under the LTIP, the tranche of RSUs and Options scheduled to vest at the next vesting date that is within 6 months of his termination would automatically vest. This amount represents the acceleration of 75,656 RSUs scheduled to vest through March 1, 2025. In addition, under his offer letter, Mr. Siegel would be entitled to cash severance in an amount equal to his salary, paid in installments for a period equal to the duration of the period for which the Company elects to enforce non-competition provisions in his employment agreement (up to a maximum of 12 months).
- Termination without cause or for good reason within two years following a change of control or upon termination due death or disability): in addition to any cash severance payable above, \$2,373,902, because, generally, under the terms of the LTIP, if an employee is terminated without cause or for good reason within two years following a change of control transaction without cause or with good reason (or is terminated due to death or disability), then all the employee's unvested equity awards will vest. This amount represents the acceleration of 136,687 RSUs scheduled to vest through March 1, 2027.
- In addition, under his offer letter, to the extent the Company elects to enforce his non-competition provisions contained therein, Mr. Siegel would be entitled to 1/12th his base salary for each 30 day period during the post-employment non-competition period (up to 12 months), paid in monthly installments during such period.

The following table sets forth the estimated value of the acceleration of unvested equity awards held by each of our NEOs assuming a qualifying termination as described above, assuming that such termination occurred on December 31, 2024 and within two years following a change of control.

Name	Value of accelerated options upon qualifying termination after change of control (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Value of accelerated GDH LP B Units and Restricted Stock or Units upon qualifying termination after change of control (\$) ⁽¹⁾
Michael Novogratz	—	5,210,230
Alex Ioffe ⁽²⁾	2,509,917	3,269,159
Christopher Ferraro	9,144,769	20,412,240
Erin Brown ⁽³⁾	9,796,375	5,326,106
Andrew Siegel	—	2,373,902

(1) The closing market price of GDHL's ordinary shares on the TSX on December 29, 2024 was C\$24.99 or \$17.37.

- (2) Represents amounts agreed in the Ioffe Separation Agreement.
- (3) Ms. Brown would also be eligible for certain severance payments as discussed above.

Compensation of our Directors

The CCGN Committee is responsible for 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.

After consideration of the key objectives of director compensation, the CCGN Committee considered and approved the director compensation in connection with the establishment of the Board after July 31, 2018 when we completed the RTO Transaction.

The CCGN Committee engaged Semler Brossy in 2022 to provide a Board of Director 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 Galaxy competes with for additional reference. The assessment was used to inform our understanding of our director compensation program's external competitiveness. The CCGN Committee referenced the Semler Brossy study again in 2024 and recommended an increase in the 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 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 LTIP. 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 LTIP 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 CCGN 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 CCGN 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 CCGN Committee received an additional \$10,000 annual cash retainer.

In 2025, Semler Brossy provided the CCGN 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 CCGN Committee will receive an additional \$20,000 annual cash retainer. Following the Company's intended listing on the Nasdaq (if successful), 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, CCGN 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 in DSUs upon joining the Board, which will vest pro-rata.

Each year, the CCGN Committee is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to the Board regarding non-employee director compensation. The CCGN Committee intends to annually review non-employee director compensation to ensure that it is consistent with market practice and aligns the directors' interests with those of long-term stockholders.

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation earned by each of our non-employee directors during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Bill Koutsouras ⁽²⁾	90,000	149,867	—	—	—	—	239,867
Damien Vanderwilt ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominic Docherty	50,000	149,867	—	—	—	—	199,867
Rich Tavoso	60,000	149,867	—	—	—	—	209,867
Jane Dietze	50,000	149,867	—	—	—	—	199,867
Michael Daffey ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- (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) 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.
- (4) 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 LTIP in connection with certain consulting services. All of Mr. Daffey's options are vested and exercisable until May 27, 2026. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions — Other transactions with related parties."

DSUs

Granting and Vesting of DSUs

The Board may award DSUs under the LTIP to eligible directors as the Board deems advisable to provide the eligible director with appropriate equity-based compensation for the services he or she renders

to us. The maximum number of DSUs that the Board may award to an eligible director in any fiscal year may not exceed a total value of \$150,000 based on the Market Price on the grant date, excluding any annual retainer fees paid to such eligible director in the same fiscal year for service as a director, service on a Board committee, chairing a Board committee, or service as the lead director of the Board (such limit, 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 retainer fees payable to such eligible director.

An eligible director may elect to receive their Annual Remuneration in the form of a unit credited by us to the eligible director by way of a bookkeeping entry in our books, the value of which at any particular date will be the Market Price (as calculated in accordance with the terms of the LTIP) at that date.

A person who is an eligible director may elect to receive a percentage of their Annual Remuneration for the year in which the LTIP becomes effective and, for subsequent years, in DSUs, cash or combination of DSUs and cash, subject, 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.

As of March 24, 2025, there were 304,513 DSUs outstanding.

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 applies 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 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 LTIP will not be transferable or assignable other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

We describe below transactions and series of similar transactions, during our last three fiscal years or currently proposed, to which we were a party or will be a party, in which:

- the amounts involved exceeded or will exceed \$120,000; and
- any of our directors, executive officers or beneficial holders of more than 5% of any class of our capital stock had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

Other than as described below, there have not been, nor are there any currently proposed, transactions or series of similar transactions meeting this criteria to which we have been or will be a party other than compensation arrangements, which are described where required under “Management — Board Structure and Compensation of Directors.”

Transactions in connection with the Reorganization

In connection with the Reorganization, GDHL and Pubco will enter into certain agreements with GDH LP and each of the Existing LPs, or certain of them, in order to effect the Reorganization. Such agreements are described in further detail in the sections that follow.

Amended and restated GDH LP agreement

In connection with the Reorganization, GDH LP will continue as a Delaware limited partnership, and will enter into the Amended LP Agreement, pursuant to which all Class A Units and Class B Units will be reclassified as a single class of units of GDH LP (“LP Units”). Under the Amended LP Agreement, holders of LP Units (other than us and our wholly-owned subsidiaries), including the Existing LPs, will have the right, from and after the completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger (subject to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement), to require GDH LP to redeem all or a portion of their LP Units for, at our election, newly issued shares of Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis or a cash payment equal to the volume-weighted average market price of one share of our Class A common stock for each LP Unit redeemed (subject to customary adjustments, including for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications) in accordance with the terms of the Amended LP Agreement. Additionally, in the event of a redemption request from a holder of LP Units, we may, at our option, effect a direct exchange of cash or Class A common stock for LP Units in lieu of such a redemption. Shares of Class B common stock will be cancelled on a one-for-one basis if we, following a redemption request from a holder of LP Units, redeem or exchange LP Units of such holder pursuant to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement. See “— Issuance of Class B Common Stock.”

Upon consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will be the sole general partner of GDH LP, and Pubco will therefore have control over all of the affairs and decision making of GDH LP. As such, through our officers and directors, we will be responsible for all operational and administrative decisions of GDH LP and the day-to-day management of GDH LP’s business. We will fund any dividends to holders of our Class A common stock by causing GDH LP to make distributions to the holders of LP Units and us, subject to GDH LP having cash available for such distributions and any limitations imposed by debt or other agreements to which GDH LP may be party. See “Per Share Data, Market and Dividend Information.”

The holders of LP Units will generally incur U.S. federal, state and local income taxes on their proportionate share of any net taxable income of GDH LP. Net profits and net losses of GDH LP will generally be allocated to its members pro rata in accordance with the percentages of their respective ownership of LP Units. The Amended LP Agreement will provide for pro rata cash distributions to the holders of LP Units for purposes of funding their tax obligations in respect of the taxable income of GDH LP that is allocated to them. Generally, these tax distributions will be computed based on GDH LP’s estimate of the net taxable income of GDH LP allocable to each holder of LP Units multiplied by an assumed tax rate equal to the highest effective marginal combined U.S. federal, state and local income tax rate prescribed for an individual or corporate resident of New York, New York (taking into account the non-deductibility of certain expenses and the character of our income). As a result of (i) potential differences in the amount of net taxable income allocable to us and the other LP Unitholders, (ii) the lower tax rate applicable to corporations

than individuals and (iii) the use of an assumed tax rate 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.

Except as otherwise determined by us, if at any time we issue a share of our Class A common stock, the net proceeds received by us with respect to such share, if any, shall be concurrently invested in GDH LP and GDH LP shall issue to us one LP Unit, unless such share was issued by us solely to fund the purchase of an LP Unit from a holder of LP Units (upon an election by us to exchange such LP Unit in lieu of redemption following a redemption request by such holder of LP Units), in which case such net proceeds shall instead be transferred to the selling holder of LP Units as consideration for such purchase, and GDH LP will not issue an additional LP Unit to us. Similarly, except as otherwise determined by us, (i) GDH LP will not issue any additional LP Units to us unless we issue or sell an equal number of shares of our Class A common stock and (ii) should GDH LP issue any additional LP Units to the Existing LPs or any other person, we will issue an equal number of shares of our Class B common stock to such Existing LPs or any other person. Conversely, if at any time any shares of our Class A common stock are redeemed, purchased or otherwise acquired by us, GDH LP will redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire an equal number of LP Units held by us, upon the same terms and for the same price per security, as the shares of our Class A common stock are redeemed, purchased or otherwise acquired. In addition, except as otherwise described herein, GDH LP will not effect any subdivision (by any unit split, unit distribution, reclassification, reorganization, recapitalization or otherwise) or combination (by reverse unit split, reclassification, reorganization, recapitalization or otherwise) of the LP Units unless it is accompanied by a substantively identical subdivision or combination, as applicable, of each class of our common stock, and we will not effect any subdivision or combination of any class of our common stock unless it is accompanied by a substantively identical subdivision or combination, as applicable, of the LP Units. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if we receive a distribution from GDH LP and subsequently contribute any of the amounts received in such distribution back to GDH LP or otherwise acquire additional LP Units in exchange for such amounts, the Amended LP Agreement will permit GDH LP to take any action we deem necessary or advisable to properly reflect the changes in our and GDH LP's other limited partners' economic interests in GDH LP. Such actions could include a reverse unit split or other combination of the outstanding LP Units, without an accompanying reverse stock split or other combination of our common stock.

The Amended LP Agreement will provide that, in the event that a tender offer, share exchange offer, issuer bid, take-over bid, recapitalization or similar transaction with respect to our Class A common stock is proposed by us or our stockholders and approved by our board of directors or is otherwise consented to or approved by our board of directors, the holders of LP Units will be permitted to participate in such offer by delivery of a notice of redemption or exchange that is effective immediately prior to the consummation of such offer. In the case of any such offer proposed by us, we are obligated to use our reasonable best efforts to enable and permit the holders of LP Units to participate in such offer to the same extent or on an economically equivalent basis as the holders of shares of our Class A common stock without discrimination. In addition, we are obligated to use our reasonable best efforts to ensure that the holders of LP Units may participate in each such offer without being required to redeem or exchange LP Units.

The Amended LP Agreement will provide that, except for transfers to us as provided above or to certain permitted transferees, the LP Units and shares of Class B common stock may not be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of.

Subject to certain exceptions, GDH LP will indemnify all of its members and their officers and other related parties, against all losses or expenses arising from claims or other legal proceedings in which such person (in its capacity as such) may be involved or become subject to in connection with GDH LP's business or affairs or the Amended LP Agreement or any related document.

GDH LP may be dissolved upon (i) the determination by us to dissolve GDH LP or (ii) any other event which would cause the dissolution of GDH LP under the Delaware Revised Uniform Partnership Act, unless GDH LP is continued in accordance with the Delaware Revised Uniform Partnership Act. Upon dissolution, GDH LP will be liquidated and the proceeds from any liquidation will be applied and distributed in the following manner: (a) first, to creditors (including creditors who are members or affiliates of members) in satisfaction of all of GDH LP's liabilities (whether by payment or by making reasonable

provision for payment of such liabilities, including the setting up of any reasonably necessary reserves) and (b) second, to the holders of LP Units in proportion to their ownership of such LP Units.

Issuance of Class B Common Stock

Following the Domestication but immediately prior to the Reorganization Merger, GDH Delaware expects to issue a number of shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (which shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware will convert by operation of law into shares of Class B common stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) to each Existing LP, equal to the number of limited partnership units of GDH LP held by each such Existing LP immediately following the Domestication.

The shares of Class B common stock of Pubco will not represent any economic interest in Pubco, and will solely represent voting interests in Pubco (with each Existing LP continuing to hold their economic interest in GDH LP directly by virtue of their ownership of LP Units, into which the Class B Units of GDH LP will convert by operation of law upon consummation of the continuation of GDH LP as a Delaware limited partnership). Each holder of a share of Class B common stock will be entitled to one vote per share, and will vote together with holders of shares of Class A common stock on all matters submitted to a vote of holders of Pubco common stock. Prior to the consummation of the Reorganization, each Existing LP has the right to exchange (or cause GDH LP to redeem) its Class B Units for an equal number of ordinary shares of GDHL, the ownership of which would entitle such Existing LP to vote together with holders of GDHL ordinary shares on all matters submitted to a vote of GDHL shareholders.

The table below sets forth the Class B common stock to be issued to GDHL's current directors, officers and 5% equity holders (on an as exchanged basis) in the Reorganization:

	Class B Common Stock to Be Issued in the Reorganization
	Number of Shares
Galaxy Group Investments LLC ⁽¹⁾	205,096,000
Christopher Ferraro	4,661,001
Andrew Siegel	223,169
Michael Ashe	60,903
Steve Kurz	1,520,278

(1) All such shares will be beneficially owned by our Founder.

Tax Receivable Agreement

As described under “Proposed Organizational Structure,” future redemptions or exchanges by Existing LPs of LP Units for shares of our Class A common stock or cash, and other transactions described herein are expected to result in favorable tax attributes for us. These tax attributes would not be available to us in the absence of those transactions and are expected to reduce the amount of tax that we would otherwise be required to pay in the future.

After giving effect to the Reorganization, we will enter into an amended and restated tax receivable agreement (the “Tax Receivable Agreement”) currently in place among the Existing LPs (as parties to the Tax Receivable Agreement, the “TRA Parties”) and Pubco will enter into and become party to the Tax Receivable Agreement. Under the Tax Receivable Agreement, we generally will be required to pay to the TRA Parties, in the aggregate, 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income or franchise tax that Pubco actually realizes as a result (i) of any increase in tax basis in GDH LP's assets resulting from redemptions or exchanges by those holders of LP 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. Pubco will be required to make similar payments to GDH LP limited partners who previously exchanged their partnership interests in GDH LP

for GDHL ordinary shares. We will retain the benefit of the remaining 15% of these tax savings. The payment obligations under the Tax Receivable Agreement are our obligations and not the obligations of GDH LP.

We expect that the payments we will be required to make under the Tax Receivable Agreement could be material. For example, if the Reorganization had occurred on December 31, 2024 and all TRA Parties holding LP Units as of that date redeemed or exchanged all of their LP Units as of that date, based on certain assumptions, including (i) that there are no material changes in relevant tax law, (ii) that we earn sufficient taxable income to realize all tax benefits that are subject to the Tax Receivable Agreement, and (iii) that we would recognize gain or loss on all of the digital and other similar assets and investments in blockchain companies we held as of December 31, 2024 within one year after that date, we estimate that the tax savings associated with all tax attributes described above would aggregate to approximately \$1 billion over the 15-year period from December 31, 2024, based on the trading price of \$17.34 per ordinary share of GDHL as of December 31, 2024. Under this hypothetical scenario, we would be required to pay the TRA Parties approximately 85% of such amount, or approximately \$861 million, over the 15-year period following such date. 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 redemptions or exchanges by the TRA Parties, the price of Class A common stock at the time of the exchange, the extent to which such exchanges are taxable, the allocation of tax basis adjustments among our assets, the amount and timing of the taxable income that we generate in the future, the tax rate then applicable, and the portion of Pubco's payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement that constitute imputed interest. Further, the tax attributes available to us as a result of exchanges with GDH LP limited partners who exchanged their partnership interests in GDH LP for GDHL ordinary shares prior to December 31, 2024 are expected to result in tax savings of approximately \$44 million, assuming, among other things, we have sufficient taxable income in the future to realize the benefit of such tax attributes. We would generally be required to pay these GDH LP limited partners approximately 85% of such amount, or \$37 million. Payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement are not conditioned on our existing owners' continued ownership of us after this offering.

Payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement will be based on the tax reporting positions we determine, and 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 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 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 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 LP Units, whether or not 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 stockholders.

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 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.

Director nomination agreement

In connection with the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, we will enter into the director nomination agreement with GGI (the “Director Nomination Agreement”). Pursuant to the terms of the Director Nomination Agreement, so long as GGI continues to beneficially own, in the aggregate and without duplication at least 25% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares of our common stock as of the date of such calculation, GGI shall be entitled to nominate one director to the board of directors and our board of directors of Galaxy must take certain actions and use its reasonable best efforts to cause any such nominee to be elected or to fill such vacancy. This right will be deemed to have been exercised for so long as our Founder remains on our board of directors. Our founder is the sole owner of GGI, and as a result, following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, he will be able to designate himself or another nominee for election to our board of directors provided that the right of any director designated by our Founder to serve on a committee will be subject to applicable laws and Nasdaq independence rules. We anticipate that our founder will continue to serve on our board of directors following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, in satisfaction of such right.

Indemnification agreements

In connection with the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger and our intended listing on the Nasdaq, we expect to enter into an indemnification agreement with each of our executive officers and directors that provides, in general, that we will indemnify them to the fullest extent permitted by law in connection with their service to us or on our behalf. See “Management — Indemnification of officers and directors.”

Other transactions with related parties

Transactions with GDHL

In accordance with GDH LP’s existing limited partnership agreement, GDH LP is obligated to reimburse or pay for all reimbursable expenses of GDHL. For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 GDH LP paid or accrued \$3.2 million, \$2.2 million, and \$2.5 million, respectively, on behalf of GDHL.

In April 2022, GDH LP entered into a Promissory Note (as amended and restated in November 2023 and as of December 2024, the “Promissory Note”) with GDH Intermediate LLC (“GDHI LLC”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of GDHL through which GDHL holds Class A-2 Units of GDH LP prior to Reorganization. Under the terms of the Promissory Note, GDH LP can request that GDHI LLC make advances to GDH LP from time to time in lieu of GDH LP distributing an equivalent amount of cash to GDHI LLC in connection with any pro rata distribution of cash that GDH LP may make to its limited partners. All funds advanced to GDH LP under the Promissory Note are offset against the pro rata portion of the distribution that would otherwise be payable to GDHI LLC, such that no cash is transferred between GDH LP and GDHI LLC at the time of an advance.

Under the terms of the Promissory Note, interest accrues on any outstanding advances at a market rate. Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 30 and December 31 of each year, commencing on December 31, 2022, subject to the right of GDHI LLC to elect that amount of any such interest payment be capitalized and increase the principal amount of this Promissory Note in lieu of being paid by GDH LP. The Promissory Note will mature, and the principal amount of all outstanding advances, plus any accrued and unpaid interest, will be due and payable, on December 31, 2025, unless extended by GDHI LLC.

GDH LP had \$95.8 million and \$66.0 million in net payables to GDHL as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, primarily for the aforementioned Promissory note partially offset by receivables for stock option exercises and withholding tax associated with restricted share units vesting.

GGI Indemnification

In connection with the receipt of surety bonds for the purpose of a subsidiary of GDH LP's state money transmission licenses, GGI agreed to act as indemnitor, along with GDH LP, at the request of the insurers. GDH LP was liable to GGI for fees of \$0.4 million for the indemnity through the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, which was calculated as 1% of the aggregate notional amount of the surety bonds held on behalf of the subsidiary. GDH LP will continue to incur fees due to GGI of 1% for the duration of these outstanding surety bonds which are renewed annually.

GDH LP tax distributions

GDH LP's limited partnership agreement, permits GDH GP, in its sole discretion, to make tax distributions to the limited partners of GDH LP in respect of taxable income and gain allocated from GDH LP, in order to preserve the amount of cash held by GDH LP so as to enable a partner to pay its anticipated taxes with respect to taxable income and gain that the partner was allocated from GDH LP. Amounts distributed pursuant to such tax distribution provision are treated as an advance against, and reduce (on a dollar for dollar basis), future amounts that would otherwise be distributable to such limited partners. During the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, GDH LP made tax distributions of \$55.3 million, \$22.4 million and \$184.3 million, respectively. The majority of the recipients of the distributions are related parties.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had recorded \$4.8 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, of tax payments made on behalf of certain related parties. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company made tax indemnification payments of \$4.9 million to certain related parties.

Aviation and nautical matters

Mr. Novogratz, through an entity which he controls, owns a private aircraft that we use for business purposes in the ordinary course of our operations, on terms that are advantageous to us. Mr. Novogratz paid for the purchase of this aircraft with his personal funds and has borne all operating, personnel and maintenance costs associated with its operation and use. During the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 the Company incurred \$0.5 million, \$0.3 million, and \$1.2 million, respectively, for such use, which amount was negotiated on an arms-length basis in compliance with our aviation matters policy adopted in August 2022. For the year ended December 31, 2021, while we did not reimburse Mr. Novogratz for our use of this aircraft, we estimate that we would have incurred \$0.7 million for such use.

In addition, we have from time to time made use of Mr. Novogratz's private watercraft to host corporate meetings and for other business purposes in the ordinary course of our operations, on terms that are advantageous to us. Mr. Novogratz paid for the purchase of this watercraft with his personal funds and has borne all of operating, personnel and maintenance costs associated with its operation and use, while we have paid for the cost of any food and beverage consumption, as well as a portion of the NYC docking fees, in connection with our corporate use of the watercraft. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company incurred \$0.02 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, in relation to this boat. The value of this service was not material to the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Professional services consulting agreement

On April 14, 2021, Galaxy Digital Services LLC ("GDS LLC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of GDH LP, entered into a consulting agreement with Michael Daffey, who became the chair of GDHL's board of directors in September 2021 (and, following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, will be the chair of Pubco's board of directors), pursuant to which Mr. Daffey was engaged to provide professional services to Galaxy for a period of three years beginning on September 1, 2021, renewable at our option. In consideration for his services, Mr. Daffey received (i) 1,500,000 restricted stock units of GDHL, with a grant date fair market value of \$28.7 million, and (ii) options to purchase 500,000 ordinary shares of GDHL, with a grant date fair market value of \$6.8 million, which in each case, as well as reimbursement of certain customary expenses. Such restricted stock units and options vest in equal annual installments over three years following May 27, 2021, the date such grants were made. This consulting agreement has expired as of September 1, 2024.

On February 6, 2023, we entered into a consulting agreement with Damien Vanderwilt, who became a member of GDHL's board of directors in February 2023. Pursuant to the consulting agreement, Mr. Vanderwilt was engaged to provide professional services to Galaxy for a period between February 8, 2023 and December 31, 2024. We paid \$1.0 million under this agreement during each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Refer to Executive Compensation for further information on the consulting agreement.

Investment in Candy Digital

In March 2021, GDH LP, Fanatics Holdings Inc. ("Fanatics") and other investors founded Candy Digital, Inc., now Candy Digital, LLC ("Candy Digital"), a digital collectible NFT company that is building an ecosystem to purchase, trade and share officially licensed collectible NFTs. Galaxy has two seats on the Board of Directors of Candy Digital including Mr. Novogratz who serves as co-chairman. A family member of Mr. Novogratz also holds a position with Candy Digital. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had investments in Candy Digital with an estimated value of \$9.1 million and \$18.0 million, respectively. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, Galaxy Interactive Fund I, LP, a nonconsolidated sponsored investment fund, also held an investment in the company valued at \$1.0 million and \$2.4 million, respectively.

Sub-advisory arrangements

From time to time, we have entered into sub-advisory arrangements with CI Investments Inc., a beneficial owner of more than 5% of GDHL's ordinary shares, in respect of certain investment funds it manages. Such sub-advisory arrangements have been entered into with, or advised by, GAM in its capacity as an investment advisor registered under the Advisers Act, and any fee arrangements, if applicable, have been on an arms-length basis. The amount of such fees paid to us was \$2.1 million, \$0.9 million, and \$1.0 million during each of the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Sublease

Galaxy Investment Partners LLC, which has leased the office space located on the 8th floor of 107 Grand Street, New York, New York 10013, subleased to Galaxy Digital Services to occupy the 8th floor on the same terms as the master lease. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company exited the premises prior to the conclusion of the sublease term. The Company made payments on the lease through June 2023, the expiration of the sublease, and had no associated lease liability as of December 31, 2024 or 2023.

Investments in Galaxy funds

Our directors and executive officers are generally permitted to invest their own capital (or capital of estate planning vehicles controlled by them or their immediate family members) directly in our funds and affiliated entities. In certain instances, such investments are not subject to management fees, and may not be subject to performance fees. The opportunity to invest in our funds in this manner is available to all of the senior Galaxy professionals and to those of our employees whom we have determined to have a status that reasonably permits us to offer them these types of investments in compliance with applicable laws. The fair value of such investments aggregated to \$12.9 million and \$11.0 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Related party transactions policies and procedures

We have adopted a written Related Person Transaction Policy (the "policy"), which sets forth our policy with respect to the review, approval, ratification and disclosure of all related person transactions by our Audit Committee. In accordance with the policy, our Audit Committee has overall responsibility for implementation of and compliance with the policy.

For purposes of the policy, a "related person transaction" is a transaction, arrangement or relationship (or any series of similar transactions, arrangements or relationships) in which we were, are or will be a participant and the amount involved exceeded, exceeds or will exceed \$120,000 and in which any related person (as defined in the policy) had, has or will have a direct or indirect material interest. A "related person

transaction” does not include any employment relationship or transaction involving an executive officer and any related compensation resulting solely from that employment relationship that has been reviewed and approved by our board of directors.

The policy requires that notice of a proposed related person transaction be provided to our legal department prior to entry into such transaction. If our legal department determines that such transaction is a related person transaction, the proposed transaction will be submitted to our Audit Committee for consideration at its next meeting. Under the policy, our Audit Committee may approve only those related person transactions that are in, or not inconsistent with, our best interests. In the event that we become aware of a related person transaction that has not been previously reviewed, approved or ratified under the policy and that is ongoing or is completed, the transaction will be submitted to the Audit Committee so that it may determine whether to ratify, rescind or terminate the related person transaction.

The policy also provides that the Audit Committee review certain previously approved or ratified related person transactions that are ongoing to determine whether the related person transaction remains in our best interests and the best interests of our stockholders. Additionally, we will make periodic inquiries of directors and executive officers with respect to any potential related person transaction of which they may be a party or of which they may be aware.

PER SHARE DATA, MARKET AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION

Per Share Data

The following table sets forth selected unaudited pro forma per share information of Pubco after giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.

The weighted average shares outstanding and net earnings per share information reflect the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger as if they had occurred on January 1, 2022. Net income, equity and weighted average shares outstanding only consider what is attributable to Class A common stock outstanding. Net income and equity attributable to Class B shareholders and Noncontrolling interests have been excluded. See Note 4 to the Unaudited Pro forma Combined Financial Statements for the potentially dilutive shares excluded from the Pro forma weighted average shares of Class A common stock outstanding.

The unaudited pro forma per share information of Pubco is derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the unaudited pro forma combined financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma combined earnings per share information below does not purport to represent Pubco's earnings per share which would have occurred had the companies been consolidated during the periods presented, nor its earnings per share for any future period.

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
	Pro Forma Pubco	Pro Forma Pubco
Pro forma weighted average shares of Class A common stock outstanding – basic	118,989,063	105,677,379
Pro forma weighted average shares of Class A common stock outstanding – diluted	132,688,539	110,056,440
Pro forma net income attributable to common shareholders per share of Class A common stock – basic	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.79
Pro forma net income attributable to common shareholders per share of Class A common stock – diluted	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.76

Pubco is a newly-incorporated entity with no material assets or operations. We have not presented historical per share data because the material changes to Galaxy's capital structure to occur in connection with the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger make the presentation of such historical per share not meaningful.

Market and Dividend Information

Market Information

GDHL's ordinary shares are currently listed on the TSX under the symbol "GLXY." The market value of GDHL ordinary shares on April 7, 2025, was C\$12.34 per share (equivalent to \$8.67 per share). In connection with the Reorganization, we have applied to have Pubco's Class A common stock approved for listing on the Nasdaq under the symbol "GLXY," either concurrently with or subsequent to consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. For a period of time following the consummation of the Reorganization, and immediately following our intended listing on the Nasdaq, we will remain listed on the TSX. Pubco ultimately may choose to delist its shares from the TSX in the future, which would not require further shareholder approval under TSX rules provided an acceptable alternative market exists for Pubco's Class A common stock. There can be no assurance as to whether such listing and/or delisting will occur on the terms described herein or at all.

Historical market price information for Pubco's capital stock is not provided because Pubco is a newly-formed company for purposes of effecting the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, and prior to

the consummation of such transactions, has been a wholly-owned subsidiary of GDHL, and as such, there is no public market for Pubco's capital stock. Historical market price for GDH LP Units is not provided because GDH LP is a privately held company and there is no public market for such LP Units and capital stock. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Holders

As of December 31, 2024, there were 51 holders of record of GDHL's ordinary shares. For more information, see "Beneficial Ownership of Capital Stock."

Dividends

Following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco does not currently expect to pay any cash dividends on its Class A common stock for the foreseeable future. GDHL has not, since its inception, declared or paid any dividends on its ordinary shares and does not intend to pay cash dividends prior to the Reorganization. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions, restrictions imposed by applicable laws and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant.

Pubco is a holding company and, upon completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, its principal assets will be its direct ownership of (i) certain limited partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in our business, and (ii) all of the general partnership interests of GDH LP, and as a consequence, Pubco's ability to declare and pay dividends to the holders of Pubco's Class A common stock, if Pubco's board of directors determines to do so, will be subject to the ability of GDH LP to provide distributions to Pubco. If GDH LP makes such distributions, the holders of LP Units will be entitled to receive equivalent distributions from GDH LP. However, because Pubco (i) may be subject to corporate-level taxation on its allocable share of GDH LP's taxable income and be required to use a portion of the distributions it receives to pay such corporate-level taxes and (ii) must make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement, amounts ultimately distributed as dividends to holders of Pubco's Class A common stock are expected to be less than the amounts distributed by GDH LP to the other holders of LP Units on a per share basis. Prior to the Reorganization, GDHL has not paid or declared a dividend on its ordinary shares. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions — Tax Receivable Agreement."

Assuming GDH LP makes distributions to its members in any given year, the determination to pay dividends, if any, to holders of Pubco's Class A common stock out of the portion, if any, of such distributions remaining after Pubco's payment of taxes and Tax Receivable Agreement payments (any such portion, an "excess distribution") will be made by our board of directors. Because our board of directors may determine to pay or not pay dividends to holders of Pubco's Class A common stock, holders of Pubco's Class A common stock may not necessarily receive dividend distributions relating to excess distributions, even if GDH LP makes such distributions to Pubco.

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, GDH LP made cash distributions to certain of its equity holders of \$55.3 million and \$22.4 million, respectively, in connection with equity holder tax obligations.

DESCRIPTION OF PUBCO CAPITAL STOCK

As a result of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, existing GDHL shareholders who receive share consideration, will, in each case, ultimately become holders of Pubco's Class A common stock. Subject to the consummation of such transactions, your rights as holders of Pubco's Class A common stock will be governed by the DGCL and the Proposed Organizational Documents. The following description of the material terms of Pubco's securities reflects the anticipated state of affairs upon completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. This description is a summary and is not complete. We urge you to read in their entirety the Proposed Organizational Documents each of which will be in effect upon the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, the forms of which are filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. Under this "Description of Pubco Capital Stock," the terms "we," "us," "our" and "our Company" refer to Pubco.

Authorized but unissued capital stock

Delaware law does not require stockholder approval for any issuance of authorized shares. However, to the extent we are successful in listing our Class A common stock on the Nasdaq, the listing requirements of the Nasdaq, which would apply so long as the shares of Class A common stock remain listed on the Nasdaq, require stockholder approval of certain issuances equal to or exceeding 20% of then outstanding voting power of our common stock (or then outstanding number of shares of Class A common stock, which we believe the position of the Nasdaq is that the calculation in this latter case treats as outstanding shares of Class A common stock issuable upon redemption or exchange of outstanding LP Units not held by Pubco (together with an equivalent number of shares of Class B common stock)). These additional shares of Class A common stock may be used for a variety of corporate purposes, including future public offerings, to raise additional capital or to facilitate acquisitions.

One of the effects of the existence of unissued and unreserved common stock or preferred stock may be to enable our board of directors to issue shares to persons friendly to current management, which issuance could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of our company by means of a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise, and thereby protect the continuity of our management and possibly deprive the stockholders of opportunities to sell their shares at prices higher than prevailing market prices.

Common stock

The Proposed Charter will authorize the issuance of 2,500,000,000 shares of common stock, consisting of (i) 2,000,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.001 per share and (ii) 500,000,000 shares of Class B common stock, par value of \$0.001 per share. As of December 31, 2024, and based upon 127,577,780 ordinary shares of GDHL and 215,862,343 Class B Units of GDH LP issued and outstanding, we would have had:

- 1) 127,577,780 shares of Class A common stock issued and outstanding, representing approximately 37.2% of our combined voting power, and
- 2) 215,862,343 shares of Class B common stock issued and outstanding, representing approximately 62.9% of our combined voting power,

in each case, assuming that the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger had been consummated on such date. Unless our board of directors determines otherwise, we will issue all shares of our capital stock in uncertificated form.

Class A common stock

Holders of shares of our Class A common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters on which stockholders are entitled to vote generally, including the election or removal of directors. The holders of our Class A common stock do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors.

Holders of shares of our Class A common stock are entitled to receive dividends when and if declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available therefor, subject to any statutory or contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends.

Upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up and after payment in full of all amounts required to be paid to creditors and to the holders of any outstanding class or series of stock having a preference over, or right to participate with, the common stock as to any such distributions, if any, the holders of shares of our Class A common stock will be entitled to receive pro rata our remaining assets available for distribution.

All shares of our Class A common stock that will be outstanding upon the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger will be fully paid and non-assessable. The Class A common stock will not be subject to further calls or assessments by us. The rights, powers and privileges of our Class A common stock will be subject to those of the holders of any series or class of stock we may authorize and issue in the future.

Class B common stock

Each share of Class B common stock will entitle its holders to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. Initially, we expect that the number of issued and outstanding shares of Class B common stock will be equal to the number of issued and outstanding LP Units of GDH LP not held by Pubco or one of its subsidiaries, and that such LP Units will be redeemable or exchangeable, on a one-for-one basis, for shares of Class A common stock.

Except for transfers to us pursuant to the Amended LP Agreement or to certain permitted transferees, the LP Units and corresponding shares of Class B common stock may not be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of. Holders of shares of our Class B common stock will vote together with holders of our Class A common stock as a single class on all matters on which stockholders are entitled to vote, except as otherwise required by law.

The Class B common stock is not entitled to economic interests in Pubco. Existing LPs and other future holders of our Class B common stock do not have any right to receive dividends or to receive a distribution upon a liquidation or winding up of Pubco. However, if GDH LP makes distributions to Pubco, the other holders of LP Units, including the Existing LPs, will be entitled to receive distributions pro rata in accordance with the percentages of their respective LP Units. The Class B common stock will not be subject to further calls or assessment by us.

Exchangeable Notes

GDH LP issued \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 3.00% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2026 (the “2026 Exchangeable Notes”) on December 9, 2021, and \$402.5 million aggregate principal amount of 2.500% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2029 (the “2029 Exchangeable Notes” and, together with the 2026 Exchangeable Notes, the “Exchangeable Notes”) on November 25, 2024. The Exchangeable Notes are general senior unsecured obligations of GDH LP.

The 2026 Exchangeable Notes were issued in a private placement transaction exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) under the Securities Act, and the 2029 Exchangeable Notes were sold in a Rule 144A offering after being initially issued to the Initial Purchasers in a private placement transaction, in each case to purchasers who were both “qualified institutional buyers,” as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act, and “qualified purchasers” for purposes of Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act. Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions and during certain periods, holders of the Exchangeable Notes may opt to exchange such notes (i) prior to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, for ordinary shares of GDHL and (ii) following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, for Pubco Class A common stock, or in each case, at GDH LP’s election, cash or a combination thereof.

2026 Exchangeable Notes

The 2026 Exchangeable Notes accrue interest at a rate of 3.00% per year, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 15 and December 15 of each year. The initial exchange rate is 7,498.2210 ordinary shares per \$250,000 principal amount of Exchangeable Notes, and the maximum number of GDHL ordinary shares

or shares of Pubco Class A common stock issuable upon the exchange of all such 2026 Exchangeable Notes is approximately 21.3 million. The exchange rate applicable to the 2026 Exchangeable Notes (and such maximum number of shares issuable) 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 such notes in connection with such an occurrence.

In addition, if GDHL or Pubco, as applicable, undergoes a “fundamental change,” subject to certain conditions, holders of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes may require GDH LP to repurchase for cash all or any portion of their 2026 Exchangeable Notes in principal amounts of \$250,000 or an 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.

The 2026 Exchangeable Notes will mature on December 15, 2026 unless earlier exchanged, redeemed or repurchased. GDH LP may redeem for cash all or part of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes, at its option, from time to time on or after December 15, 2024 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 2026 Exchangeable Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Holders may exchange their 2026 Exchangeable Notes at their option prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding September 15, 2026 in multiples of \$250,000 principal amount, only under the following circumstances:

- during any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ending on March 31, 2022 (and only during such calendar quarter), if the last reported sale price per share of common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 115% of the exchange price on each applicable trading day;
- during the five business day period after any ten consecutive trading day period (the “measurement period”) in which the trading price (as determined in accordance with the terms set forth in the applicable indenture) per \$250,000 principal amount of 2026 Exchangeable Notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price per share of common stock and the exchange rate on each such trading day;
- if GDH LP calls the 2026 Exchangeable Notes for redemption, but only with respect to the 2026 Exchangeable Notes called for redemption; or
- upon the occurrence of specified corporate events described in the applicable indenture;

On or after September 15, 2026, and prior to the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes, holders may exchange their 2026 Exchangeable Notes, in multiples of \$250,000 principal amount, at their option at any time.

As of December 31, 2024, there was \$445 million in principal outstanding of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes.

2029 Exchangeable Notes

The 2029 Exchangeable Notes accrue interest at a rate of 2.500% per year, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on June 1, 2025.

The initial exchange rate is 10,497.5856 ordinary shares per \$250,000 principal amount of 2029 Exchangeable Notes, and the maximum number of GDHL ordinary shares or shares of Pubco Class A common stock issuable upon the exchange of all such 2029 Exchangeable Notes is approximately 23.2 million. The exchange rate applicable to the 2029 Exchangeable Notes (and such maximum number of shares

issuable) 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, in certain circumstances the exchange rate will increase for the 2029 Exchangeable Notes of a holder who elects to exchange such notes in connection with such an occurrence or a notice of redemption, as the case may be.

In addition, if GDHL or Pubco, as applicable, undergoes a "fundamental change," subject to certain conditions, holders of the 2029 Exchangeable Notes may require GDH LP to repurchase for cash all or any portion of their 2029 Exchangeable Notes in principal amounts of \$250,000 or an integral multiple thereof. 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 fundamental change repurchase date.

The 2029 Exchangeable Notes will mature on December 1, 2029 unless earlier exchanged, redeemed or repurchased. 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.

Holders may exchange their 2029 Exchangeable Notes at their option prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding September 1, 2029 in multiples of \$250,000 principal amount, only under the following circumstances:

- during any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ending on March 31, 2025 (and only during such calendar quarter), if the last reported sale price per share of common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the exchange price on each applicable trading day;
- during the five business day period after any ten consecutive trading day period (the "measurement period") in which the trading price (as determined in accordance with the terms set forth in the applicable indenture) per \$250,000 principal amount of 2029 Exchangeable Notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price per share of common stock and the exchange rate on each such trading day;
- if GDH LP calls the 2029 Exchangeable Notes for redemption, but only with respect to the 2029 Exchangeable Notes called for redemption; or
- upon the occurrence of specified corporate events described in the applicable indenture;

But in no event prior to the initial exchange date (as defined in the applicable indenture) unless certain conditions are satisfied.

On or after September 1, 2029, and prior to the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date of the 2029 Exchangeable Notes, holders may exchange their 2029 Exchangeable Notes, in multiples of \$250,000 principal amount, at their option at any time.

Dividends

The DGCL permits a corporation to declare and pay dividends out of "surplus" or, if there is no "surplus," out of its net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year. "Surplus" is defined as the excess of the net assets of the corporation over the amount determined to be the capital of the corporation by its board of directors. The capital of the corporation is typically calculated to be (and cannot be less than) the aggregate par value of all issued shares of capital stock. Net assets equal the fair value of the total assets minus total liabilities. The DGCL also provides that dividends

may not be paid out of net profits if, after the payment of the dividend, remaining capital would be less than the capital represented by the outstanding stock of all classes having a preference upon the distribution of assets. Declaration and payment of any dividend will be subject to the discretion of our board of directors. See also “Per Share Data, Market and Dividend Information.”

Stockholder meetings

Our Proposed Organizational Documents will provide that annual stockholder meetings will be held at a date, time and place, if any, as exclusively selected by our board of directors. Our Proposed Charter will provide that, subject to any special rights of the holders as required by law, special meetings of the stockholders can only be called by the chairman of our board, our chief executive officer, our president, or at the request of holders of a majority of the total voting power of our outstanding shares of common stock, voting together as a single class. Except as described above, stockholders are not permitted to call a special meeting or to require the board of directors to call a special meeting. To the extent permitted under applicable law, we may conduct meetings by remote communications, including by webcast.

Transferability, redemption and exchange

Under the Amended LP Agreement, the Existing LPs and other future holders of LP Units will have the right, from and after the completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger (subject to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement), to require GDH LP to redeem all or a portion of their LP Units for, at our election, newly issued shares of Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis or a cash payment equal to volume weighted average market price of one share of our Class A common stock based on the number of LP Units redeemed (subject to customary adjustments, including for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications) in accordance with the terms of the Amended LP Agreement. Additionally, in the event of a redemption request by a holder of LP Units, we may, at our election, effect a direct exchange of cash or Class A common stock for LP Units in lieu of such a redemption. Shares of Class B common stock will be canceled on a one-for-one basis if we, following a redemption request of a holder of LP Units, redeem or exchange LP Units of such holder of LP Units pursuant to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement. See “Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions — Amended and restated GDH LP agreement.”

Except for transfers to us pursuant to the Amended LP Agreement or to certain permitted transferees, the LP Units and corresponding shares of Class B common stock may not be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of.

We may also take certain actions with respect to both the Class A common stock and the Class B common stock including preventing the transfer of our capital stock, redeeming our capital stock at par or restricting the exercise of rights with respect to capital stock in certain circumstances as described below under “Certain certificate of incorporation, bylaws and statutory provisions — Anti-takeover effects of the Proposed Organizational Documents and certain provisions of Delaware law — Transfer Restrictions; Pubco’s Regulatory Redemption Right.”

Other provisions

Neither the Class A common stock nor the Class B common stock has any preemptive or other subscription rights.

There will be no redemption, conversion or sinking fund provisions applicable to the Class A common stock or Class B common stock.

At such time when no LP Units remain redeemable or exchangeable for shares of our Class A common stock, our Class B common stock will be canceled.

Corporate opportunity

Delaware law permits corporations to adopt provisions renouncing any interest or expectancy in certain opportunities that are presented to the corporation or its officers, directors or stockholders. Our Proposed Charter will, to the maximum extent permitted from time to time by Delaware law, renounce any interest or expectancy that we have in, or right to be offered an opportunity to participate in, specified business

opportunities that are from time to time presented to members of our board of directors who are not employees of the Galaxy. Our Proposed Charter provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, none of our directors who are not employed by us (including any non-employee director who serves as one of our officers in both his or her director and officer capacities) or his or her affiliates will have any duty to refrain from (i) engaging in a corporate opportunity in the same or similar lines of business in which we or our affiliates now engage or propose to engage or (ii) otherwise competing with us or our affiliates.

In addition, to the fullest extent permitted by law, in the event that any non-employee director acquires knowledge of a potential transaction or other business opportunity which may be a corporate opportunity for itself, himself or herself or its, his or her affiliates or for us or our affiliates, such person will have no duty to communicate or offer such transaction or business opportunity to us or any of our affiliates and they may take any such opportunity for themselves or offer it to another person or entity.

Our Proposed Charter will not renounce our interest in any business opportunity that is expressly offered to a non-employee director solely in his or her capacity as a director or officer of Galaxy. In addition, these provisions shall not release any person who is or was our employee from any obligations or duties that such person may otherwise have under applicable law or pursuant to any other agreement with us. To the fullest extent permitted by law, no business opportunity will be deemed to be a potential corporate opportunity for us unless we would be permitted to undertake the opportunity under our Proposed Charter, we have sufficient financial resources to undertake the opportunity and the opportunity would be in line with our business.

Certain certificate of incorporation, bylaws and statutory provisions

The provisions of our Proposed Organizational Documents and of the DGCL summarized below may have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, defer or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that you might consider in your best interest, including an attempt that might result in your receipt of a premium over the market price for your shares of Class A common stock.

Anti-takeover effects of the Proposed Organizational Documents and certain provisions of Delaware law

The Proposed Organizational Documents and the DGCL contain provisions that are summarized in the following paragraphs and that are intended to enhance the likelihood of continuity and stability in the composition of Pubco's board of directors. These provisions are intended to avoid costly takeover battles, reduce our vulnerability to a hostile or abusive change of control and enhance the ability of Pubco's board of directors to maximize stockholder value in connection with any unsolicited offer to acquire our company. However, these provisions may have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, deter or prevent a merger or acquisition of us by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest or other takeover attempt that a stockholder might consider in its best interest, including those attempts that might result in a premium over the prevailing market price for the shares of common stock held by stockholders.

No cumulative voting. Under Delaware law, the right to vote cumulatively does not exist unless the Proposed Charter specifically authorizes cumulative voting. Our Proposed Charter will not authorize cumulative voting. Therefore, stockholders holding a majority in voting power of the shares of our common stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors will be able to elect all our directors.

Election of directors. Our Proposed Organizational Documents will provide that, the number of directors will be fixed from time to time exclusively pursuant to a resolution adopted by the board of directors. Our Director Nomination Agreement will also provide that GGI, subject to certain beneficial ownership requirements, will be entitled to nominate one director to the board (and we will agree to recommend the election of any such nominee and use reasonable best efforts to support any such nominee for election), which nominee shall initially be our Founder. Our Proposed Charter will also provide that, any vacancies on our board will be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, even if less than a quorum.

Removal of director; vacancies and newly created directorships. Subject to obtaining any required stockholder votes, directors may be removed, with or without cause, by the majority vote of the total voting power of our outstanding shares of common stock, voting together as a single class. This requirement of

a majority vote to remove directors could enable our Founder (or any future holder of a large portion of our total voting power) to exercise veto power over or otherwise significantly influence any such removal. Prior to such time, directors may be removed, but for cause only, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the total voting power of our outstanding shares of common stock.

Action by written consent; special meetings of stockholders. Pursuant to Section 228 of the DGCL, our Proposed Charter will provide that any stockholder action permitted to be taken by or at any annual or special meeting of our stockholders may be effected without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, by the written consent of the holders of the majority of the total voting power of our outstanding stock entitled to vote thereon. Our Proposed Charter will also provide that, subject to any special rights of the holders as required by law, special meetings of the stockholders can be called by the chairman of the board of directors, the chief executive officer or the president of the company or, at the request of holders of a majority of the total voting power of our outstanding shares of common stock, voting together as a single class.

Advance notice procedures. Our Proposed Bylaws will establish an advance notice procedure for stockholder proposals to be brought before an annual meeting of our stockholders, including proposed nominations of persons for election to the board of directors. Unless our board of directors elects to waive any applicable requirements, stockholders at an annual meeting will only be able to consider proposals or nominations specified in the notice of meeting or brought before the meeting by or at the direction of the board of directors or by a stockholder who was a stockholder of record on the record date for the meeting, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has given our Secretary timely written notice, in proper form, of the stockholder's intention to bring that business before the meeting. Although the bylaws will not give our board of directors the power to approve or disapprove stockholder nominations of candidates or proposals regarding other business to be conducted at a special or annual meeting, the bylaws may have the effect of precluding the conduct of certain business at a meeting if the proper procedures are not followed and our board of directors does not waive compliance with such procedures or may discourage or deter a potential acquirer from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect its own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our company.

Super-majority approval requirements. The DGCL generally provides that the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the total voting power of the shares entitled to vote on any matter is required to amend a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, unless either a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws require a greater percentage. Our Proposed Organizational Documents will provide that the affirmative vote of holders of 66²/₃% of the total voting power of our outstanding common stock eligible to vote in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, will be required to amend, alter, change or repeal specified provisions, including those relating to actions by written consent of stockholders, calling of special meetings of stockholders, election and removal of directors, business combinations and amendment of our Proposed Charter and bylaws. This requirement of a super-majority vote to approve amendments to our certificate of incorporation and certificate of incorporation and bylaws could enable a minority of our stockholders to exercise veto power over any such amendments.

Authorized but unissued shares. The authorized but unissued shares of common stock are available for future issuance without stockholder approval, subject to any limitations imposed by the listing rules of the Nasdaq. The existence of authorized but unissued and unreserved common stock could make more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise. See "— Authorized but unissued capital stock" above.

Transfer Restrictions; Pubco's Regulatory Redemption Right. The Proposed Charter will provide that we may request that holders or proposed transferees of our capital stock provide such information (including, without limitation, information with respect to citizenship, other holdings of our capital stock and affiliations) as we may reasonably request to determine whether the ownership of, or the exercise of any rights with respect to, our capital stock by such stockholder could result in such stockholder beneficially owning more than 9.9% of our issued and outstanding capital stock on a fully diluted basis (a "Violation"). This provision is designed to ensure we comply with the various licensing regimes of the several jurisdictions in which we operate, as the acquisition of more than 10% of our issued and outstanding capital stock in such jurisdictions could require regulatory notifications and/or consents.

In the event a holder or proposed transferee fails to respond to our request for information or if, upon review of information provided by such holder or proposed transferee, our board of directors determines that such person's holdings or acquisition of our capital stock would result in a Violation, we may refuse to permit any such transfer of capital stock, refuse to honor any transfer of capital stock purported to have been effected (in which case, such transfer shall be deemed to have been void ab initio), suspend rights of stock ownership the exercise of which could result in a Violation, or redeem such shares of our capital stock at par, on such other terms and conditions as the our board of directors may determine. The Proposed Charter provides that our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, exempt (proactively or retroactively) any person from the foregoing restrictions. The existence of such requirement to provide our board of directors with information on request, and the actions that are available to our board of directors in the event we determine that's a Violation has occurred (or would occur as a result of a proposed transaction), could make more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise, and otherwise discourage stockholders and potential transferees or other investors from acquiring large positions in our capital stock, any of which could have the effect of negatively impacting the market price and transferability of our Class A common stock.

Business combinations with interested stockholders. In general, Section 203 of the DGCL prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination, such as a merger, with a person or group owning 15% or more of the corporation's voting stock for a period of three years following the date the person became an interested stockholder, unless (with certain exceptions) the business combination or the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder is approved in a prescribed manner. We have opted out of Section 203 of the DGCL; however, our Proposed Charter will contain similar provisions providing that we may not engage in certain "business combinations" with any "interested stockholder" for a three-year period following the time that the stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless:

- prior to such time, our board of directors approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;
- upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of our voting stock outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding certain shares; or
- at or subsequent to that time, the business combination is approved by our board of directors and by the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66²/₃% of our outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

Generally, a "business combination" includes a merger, asset or stock sale, or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. Subject to certain exceptions, an "interested stockholder" is a person who, together with that person's affiliates and associates, owns, or within the previous three years owned, 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock. For purposes of this section only, "voting stock" has the meaning given to it in Section 203 of the DGCL.

Under certain circumstances, this provision will make it more difficult for a person who would be an "interested stockholder" to effect various business combinations with us for a three-year period. This provision may encourage companies interested in acquiring us to negotiate in advance with our board of directors because the stockholder approval requirement would be avoided if our board of directors approves either the business combination or the transaction that results in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder. These provisions also may have the effect of preventing changes in our board of directors and may make it more difficult to accomplish transactions that stockholders may otherwise deem to be in their best interests.

Our Proposed Charter provides that our Founder, and any direct or indirect transferees of Our Founder and any group as to which such persons are a party, do not constitute "interested stockholders" for purposes of this provision.

Limitations on liability and indemnification of officers and directors

The DGCL authorizes corporations to limit or eliminate the personal liability of directors and officers to corporations and their stockholders for monetary damages for breaches of directors' fiduciary duties,

subject to certain exceptions. Our Proposed Charter includes a provision that eliminates the personal liability of directors and officers for monetary damages to the corporation or its stockholders for any breach of fiduciary duty as a director or officer, respectively, except to the extent such exemption from liability or limitation thereof is not permitted under the DGCL. The effect of these provisions is to eliminate the rights of us and our stockholders, through stockholders' derivative suits on our behalf, to recover monetary damages from a director or officer for breach of fiduciary duty as a director or officer, respectively, including breaches resulting from grossly negligent behavior. However, exculpation does not apply to any director or officer if such director or officer has breached their duty of loyalty, acted in bad faith, knowingly or intentionally violated the law, authorized illegal dividends, redemptions or repurchases or derived an improper benefit from his or her actions as a director or officer, respectively.

Our Proposed Bylaws generally provide that we must indemnify and advance expenses to our directors and officers to the fullest extent authorized by the DGCL. We also are expressly authorized to carry directors' and officers' liability insurance providing indemnification for our directors, officers and certain employees for some liabilities. We believe that these indemnification and advancement provisions and insurance are useful to attract and retain qualified directors and executive officers.

The limitation of liability, indemnification and advancement provisions in our Proposed Organizational Documents may discourage stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against directors or officers for breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions also may have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against directors and officers, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit us and our stockholders. In addition, your investment may be adversely affected to the extent we pay the costs of settlement and damage awards against directors and officers pursuant to these indemnification provisions.

There is currently no pending material litigation or proceeding involving any of our directors, officers or employees for which indemnification is sought.

Dissenters' rights of appraisal and payment

Under the DGCL, with certain exceptions, generally, a stockholder of a publicly traded corporation does not have appraisal rights in connection with a merger. In the event appraisal rights are available in connection with a merger or consolidation, pursuant to the DGCL, stockholders who properly demand and perfect appraisal rights in connection with such merger or consolidation will have the right to receive payment of the fair value of their shares as determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery, plus interest, if any, on the amount determined to be the fair value, from the effective time of the merger or consolidation through the date of payment of the judgment.

Stockholders' derivative actions

Under the DGCL, any of our stockholders may bring an action in our name to procure a judgment in our favor, also known as a derivative action, provided that the stockholder bringing the action is a holder of our shares at the time of the transaction to which the action relates or such stockholder's stock thereafter devolved by operation of law. To bring such an action, the stockholder must otherwise comply with Delaware law regarding derivative actions.

Exclusive forum

Under our Proposed Charter, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (ii) any action or proceeding asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders, (iii) any action or proceeding arising pursuant to, or seeking to enforce any right, obligation or remedy under, any provision of the DGCL, our Proposed Charter or our Proposed Bylaws, (iv) any action or proceeding seeking to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of our Proposed Charter or our Proposed Bylaws, (v) any action or proceeding asserting a claim that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine or (vi) any action or proceeding as to which the DGCL confers jurisdiction on the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware shall be the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or, if the Court of Chancery does not have subject matter jurisdiction, another state court sitting in the State of Delaware (or, if no state court located within the

State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware), in all cases subject to the court having jurisdiction over indispensable parties named as defendants. Additionally, our Proposed Charter will state that the foregoing provision will not apply to claims arising under the Securities Act, the Exchange Act or other federal securities laws for which there is exclusive federal or concurrent federal and state jurisdiction. Our Proposed Charter will also provide that the federal district courts of the United States will be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in any of our securities shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to these provisions. The enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' charter documents has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that a court could find these types of provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable.

Transfer agent and registrar

The primary transfer agent and registrar for the Class A common stock (the "registrar") will be Equiniti Trust Company, LLC (formerly known as American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC). For so long as Pubco's Class A Common Stock remains listed on the TSX, we expect that TSX Trust will be a co-transfer agent for the Class A Common Stock.

Listing

GDHL's ordinary shares are currently listed on the TSX under the symbol "GLXY." In connection with the Reorganization, we have applied to have Pubco's Class A common stock approved for listing on the Nasdaq under the symbol "GLXY." For a period of time following the consummation of the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger, and immediately following our intended listing on the Nasdaq, we will remain listed on the TSX, and we expect to continue to be subject to certain Canadian Securities Laws requiring us to file reports and other information on SEDAR for the foreseeable future, and will therefore be subject to multiple, additional, and at times, competing, governance and reporting obligations. Pubco ultimately may choose to delist its shares from the TSX in the future, which would not require further shareholder approval under TSX rules provided an acceptable alternative market exists for Pubco's Class A common stock. There can be no assurance as to whether such listing and/or delisting will occur on the terms described herein or at all.

BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF CAPITAL STOCK

The following table sets forth information regarding (i) the beneficial ownership of GDHL and GDH LP prior to giving effect to the Reorganization, and (ii) the beneficial ownership of Pubco as of February 28, 2025, on a pro forma basis after giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, by:

- each person or group whom we know to own beneficially more than 5% of such entity's common equity;
- each of Pubco's directors, director nominees and named executive officers individually; and
- all directors and executive officers of Pubco as a group.

The numbers of GDHL ordinary shares and GDH LP Class B Units beneficially owned and percentages of beneficial ownership before the Reorganization that are set forth below are based on 127,975,717 ordinary shares of GDHL and 215,862,343 Class B Units of GDH LP issued and outstanding as of February 28, 2025. The numbers of shares of Pubco common stock beneficially owned, percentages of beneficial ownership and percentages of combined voting power after the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger that are set forth below are based on the number of ordinary shares of GDHL and Class B Units of GDH LP issued and outstanding, in each case as of February 28, 2025, in order to approximate the number of shares of Pubco's Class A common stock and Class B common stock to be issued and outstanding immediately after the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. See "Proposed Organizational Structure."

In connection with the Reorganization, we will issue to each Existing LP one share of Class B common stock for each LP Unit such Existing LPs beneficially owns immediately prior to the consummation of this offering. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions — Amended and restated GDH LP agreement." As a result, the number of shares of Class B common stock listed in the table below correlates to the number of LP Units each Existing LP will beneficially own immediately after the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. The number of shares of Class A common stock listed in the table below represents the Class A common stock that will be outstanding after giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.

In accordance with the rules of the SEC, beneficial ownership includes voting or investment power with respect to securities and includes the shares issuable pursuant to stock options that are exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025 (and for the avoidance of doubt, excludes any options, RSUs and DSUs held by such individuals that have not vested and will not vest within 60 days of such date). In computing the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, we deemed to be outstanding all shares of common stock subject to options held by that person or entity that are currently exercisable or that will become exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025. We did not deem these shares outstanding, however, for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Unless otherwise indicated, the address for each listed stockholder is: c/o 300 Vesey Street, 13th Floor, New York, NY, 10282. To our knowledge, except as indicated in the footnotes to this table and pursuant to applicable community property laws, the persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock.

Ownership of GDHL ordinary shares and GDH LP Class B Units before giving effect to the Reorganization

Name of beneficial owner	Shares owned before the contemplated Reorganization and Reorganization Merger			
	GDHL ordinary shares ⁽¹⁾		GDH LP Class B Units ⁽²⁾	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
5% stockholders				
Galaxy Group Investments LLC ⁽³⁾	—	—%	205,096,000	95.0%
FMR LLC ⁽⁴⁾	18,692,754	14.7%	0	—%
CI Investments Inc. ⁽⁵⁾	8,291,816	6.5%	0	—%
Directors and executive officers				
Michael Novogratz ⁽⁶⁾	621,945	*	205,096,000	95.0%
Michael Daffey ⁽⁷⁾	2,000,000	1.6%	0	—%
Bill Koutsouras ⁽⁸⁾	100,000	*	0	—%
Rhonda Adams Medina ⁽⁹⁾	150,000	*	0	—%
Christopher Ferraro ⁽¹⁰⁾	2,342,821	1.8%	4,661,001	2.2%
Jane Dietze	—	—%	0	—%
Richard Tavoso ⁽¹¹⁾	575,000	*	0	—%
Alex Ioffe ⁽¹²⁾	737,348	*	0	—%
Erin Brown ⁽¹³⁾	1,015,388	*	0	—%
Andrew Siegel ⁽¹⁴⁾	425,428	*	223,169	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (10 persons)	7,967,930	6.2%	209,980,170	97.3%

* Less than 1% of outstanding shares of GDHL ordinary shares and GDH LP Class B Units, respectively.

- (1) On a fully diluted basis (but excluding ordinary shares issuable upon the exchange or redemption of GDH LP Class B Units). All issued and outstanding shares of GDHL ordinary shares.
- (2) On a fully diluted basis. All of the issued and outstanding Class B Units are held by the Existing LPs. Subject to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement, LP Units are redeemable or exchangeable for shares of our Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis.
- (3) Michael Novogratz is the beneficial owner of all securities held by GGI, Novofam Macro LLC and certain family trusts that he controls. The address of such shareholder is 107 Grand Street, New York, NY 10013.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Information based on an Alternative Monthly Report filed on SEDAR by such shareholder on Form 62-103F3 as of June 9, 2021 and/or supplementally provided to Galaxy by such shareholder as of September 2021. CI Investments Inc., 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 2 Queen Street East, Twentieth Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5C 3G7. No natural person or persons has sole or shared voting or investment power with respect to any shares held by CI Investments, Inc.
- (6) Represents (i) 205,096,000 Class B Units held by Galaxy Group Investments LLC, (ii) 522,945 Ordinary Shares held by Novofam LLC and (iii) 99,000 ordinary shares underlying RSUs that are expected to vest within 60 days of February 28, 2025.
- (7) Represents (i) 1,500,000 ordinary shares and (ii) 500,000 ordinary shares underlying options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025.

- (8) Represents 100,000 ordinary shares underlying options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025.
- (9) Represents 150,000 ordinary shares underlying options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025.
- (10) Represents (i) 659,256 ordinary shares, (ii) 996,730 ordinary shares underlying RSUs that are expected to vest within 60 days of February 28, 2025, (iii) 686,835 ordinary shares underlying options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025 and (iv) 4,661,001 Class B Units.
- (11) Represents 575,000 ordinary shares.
- (12) Represents (i) 153,113 ordinary shares, (ii) 188,235 ordinary shares underlying RSUs that are expected to vest within 60 days of February 28, 2025 and (iii) 396,000 ordinary shares underlying options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025. Mr. Ioffe ceased serving as our CFO on December 31, 2024.
- (13) Represents (i) 202,297 ordinary shares, (ii) 161,421 ordinary shares underlying RSUs that are expected to vest within 60 days of February 28, 2025 and (iii) 651,670 ordinary shares underlying options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025.
- (14) Represents (i) 349,772 ordinary shares, (ii) 75,656 ordinary shares underlying RSUs that are expected to vest within 60 days of February 28, 2025 and (iii) 223,169 Class B Units.

Ownership of Pubco common stock after giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger

Name of beneficial owner	Pubco shares owned after Reorganization and Reorganization Merger				% of combined voting power ⁽³⁾
	Class A common stock ⁽¹⁾		Class B common stock ⁽²⁾		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
5% stockholders					
Galaxy Group Investments LLC ⁽⁴⁾ . . .	—	—%	205,096,000	95.0%	59.8%
FMR LLC ⁽⁵⁾	18,692,754	14.7%	0	—%	5.4%
CI Investments Inc. ⁽⁶⁾	8,291,816	6.5%	0	—%	2.4%
Directors and executive officers					
Michael Novogratz ⁽⁷⁾	621,945	*	205,096,000	95.0%	59.8%
Michael Daffey ⁽⁸⁾	2,000,000	1.6%	0	—%	*
Bill Koutsouras ⁽⁹⁾	100,000	*	0	—%	*
Rhonda Adams Medina ⁽¹⁰⁾	150,000	*	0	—%	*
Christopher Ferraro ⁽¹¹⁾	2,342,821	1.8%	4,661,001	2.2%	2.0%
Jane Dietze	—	—%	0	—%	—%
Richard Tavoso ⁽¹²⁾	575,000	*	0	—%	*
Alex Ioffe ⁽¹³⁾	737,348	*	0	—%	*
Erin Brown ⁽¹⁴⁾	1,015,388	*	0	—%	*
Andrew Siegel ⁽¹⁵⁾	425,428	*	223,169	*	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (10 persons)	7,967,930	6.2%	209,980,170	97.3%	63.3%

* Less than 1%

- (1) On a fully exchanged and converted basis. Subject to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement, LP Units are redeemable or exchangeable for shares of our Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis. Shares of Class B common stock will be canceled on a one-for-one basis if we redeem or exchange LP Units pursuant to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement. Beneficial ownership of shares of our Class A common stock reflected in this table does not include beneficial ownership of shares of our Class A common stock for which such LP Units may be redeemed or exchanged.
- (2) On a fully exchanged and converted basis. All of the issued and outstanding shares of our Class B common stock are held by the Existing LPs.
- (3) Represents percentage of voting power of the Class A common stock and Class B common stock held by such person voting together as a single class. Each holder of Class A common stock and Class B common stock is entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to our stockholders for a vote. The Class B common stock is not entitled to economic interests in Pubco. See “Description of Pubco Capital Stock — Common stock.”
- (4) Michael Novogratz is the beneficial owner of all securities held by GGI, Novofam Macro LLC and certain family trusts that he controls. The address of such shareholder is 107 Grand Street, New York, NY 10013.
- (5) 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.
- (6) Information based on an Alternative Monthly Report filed on SEDAR by such shareholder on Form 62-103F3 as of June 9, 2021 and/or supplementally provided to Galaxy by such shareholder as of September 2021. CI Investments Inc., 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 2 Queen Street East, Twentieth Floor, Toronto, Ontario M5C 3G7. No natural person or persons has sole or shared voting or investment power with respect to any shares held by CI Investments, Inc.

- (7) Represents (i) 522,945 shares of Class A Common Stock held by Novofam LLC, (ii) 99,000 shares of Class A common stock underlying RSUs that are expected to vest within 60 days of February 28, 2025 and (iii) 205,096,000 shares of Class B common stock held by Galaxy Group Investments LLC.
- (8) Represents (i) 1,500,000 shares of Class A common stock and (ii) 500,000 shares of Class A common stock underlying options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025.
- (9) Represents 100,000 shares of Class A common stock underlying options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025.
- (10) Represents 150,000 shares of Class A common stock underlying options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025.
- (11) Represents (i) 659,256 shares of Class A common stock, (ii) 996,730 shares of Class A common stock underlying RSUs that are expected to vest within 60 days of February 28, 2025, (iii) 686,835 shares of Class A common stock underlying options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025 and (iv) 4,661,001 shares of Class B common stock.
- (12) Represents 575,000 shares of Class A common stock.
- (13) Represents (i) 153,113 shares of Class A common stock, (ii) 188,235 shares of Class A common stock underlying RSUs that are expected to vest within 60 days of February 28, 2025 and (iii) 396,000 shares of Class A common stock underlying stock options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025. Mr. Ioffe ceased serving as our CFO on December 31, 2024.
- (14) Represents (i) 202,297 shares of Class A common stock, (ii) 161,421 shares of Class A common stock underlying RSUs that are expected to vest within 60 days of February 28, 2025 and (iii) 651,670 ordinary shares underlying options exercisable within 60 days of February 28, 2025.
- (15) Represents (i) 349,772 shares of Class A common stock, (ii) 75,656 shares of Class A common stock underlying RSUs that are expected to vest within 60 days of February 28, 2025 and (iii) 223,169 shares of Class B common stock.

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Class A common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the market price of our Class A common stock and may make it more difficult for you to sell your Class A common stock at a time and price that you deem appropriate. We will have no input if and when any registered stockholder may elect to sell its shares of Class A common stock or the prices at which any such sales may occur. Future sales of our Class A common stock, including shares issued upon the exercise of outstanding stock options, in the public market, or the availability of such shares for sale in the public market, could adversely affect market prices prevailing from time to time.

Immediately following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, all shares of our Class A common stock into which the ordinary shares of GDHL will convert by operation of law will be freely tradable in the public market without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, unless these shares are issued to or then held by one of our “affiliates,” as that term is defined in Rule 144. Based on the number of GDHL ordinary shares and the number of GDH LP Class B Units outstanding as of December 31, 2024, we will have outstanding a total of 127,577,780 shares of Class A common stock, after giving effect to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, with an additional 215,862,343 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the redemption or exchange of outstanding LP Units held by the Existing LPs. With the exception of certain shares held by one of our affiliates, all of the issued and outstanding shares of Class A common stock will be freely tradable, without restriction, in the public market immediately after giving effect to such transactions. In addition, 10,691,460 shares of Class A common stock are anticipated to be issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options which had vested as of December 31, 2024 (with an additional 9,173,548 shares of Class A common stock reserved for issuance upon vesting and exercise of outstanding options). These shares will be eligible for sale in the public market to the extent permitted by the provisions of various vesting agreements and Rule 144 and Rule 701 under the Securities Act (“Rule 701”). The remaining outstanding shares of Class A common stock (and, unless the resale of such shares is registered pursuant to a registration statement that is filed with and declared effective by the SEC after the date of this prospectus, any shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the redemption or exchange of outstanding LP Units held by the Existing LPs) will be, and, unless covered by a registration statement on Form S-8 or otherwise registered under the Securities Act, shares of Class A common stock subject to outstanding stock options will be on issuance, deemed to be “restricted securities” as defined in Rule 144. Restricted securities may be sold in the public market only if they are registered or if they qualify for an exemption from registration under Rule 144 or Rule 701, which rules are summarized below.

Exchangeable Notes and Registration Rights Agreements

GDH LP issued \$500 million aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes on December 9, 2021 and \$402.5 million aggregate principal amount of the 2029 Exchangeable Notes on November 25, 2024. The Exchangeable Notes were issued in transactions exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) under the Securities Act, to purchasers who were both reasonably believed to be “qualified institutional buyers,” as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act, and “qualified purchasers” for purposes of Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act. As of December 31, 2024, there was \$847.5 million in principal outstanding of the Exchangeable Notes. Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions and during certain periods, holders of the Exchangeable Notes may opt to exchange such notes (i) prior to the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, for ordinary shares of GDHL and (ii) following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, for Pubco Class A common stock, or in each case, at GDH LP’s election, cash or a combination thereof.

For the 2026 Exchangeable Notes, the initial exchange rate is 7,498.2210 Ordinary Shares per \$250,000 principal amount of 2026 Exchangeable Notes, and the maximum number of GDHL ordinary shares or shares of Pubco Class A common stock issuable upon the exchange of all outstanding 2026 Exchangeable Notes as of December 31, 2024 is 18.9 million. For the 2029 Exchangeable Notes, the initial exchange rate is 10,497.5856 Ordinary Shares per \$250,000 principal amount of 2029 Exchangeable Notes, and the maximum number of GDHL ordinary shares or shares of Pubco Class A common stock issuable upon the exchange of all outstanding 2029 Exchangeable Notes is approximately 23.2 million. The exchange rate

applicable to the Exchangeable Notes (and such maximum number of shares issuable) 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 Exchangeable Notes of a holder who elects to exchange such notes in connection with such an occurrence.

Contemporaneously with the issuance of each series of the Exchangeable Notes, Pubco and GDH LP entered into a registration rights agreement, pursuant to which Pubco agreed to provide certain registration rights under the Securities Act in respect of the Pubco Class A common stock for which the Exchangeable Notes will be exchangeable following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger (the “Exchange Shares”), subject to the terms specified in the applicable indenture. With respect to the 2026 Exchangeable Notes, Pubco will be obligated to file a registration statement (either on Form S-1 or Form S-3, as applicable, each a “Shelf Registration Statement”) for resale of the Exchange Shares no later than 30 days after the later of (i) March 31, 2022 and (ii) the time at which the Reorganization Merger is consummated, and shall include in such registration statement all of the Exchange Shares then issuable upon exchange of the outstanding 2026 Exchangeable Notes. With respect to the 2029 Exchangeable Notes, Pubco will be obligated to file a Shelf Registration Statement for resale of the Exchange Shares no later than 30 days after the later of (i) March 31, 2025 and (ii) the time at which the Reorganization Merger is consummated, and shall include in such registration statement all of the Exchange Shares then issuable upon exchange of the outstanding 2029 Exchangeable Notes. In each case, Pubco and GDH LP must use commercially reasonable efforts to cause the Shelf Registration Statement to remain effective until the earlier of (i) all registrable securities covered by such Shelf Registration Statement having been disposed of and (ii) the date that is one year after the final exchange of an Exchangeable Note. The indentures and the registration rights agreements further provide that GDH LP must pay additional interest on the Exchangeable Notes if certain of the obligations to register the shares are not satisfied on a timely basis. The registration rights agreements provide for customary indemnification of the holders in respect of the Shelf Registration Statements.

Rule 144

In general, under Rule 144, as currently in effect, once we have been subject to the public company reporting requirements of Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act for at least 90 days, a person who is not deemed to have been one of our affiliates for purposes of the Securities Act at any time during the 90 days preceding a sale and who has beneficially owned the shares proposed to be sold for at least six months, including the holding period of any prior owner other than our affiliates, is entitled to sell those shares without complying with the manner of sale, volume limitation, or notice provisions of Rule 144, subject to compliance with the public information requirements of Rule 144. If such a person has beneficially owned the shares proposed to be sold for at least one year, including the holding period of any prior owner other than our affiliates, then that person would be entitled to sell those shares without complying with any of the requirements of Rule 144.

In general, under Rule 144, as currently in effect, our affiliates or persons selling shares on behalf of our affiliates are entitled to sell, within any three-month period, a number of shares of Class A common stock that does not exceed the greater of:

- 1% of the number of shares of our Class A common stock then outstanding; or
- the average weekly trading volume of our Class A common stock during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of a notice on Form 144 with respect to that sale.

Sales under Rule 144 by our affiliates or persons selling shares on behalf of our affiliates are also subject to certain manner of sale provisions and notice requirements and to the availability of current public information about us.

Rule 701

Rule 701 generally allows a stockholder who purchased shares of our capital stock pursuant to a written compensatory plan or contract and who is not deemed to have been an affiliate of our company during the immediately preceding 90 days to sell these shares in reliance upon Rule 144, but without being required to comply with the public information, holding period, volume limitation, or notice provisions of Rule 144. Rule 701 also permits affiliates of our company to sell their Rule 701 shares under Rule 144

without complying with the holding period requirements of Rule 144. All holders of Rule 701 shares, however, are required by that rule to wait until 90 days after the date of this prospectus before selling those shares pursuant to Rule 701.

Registration Statements on Form S-8

In connection with the Reorganization, we intend to file one or more registration statements on Form S-8 under the Securities Act covering all of the shares of our Class A common stock reserved for issuance under our equity incentive plans. We expect to file these registration statements as soon as permitted under the Securities Act. However, the shares registered on Form S-8 may be subject to the volume limitations and the manner of sale, notice, and public information requirements of Rule 144.

CERTAIN CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is, as of the date hereof, a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations regarding the Reorganization and the Reorganization Mergers that are generally applicable to a GDHL shareholder who acquires Pubco Class A common stock and becomes a shareholder of Pubco as a consequence of the Reorganization Merger and who, for the purposes of the Tax Act and at all relevant times, is resident or deemed to be resident in Canada, holds ordinary shares of GDHL (including, for greater certainty, Class A ordinary shares of GDHL after the Governing Documents Amendment becomes effective) (hereinafter referred to as “Ordinary Shares”) and subsequently Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and then Pubco Class A common stock as capital property, deals at arm’s length with each of GDHL and Pubco, including any successors thereto as a consequence of the Reorganization and Reorganization Mergers, and is not affiliated with GDHL or Pubco, including any successors thereto as a consequence of the Reorganization and Reorganization Mergers (a “Holder”).

Generally, Ordinary Shares, shares of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and shares of Pubco Class A common stock will be considered to be capital property to a Holder provided that the Holder does not hold such shares in the course of carrying on a business of trading or dealing in securities and has not acquired such shares in one or more transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. None of the Ordinary Shares, Class A common stock of GDH Delaware or Pubco Class A common stock are or will be (as the case may be) “Canadian securities” for purposes of the irrevocable election under subsection 39(4) of the Tax Act to treat all “Canadian securities” (as defined in the Tax Act) owned by a Holder as capital property, and therefore any such election will not apply to the Ordinary Shares, Class A common stock of GDH Delaware or Pubco Class A common stock. Holders who (a) do not hold Ordinary Shares, or (b) in the case of shares of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware or shares of Pubco Class A common stock will not hold such shares, in each case, as capital property should consult their own tax advisors regarding their particular circumstances.

This summary is not applicable to a Holder (a) that is a “financial institution” (as defined in the Tax Act) for the purposes of the mark-to-market rules in the Tax Act, (b) an interest in which is a “tax shelter investment” (as defined in the Tax Act), (c) that is a “specified financial institution” (as defined in the Tax Act), (d) that reports its “Canadian tax results” (as defined in the Tax Act) in a currency other than Canadian dollars, (e) that has entered or will enter into a “derivative forward agreement” (as defined in the Tax Act) in respect of Ordinary Shares, Class A common stock of GDH Delaware or Pubco Class A common stock, (f) in respect of which GDHL, GDH Delaware or Pubco is at any time a “foreign affiliate” for any purpose of the Tax Act (including for purposes of any “specified provision” within the meaning of paragraphs 93.1(1.1)(a) through (d) of the Tax Act), or (g) that does not deal at arm’s length with a corporation in respect of which GDHL, GDH Delaware or Pubco is at any relevant time a “foreign affiliate” for purposes of the “foreign affiliate dumping” rules in section 212.3 of the Tax Act. Any such Holder should consult its own advisor with respect to the tax consequences of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Mergers to it.

This summary does not discuss the Canadian income tax consequences of the Reorganization or Reorganization Mergers to holders of Class B Units of GDH LP. Any such holders should consult with their own tax advisors.

This summary assumes that none of GDHL, GDH Delaware or Pubco will, at any relevant time, be resident in Canada for purposes of the Tax Act on the basis that the “central management and control” of GDHL, GDH Delaware and Pubco will reside outside Canada at all relevant times.

This summary is based on the descriptions of the Reorganization and Reorganization Mergers herein, a confirmation as to certain factual matters received from an officer of GDHL, and on confirmations received from local counsel to GDHL in each of Delaware and the Cayman Islands as to certain matters of foreign law, in each case without independent investigation or verification. This summary is also based on the provisions of the Tax Act in force on the date hereof, all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act publicly announced by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof (“Tax Proposals”) and an understanding of the current administrative policies and assessing practices of the Canada Revenue Agency (the “CRA”) made publicly available prior to the date hereof. This summary assumes that the Tax Proposals will be enacted in the form proposed; however, no assurance can be given that the Tax Proposals

will be enacted in the form proposed or at all. This summary is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax considerations and, except for the Tax Proposals, does not take into account or anticipate any changes in law, whether by legislative, governmental, administrative or judicial decision or action, nor does it take into account any other federal or any provincial, territorial or foreign income tax legislation or considerations, which may differ significantly from those discussed herein.

This summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any particular Holder, and no representation with respect to the income tax consequences to any particular Holder is made. Holders should consult their own tax advisors for advice with respect to the tax consequences of the Reorganization and Reorganization Mergers to them, having regard to their particular circumstances.

Currency Conversion

For purposes of the Tax Act, all amounts relating to the acquisition, holding or disposition of Ordinary Shares, Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and Pubco Class A common stock must generally be expressed in Canadian dollars. Amounts denominated in another currency must be converted into Canadian dollars using the applicable exchange rate determined in accordance with the Tax Act.

Effect of the Domestication on Holders

The Domestication will not give rise to a taxable event to a Holder, and a Holder's adjusted cost base in their Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware immediately after the Domestication will be equal to such Holder's adjusted cost base in their Ordinary Shares immediately before the Domestication.

Effect of the Reorganization Merger on Holders

It is expected that the Reorganization Merger will be a "foreign merger" for purposes of the Tax Act. As a result, pursuant to subsection 87(8) of the Tax Act, a Holder of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware (other than a Holder that elects for such subsection not to apply, as discussed below) will be deemed to dispose of such Class A common stock of GDH Delaware for proceeds of disposition equal to the aggregate adjusted cost base of such Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware to the Holder immediately before the Reorganization Merger and will be deemed to acquire Pubco Class A common stock on the Reorganization Merger at a cost equal to the same amount. Accordingly, such a Holder will not realize any capital gain or capital loss as a result of the Reorganization Merger.

A Holder of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware who elects for subsection 87(8) not to apply in respect of the disposition of such Holder's Class A common stock of GDH Delaware in the Reorganization Merger will be considered to have disposed of their Class A common stock of GDH Delaware for proceeds of disposition equal to the fair market value of the Pubco Class A common stock received in exchange therefor on the Reorganization Merger. Such a Holder of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that such proceeds of disposition, net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base to such Holder of the Class A common stock of GDH Delaware immediately before the Reorganization Merger and will acquire the Pubco Class A common stock at a cost equal to the fair market value of such Pubco Class A common stock. For a description of the treatment of capital gains and capital losses, see "*Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses*" below.

Effect of the GDHI LLC Merger on Holders

It is expected that the GDHI LLC Merger will be a "foreign merger" for purposes of the Tax Act.

As a result, pursuant to subsection 87(8) of the Tax Act, a Holder of Pubco Class A common stock (other than a Holder that elects for such subsection not to apply, as discussed below) will be deemed to dispose of such Pubco Class A common stock for proceeds of disposition equal to the aggregate adjusted cost base of such Pubco Class A common stock to the Holder immediately before the GDHI LLC Merger and will be deemed to reacquire Pubco Class A common stock on the GDHI LLC Merger at a cost equal to

the same amount. Accordingly, such a Holder will not realize any capital gain or capital loss as a result of the GDHI LLC Merger.

It is unclear whether a Holder of Pubco Class A common stock who elects for subsection 87(8) not to apply in respect of the GDHI LLC Merger will be considered to have disposed of their Pubco Class A common stock on the GDHI LLC Merger for purposes of the Tax Act. A Holder of Pubco Class A Common Stock who intends to make such an election should consult their own tax advisor prior to making such an election.

Holding and Disposing of Pubco Class A Common Stock Acquired in the Transaction

Receipt of Dividends on Pubco Class A Common Stock

Any dividends received by an individual Holder of Pubco Class A common stock will be included in such Holder's income and will not be eligible for the gross-up and dividend tax credit treatment generally applicable to dividends on shares of taxable Canadian corporations. Any dividends received by a Holder of Pubco Class A Common Stock that is a corporation will be included in calculating that Holder's income and will generally not be deductible in computing taxable income. To the extent that non-Canadian withholding taxes are imposed on dividends paid by Pubco to a Holder, the amount of such tax will generally be eligible for a Canadian foreign tax credit or tax deduction, subject to the detailed rules and limitations in the Tax Act.

Disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock

On the disposition (or deemed disposition) of a share of Pubco Class A common stock following the Reorganization Mergers, a Holder will generally realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the proceeds of disposition exceed (or are exceeded by) the aggregate of such Holder's adjusted cost base of the share of Pubco Class A common stock and any reasonable costs of disposition. For a description of the treatment of capital gains and capital losses, see "*Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses*" below.

Foreign Property Reporting

A Holder that is a "specified Canadian entity" (as defined in the Tax Act) for a taxation year or fiscal period is required under the Tax Act to report its holdings of "specified foreign property" (as defined in the Tax Act) if the aggregate cost amount of such holdings at any time in the year or period exceeds \$100,000. Pubco Class A common stock will constitute specified foreign property for these purposes and its cost amount will count towards the calculation of the \$100,000 threshold. Subject to certain exceptions, a taxpayer resident in Canada, other than a corporation or trust exempt from tax under Part I of the Tax Act, will be a specified Canadian entity, as will certain partnerships. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding compliance with these rules.

Offshore Investment Fund Property Rules

The "offshore investment fund property" rules in the Tax Act (the "OIFP Rules") generally require a taxpayer to include in income for each taxation year an imputed return which is determined based on the cost of offshore investment fund properties held by the taxpayer multiplied by a prescribed interest rate plus two percent.

An offshore investment fund property generally includes shares of a non-resident corporation if such shares may reasonably be considered to derive their value, directly or indirectly, primarily from portfolio investments in certain specified types of assets, including commodities and foreign currencies. It is unclear whether the Pubco Class A common stock will satisfy this definition. However, a Holder will only be subject to the OIFP Rules in respect of a share of Pubco Class A common stock to the extent that it may reasonably be concluded that one of the main reasons for the Holder acquiring, holding or having such share is to derive a benefit from portfolio investments in such assets in such a manner that the amount of tax payable by the Holder on income, profit or gain from such assets for any particular year is significantly less than the tax that would have been payable under Part I of the Tax Act had the Holder held such assets directly.

The OIFP Rules are complex and their application will potentially depend, in part, on the reasons for a Holder acquiring, holding or having Pubco Class A common stock. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules based on their particular circumstances.

Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses

Generally (i) a Holder will be required to include in computing such Holder's income for a taxation year one-half of the amount of any capital gain (a "taxable capital gain") realized in that year, and (ii) a Holder will be required to deduct one-half of the amount of any capital loss (an "allowable capital loss") sustained in a taxation year from taxable capital gains realized by the Holder in that year. Allowable capital losses in excess of taxable capital gains realized in a taxation year may be carried back to any of the three preceding taxation years or carried forward to any subsequent taxation year and deducted against net taxable capital gains realized in such years, subject to and in accordance with the detailed rules contained in the Tax Act.

Capital gains realized by a Holder that is an individual, other than certain specified trusts, may be subject to alternative minimum tax.

Foreign tax, if any, levied on any gain realized on a disposition of Pubco Class A common stock may be eligible for a foreign tax credit under the Tax Act to the extent and under the circumstances described in the Tax Act. Holders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the availability of such a credit, having regard to their particular circumstances.

Refundable Tax on Aggregate Investment Income

A Holder that is throughout its taxation year a "Canadian-controlled private corporation" or a "substantive CCPC" (each as defined in the Tax Act) at any time in a taxation year, may be liable to pay an additional tax (refundable in certain circumstances) on such Holder's "aggregate investment income" (as defined in the Tax Act) for the year, which will generally include dividends received on Pubco Class A common stock and taxable capital gains realized on dispositions of Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware or Pubco Class A common stock. Holders that are corporations are advised to consult their own tax advisors.

Eligibility for Investment

Provided the Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and the Pubco Class A common stock are, at all relevant times, listed on a designated stock exchange for purposes of the Tax Act (which currently includes the TSX and the Nasdaq), the Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and Pubco Class A common stock will each be a qualified investment for a Deferred Income Plan. The Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and the Pubco Class A common stock will not be a prohibited investment for a trust governed by a TFSA, FHSA, RDSP, RRSP, RRIF or RESP unless the holder of such TFSA, FHSA or RDSP, the annuitant of such RRSP or RRIF or the subscriber of such RESP, as the case may be, (i) does not deal at arm's length with GDH Delaware or Pubco, as the case may be, for purposes of the Tax Act or (ii) has a "significant interest" (as defined in the Tax Act) in GDH Delaware or Pubco, as the case may be. In addition, Class A common stock of GDH Delaware or Pubco Class A common stock will not be a prohibited investment for a trust governed by a TFSA, FHSA, RDSP, RRSP, RRIF or RESP if the Class A common stock of GDH Delaware or Pubco Class A common stock, as the case may be, is "excluded property" for purposes of the prohibited investment rules in the Tax Act. Holders of a TFSA, FHSA or RDSP, annuitants of an RRSP or RRIF and subscribers of an RESP should consult their own tax advisors with respect to whether the Class A common stock of GDH Delaware and Pubco Class A common stock would be prohibited investments in their particular circumstances.

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders

In the opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP (“Davis Polk”), special U.S. tax counsel to GDHL, the following discussion sets forth the material U.S. federal income tax consequences for U.S. Holders of GDHL ordinary shares of (i) the Domestication, and (ii) the exchange of GDH Delaware Class A common stock for Pubco Class A common stock pursuant to the Reorganization Merger. This discussion applies only to beneficial owners that hold their GDHL ordinary shares as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not consider all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular beneficial owner in light of such beneficial owner’s circumstances or status, including the U.S. federal income tax consequences to:

- financial institutions or financial services entities;
- broker-dealers;
- taxpayers that are subject to the mark-to-market tax accounting rules;
- tax-exempt entities;
- governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof;
- insurance companies;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- expatriates or former long-term residents of the United States;
- “controlled foreign corporations,” PFICs (as that term is defined below), and corporations that accumulate earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax;
- foreign corporations with respect to which there are one or more United States shareholders within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-3(b)(1)(ii);
- persons that actually or constructively own 10 percent or more of GDHL’s shares, by vote or value;
- persons that acquired GDHL ordinary shares as compensation;
- persons that hold GDHL ordinary shares as part of a straddle, constructive sale, hedge, conversion or other integrated or similar transaction; or
- U.S. Holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), proposed, temporary and final Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Code, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all as of the date hereof. All of the foregoing is subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax considerations described herein. This discussion does not address alternative minimum tax considerations, special tax accounting rules under Section 451(b) of the Code, or U.S. federal taxes other than those pertaining to U.S. federal income taxation (such as gift taxes or the Medicare tax on investment income), nor does it address any aspects of U.S. state or local or non-U.S. taxation.

We have not and do not intend to seek any rulings from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) regarding the Domestication or the Reorganization Merger. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not take positions concerning the tax consequences of the transactions that are inconsistent with the consequences discussed below or that any such positions would not be sustained by a court.

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of the relevant security that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States,

- a corporation, or entity treated as a corporation, organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, or
- a trust, if (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons (as defined in the Code) have authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) it has a valid election in effect under Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership (or any entity so characterized for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds GDHL ordinary shares, the tax treatment of such partnership, and of a person treated as a partner of such partnership, will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding any GDHL ordinary shares and persons that are treated as partners of such partnerships should consult their tax advisors as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger.

ALL HOLDERS OF GDHL ORDINARY SHARES SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE DOMESTICATION AND THE REORGANIZATION MERGER, INCLUDING THE EFFECTS OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL AND NON-U.S. TAX LAWS.

U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication

Davis Polk has delivered an opinion to GDHL to the effect that, under the U.S. federal income tax laws in effect as of the date of such opinion, the Domestication will qualify as a “reorganization” within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Code (an “F Reorganization” and, such opinion, the “Domestication Tax Opinion”), and the parties have agreed to report the Domestication as qualifying as an F Reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The completion of the Domestication is not conditioned, however, on the receipt of any opinion on the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Domestication as of the closing of the Domestication from Davis Polk or any other counsel. The Domestication Tax Opinion is based on customary assumptions and representations, warranties and covenants of GDHL and GDH Delaware. If any of these assumptions, representations, warranties or covenants is or becomes incorrect, incomplete or inaccurate, or is violated, or if there is a change in U.S. federal income tax law after the date hereof, the validity of the Domestication Tax Opinion may be adversely affected and the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Domestication could differ materially from those described below. An opinion of counsel represents counsel’s legal judgment but is not binding on the IRS or any court. We will not request a ruling from the IRS with respect to the tax treatment of the Domestication and, as a result, no assurance can be given that the IRS will not take the position that the Domestication does not qualify as an F Reorganization or that any such position would not be sustained by a court. The remainder of this disclosure assumes that the Domestication qualifies as an F Reorganization.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, U.S. Holders of GDHL ordinary shares will be deemed to exchange those ordinary shares for GDH Delaware Class A common shares in the Domestication. Except as provided below under “— *Application of Section 367(b) of the Code to the Domestication*” and “— *PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication*”:

- U.S. Holders of GDHL ordinary shares generally will not recognize taxable gain or loss as a result the Domestication for U.S. federal income tax purposes,
- the tax basis of a share of GDH Delaware Class A common stock deemed received by a U.S. Holder in the Domestication will equal the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the GDHL ordinary share surrendered in exchange therefor, increased by any amount included in the income of such U.S. Holder as a result of Section 367 of the Code (as discussed below), and
- the holding period for a share of GDH Delaware Class A common stock deemed received by a U.S. Holder will include such U.S. Holder’s holding period for the GDHL ordinary share surrendered in exchange therefor.

Application of Section 367(b) of the Code to the Domestication

Section 367(b) of the Code, which applies to certain non-recognition transactions involving foreign corporations, including a domestication of a foreign corporation in an F Reorganization, requires the

recognition of income or gain by certain U.S. persons in connection with such transactions. Section 367(b) of the Code will generally apply to U.S. Holders of GDHL ordinary shares at the time of the Domestication.

U.S. Holders that Own More Than 10% of GDHL's Ordinary Shares. A U.S. Holder who on the date of the Domestication owns actually and/or constructively 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of GDHL shares entitled to vote or 10% or more of the total value of all classes of GDHL shares (a "10% shareholder") must include in income as a dividend the "all earnings and profits amount" attributable to the GDHL ordinary shares it directly owns, within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-2(d). Complex attribution rules apply in determining whether a U.S. Holder owns 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of GDHL shares entitled to vote or 10% or more of the total value of all classes of GDHL shares. All U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to the attribution rules that apply in determining whether a U.S. Holder is a 10% shareholder.

A 10% shareholder's all earnings and profits amount with respect to its GDHL ordinary shares is the net positive earnings and profits of GDHL (as determined under Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-2(d)(2)) attributable to the shares (as determined under Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-2(d)(3)) but without regard to any gain that would be realized on a sale or exchange of such shares. Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-2(d)(3) provides that the all earnings and profits amount attributable to a shareholder's stock is determined according to the principles of Section 1248 of the Code. In general, Section 1248 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder provide that the amount of earnings and profits attributable to a block of stock in a foreign corporation is the ratably allocated portion of the foreign corporation's earnings and profits generated during the period the shareholder held the block of stock.

Accordingly, under Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-3(b)(3), a 10% shareholder should be required to include in income as a deemed dividend the all earnings and profits amount (as defined in Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-2(d)) with respect to its GDHL ordinary shares. If GDHL's cumulative earnings and profits through the date of the Domestication are not greater than zero, then a U.S. Holder should not be required to include in gross income an all earnings and profits amount with respect to its GDHL ordinary shares. Although the determination of earnings and profits for U.S. federal income tax purposes is complex and depends on a number of factors, GDHL has determined that it did not have any earnings and profits in any taxable year since its formation through its taxable year ended December 31, 2024. GDHL has not yet made any determination regarding its earnings and profits for its taxable year ending as of the date of the Domestication.

Subject to the discussion below of QEF (as defined below) and purging elections under "*PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication*," if GDHL's earnings and profits are greater than zero through the date of the Domestication, depending upon the period in which a U.S. Holder held its GDHL ordinary shares, such U.S. Holder could be required to include in income as a deemed dividend the all earnings and profits amount with respect to its GDHL ordinary shares under Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-3(b)(3) as a result of the Domestication.

U.S. Holders that Own Less Than 10% of GDHL's Ordinary Shares. A U.S. Holder who on the date of the Domestication directly, indirectly and constructively owns GDHL ordinary shares with a fair market value of \$50,000 or more but who is not a 10% shareholder will recognize gain (but not loss) with respect to the deemed receipt of GDH Delaware Class A common stock in the Domestication unless such holder elects to recognize the "all earnings and profits amount" as described below.

Unless a U.S. Holder makes the "all earnings and profits amount" election as described below, such U.S. Holder generally must recognize gain (but not loss) with respect to the deemed receipt of shares of GDH Delaware Class A common stock in the Domestication. Subject to the discussion below under "*PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication*," any such gain should be equal to the excess of the fair market value of the share of GDH Delaware Class A common stock deemed to be received over the U.S. Holder's adjusted basis in the GDHL ordinary shares deemed to be surrendered in exchange therefor. Such gain should be capital gain, and should be long-term capital gain if the U.S. Holder held the GDHL ordinary shares for longer than one year. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers are generally subject to tax at preferential rates under current law.

In lieu of recognizing any gain as described in the preceding paragraph, a U.S. Holder may elect to include in income the all earnings and profits amount attributable to its GDHL ordinary shares under Section 367(b) of the Code. There are, however, strict conditions for making this election. This election must comply with applicable Treasury Regulations and generally must include, among other things: (i) a statement that the Domestication is a Section 367(b) exchange; (ii) a complete description of the Domestication; (iii) a description of any stock, securities, or other consideration transferred or received in the Domestication; (iv) a statement describing the amounts required to be taken into account for U.S. federal income tax purposes; (v) a statement that the U.S. Holder is making the election that includes (A) a copy of the information that the U.S. Holder received from GDHL establishing and substantiating the U.S. Holder's all earnings and profits amount with respect to the U.S. Holder's Class A common stock, which GDHL intends to make available to its shareholders on its website, and (B) a representation that the U.S. Holder has notified GDH Delaware that such U.S. Holder is making the election; and (vi) certain other information required to be furnished with the U.S. Holder's tax return or otherwise furnished pursuant to the Code or the Treasury Regulations thereunder. If, as GDHL expects, at the date of the Domestication GDHL has never had any earnings and profits that would result in any shareholder having an all earnings and profits amount, a U.S. Holder is permitted to make an abbreviated form of election. The election must be attached by the U.S. Holder to its timely filed U.S. federal income tax return for the year of the Domestication and the U.S. Holder must send notice to GDH Delaware of the election no later than the date such tax return is filed.

If, as GDHL expects, at the date of the Domestication GDHL has never had any earnings and profits that would result in any shareholder having an all earnings and profits amount, a U.S. Holder who makes this election should generally not have an income inclusion under Section 367(b) of the Code provided the U.S. Holder properly executes the election and complies with the applicable notice requirements. Subject to the discussion below of QEF (as defined below) and purging elections under “— *PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication*,” if GDHL has had positive earnings and profits in any year through the date of the Domestication during which a U.S. Holder held GDHL ordinary shares, a U.S. Holder that makes the election described herein could have an all earnings and profits amount with respect to its GDHL ordinary shares, and thus could be required to include that amount in income as a deemed dividend as a result of the Domestication.

U.S. HOLDERS ARE STRONGLY URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING WHEN AND WHETHER TO MAKE THIS ELECTION AND, IF THE ELECTION IS DETERMINED TO BE ADVISABLE, THE APPROPRIATE FILING REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THIS ELECTION.

U.S. Holders that Own GDHL Ordinary Shares with a Fair Market Value Less Than \$50,000. Subject to the discussion below under “— *PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication*,” a U.S. Holder who on the date of the Domestication owns (or is considered to own) GDHL ordinary shares with a fair market value less than \$50,000 and is not a 10% shareholder should not be required to recognize any gain or loss under Section 367 of the Code in connection with the Domestication, and generally should not be required to include any part of the all earnings and profits amount, if any, in income.

U.S. HOLDERS ARE STRONGLY URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE APPLICABILITY AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF SECTION 367(B) OF THE CODE WITH RESPECT TO THE DOMESTICATION.

PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication

A non-U.S. corporation will be classified as a passive foreign investment company (a “PFIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes if either (i) at least 75% of its gross income in a taxable year, including its pro rata share of the gross income of any corporation in which it is considered to own at least 25% of the shares by value, is passive income or (ii) at least 50% of its assets in a taxable year (ordinarily determined based on fair market value and averaged quarterly over the year), including its pro rata share of the assets of any corporation in which it is considered to own at least 25% of the shares by value, are held for the production of, or produce, passive income. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, rents and royalties (other than rents or royalties derived from the active conduct of a trade or business) and gains from the disposition of passive assets. Although the application of these rules is uncertain in certain respects,

GDHL has determined that it was likely a PFIC for its 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021 taxable years. GDHL has not yet made any determination regarding its PFIC status for its taxable year ending as of the date of the Domestication. In addition to the discussion under the heading “— *Application of Section 367(b) of the Code to the Domestication*,” above, the Domestication could be a taxable event to U.S. Holders under the PFIC provisions of the Code.

If GDHL is determined to be a PFIC for any taxable year (or portion thereof) that is included in the holding period of a U.S. Holder for its GDHL ordinary shares and the U.S. Holder did not make either a timely qualified electing fund (“QEF”) election or a mark-to-market election for GDHL’s first taxable year as a PFIC in which the U.S. Holder held (or was deemed to hold) GDHL ordinary shares, as described below, such U.S. Holder generally is subject to special adverse U.S. tax rules with respect to (i) any gain recognized by the U.S. Holder on the sale or other disposition of its GDHL ordinary shares and (ii) any “excess distribution” made to the U.S. Holder (generally, any distributions to such U.S. Holder during a taxable year of the U.S. Holder that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by such U.S. Holder in respect of the GDHL ordinary shares during the three preceding taxable years of such U.S. Holder or, if shorter, such U.S. Holder’s holding period for the GDHL ordinary shares). Under these rules:

- The U.S. Holder’s gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the GDHL ordinary shares;
- the amount allocated to the taxable year in which the U.S. Holder recognized the gain, or to the period in the U.S. Holder’s holding period before the first day of our first taxable year in which GDHL was a PFIC, will be taxed as ordinary income;
- the amount allocated to other taxable years (or portions thereof) of the U.S. Holder and included in the U.S. Holder’s holding period will be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for that year and applicable to the U.S. Holder; and
- an additional amount equal to the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed with respect to the tax attributable to each such other taxable year of the U.S. Holder.

In addition to the discussion under the heading “— *Application of Section 367(b) of the Code to the Domestication*,” above, the Domestication could be a taxable event to U.S. Holders under the PFIC provisions of the Code. Even if the Domestication qualifies as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Section 368(a) of the Code, Section 1291(f) of the Code requires that, to the extent provided in regulations, a U.S. person that disposes of stock of a PFIC recognize gain notwithstanding any other provision of the Code. No final Treasury Regulations are in effect under Section 1291(f) of the Code.

Proposed Treasury Regulations under Section 1291(f) of the Code were promulgated in 1992, with a retroactive effective date once they become finalized. If finalized in their present form, those regulations would require taxable gain recognition by a U.S. Holder with respect to its deemed exchange of GDHL ordinary shares for GDH Delaware Class A common stock in the Domestication if GDHL were classified as a PFIC at any time during such U.S. Holder’s holding period for the GDHL ordinary shares unless such U.S. Holder made a timely and effective QEF election (as described below) for GDHL’s first taxable year as a PFIC in which the U.S. Holder held (or was deemed to hold) GDHL ordinary shares, or made a QEF election along with a purging election (as described below), or made a mark-to-market election (as described below) (a U.S. Holder that has not made such a QEF or mark-to-market election, a “Non-Electing Shareholder” and any U.S. Holder that has made such a QEF election (or QEF election along with a purging election), or a mark-to-market election, an “Electing Shareholder”). Under the PFIC rules, any such gain would be treated as an “excess distribution” made in the year of the Domestication and subject to the special tax and interest charge rules discussed above.

In addition, such proposed Treasury Regulations would provide coordinating rules with Section 367(b) of the Code, whereby, if the gain recognition rule of the proposed Treasury Regulations under Section 1291(f) of the Code applies to a disposition of PFIC stock that results from a transfer with respect to which Section 367(b) of Code requires the shareholder to recognize gain or include an amount in income as a distribution under Section 301 of the Code, the gain realized on the transfer is taxable as an excess distribution under Section 1291 of the Code, and the excess, if any, of the amount to be included in income under Section 367(b) of the Code over the gain realized under Section 1291 of the Code is taxable as provided

under Section 367(b) of the Code. See the discussion above under the section entitled “— *Application of Section 367(b) of the Code to the Domestication.*”

As described below, the proposed Treasury Regulations under Section 1291(f) of the Code (if finalized in their current form) should not apply to an Electing Shareholder with respect to its GDHL ordinary shares for which a timely QEF election (or a QEF election along with a purging election), or a mark-to-market election is made. An Electing Shareholder may, however, be subject to the rules discussed above under the section entitled “— *Application of Section 367(b) of the Code to the Domestication.*” In addition, it is unclear whether Section 1291(f) of the Code applies in the absence of final regulations, and a U.S. Holder may be able to take the position that Section 1291(f) of the Code does not apply in the absence of final regulations. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the application of Section 1291(f) to the Domestication in their particular circumstances.

A U.S. Holder will avoid the PFIC tax consequences described above in respect of GDHL ordinary shares upon the Domestication if it made a timely and valid QEF election (if eligible to do so) to include in income its pro rata share of GDHL's net capital gains (as long-term capital gain) and other earnings and profits (as ordinary income), on a current basis, in each case whether or not distributed, for GDHL's first taxable year as a PFIC in which the U.S. Holder held (or was deemed to hold) GDHL ordinary shares.

For a U.S. Holder that made a timely and valid QEF election in a taxable year after GDHL's first taxable year as a PFIC in which the U.S. Holder held (or was deemed to hold) GDHL ordinary shares, the potential adverse tax consequences described above, adjusted to take into account the current income inclusions resulting from the QEF election, would continue to apply, unless the U.S. Holder makes a purging election under the PFIC rules. Under the purging election, the U.S. Holder will be deemed to have sold such GDHL ordinary shares at their fair market value and any gain recognized on such deemed sale will be treated as an excess distribution, as described above. As a result of the purging election, the U.S. Holder will have a new basis and holding period in the GDHL ordinary shares for purposes of the PFIC rules. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the application of the rules governing purging elections to their particular circumstances.

The QEF election is made on a shareholder-by-shareholder basis and, once made, can be revoked only with the consent of the IRS. A U.S. Holder generally makes a QEF election (and a purging election, if applicable) by attaching a completed IRS Form 8621 (Information Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund), including the information provided in a PFIC annual information statement, to a timely filed U.S. federal income tax return for the tax year to which the election relates. Retroactive QEF elections generally may be made only by filing a protective statement with such return and if certain other conditions are met or with the consent of the IRS. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability and tax consequences of a retroactive QEF election under their particular circumstances.

In order to comply with the requirements of a QEF election, a U.S. Holder must receive a PFIC annual information statement from GDHL. A PFIC annual information statement for 2024 for GDHL is available on GDHL's website at https://s201.q4cdn.com/407453138/files/doc_financials/2024/ar/GDHL-PFIC-Notice-Annual-Information-Statement-FAQs-TY-2024.pdf. GDHL has not yet made any determination regarding its PFIC status for its taxable year ending as of the date of the Domestication.

If GDHL ordinary shares constitute “marketable stock,” a U.S. Holder may avoid the adverse PFIC tax consequences discussed above if such U.S. Holder, at the close of the first taxable year in which it holds (or is deemed to hold) GDHL ordinary shares, made a mark-to-market election with respect to such stock for such taxable year. Such U.S. Holder generally will include for each of its taxable years as ordinary income the excess, if any, of the fair market value of its GDHL ordinary shares at the end of such year over its adjusted basis in its GDHL ordinary shares. The U.S. Holder also will recognize an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of its GDHL ordinary shares over the fair market value of its GDHL ordinary shares at the end of its taxable year (but only to the extent of the net amount of previously included income as a result of the mark-to-market election). The U.S. Holder's basis in its GDHL ordinary shares will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts, and any further gain recognized on a sale or other taxable disposition of its GDHL ordinary shares will be treated as ordinary income.

The mark-to-market election is available only for “marketable stock,” generally, stock that is regularly traded on a national securities exchange that is registered with the SEC or on a foreign exchange or market that the IRS determines has rules sufficient to ensure that the market price represents a legitimate and sound fair market value. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability and tax consequences of a mark-to-market election with respect to GDHL ordinary shares under their particular circumstances.

The rules dealing with PFICs and with the QEF and mark-to-market elections are very complex and are affected by various factors in addition to those described above. Accordingly, U.S. Holders of GDHL ordinary shares should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the PFIC rules to GDHL ordinary shares under their particular circumstances.

U.S. Tax Consequences of the Reorganization Merger

Treatment of the Reorganization Merger

Davis Polk has delivered an opinion to GDHL to the effect that, under the U.S. federal income tax laws in effect as of the date of such opinion, the Reorganization Merger will qualify as an F Reorganization. (the “Reorganization Merger Tax Opinion”). The completion of the Reorganization Merger is not conditioned, however, on the receipt of any opinion on the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Reorganization Merger as of the closing of the Reorganization Merger from Davis Polk or any other counsel. The Reorganization Merger Tax Opinion is based on customary assumptions and representations, warranties and covenants of the parties to the Reorganization Merger. If any of these assumptions, representations, warranties or covenants is or becomes incorrect, incomplete or inaccurate, or is violated, or if there is a change in U.S. federal income tax law after the date hereof, the validity of the Reorganization Merger Tax Opinion may be adversely affected and the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Reorganization Merger could differ materially from those described below.

An opinion of counsel represents counsel’s legal judgment but is not binding on the IRS or any court, and GDHL will not request a ruling from the IRS with respect to the tax treatment of the Reorganization Merger. As a result, no assurance can be given that the IRS will not successfully challenge the treatment of the Reorganization Merger as an F Reorganization. If the IRS were to successfully challenge the status of the Reorganization Merger as an F Reorganization, the tax consequences would differ from those set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus, and U.S. Holders of GDH Delaware Class A common stock could be subject to U.S. federal income tax upon the receipt of Pubco Class A common stock in the Reorganization Merger.

The remainder of this disclosure assumes that the Reorganization Merger will qualify as an F Reorganization.

U.S. Holders Exchanging GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock for Pubco Class A Common Stock

A U.S. Holder that holds only shares of GDH Delaware Class A common stock will generally not recognize gain or loss as a result of its exchange of GDH Delaware Class A common stock for Pubco Class A common stock pursuant to the Reorganization Merger. A U.S. Holder’s aggregate tax basis in Pubco Class A common stock received pursuant to the Reorganization Merger will equal the U.S. Holder’s aggregate tax basis in the GDH Delaware Class A common stock exchanged therefor. A U.S. Holder’s holding period in Pubco Class A common stock received pursuant to the Reorganization Merger will include the holding period for its shares of GDH Delaware Class A common stock surrendered in exchange therefor. U.S. Holders who hold shares of GDH Delaware Class A common stock with differing bases or holding periods should consult their tax advisors with regard to identifying the bases or holding periods of the particular shares of Pubco Class A common stock received in the Reorganization Merger.

Determining the actual tax consequences of the Reorganization Merger to you may be complex and will depend on your specific situation and on factors that are not within our control. You should consult your tax advisors with respect to the application of U.S. federal income tax laws to your particular situation as well as any tax consequences arising under the U.S. federal estate or gift tax rules or under the laws of any state, local, non-U.S. or other taxing jurisdiction.

U.S. Tax Consequences to U.S. and Non-U.S. Holders of Owning Pubco Class A Common Stock

In the opinion of Davis Polk, the tax consequences set forth in the following discussion are the material U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of Pubco Class A common stock by “U.S. Holders” and “Non-U.S. Holders.” This discussion applies only to beneficial owners that hold their Pubco Class A common stock as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not consider all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular beneficial owner in light of such beneficial owner’s circumstances or status, including the U.S. federal income tax consequences to:

- financial institutions or financial services entities;
- broker-dealers;
- taxpayers that are subject to the mark-to-market tax accounting rules;
- tax-exempt entities;
- governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof;
- insurance companies;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- expatriates or former long-term residents of the United States;
- “controlled foreign corporations,” PFICs, and corporations that accumulate earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax;
- persons that acquired Pubco Class A common stock as compensation;
- persons that hold Pubco Class A common stock as part of a straddle, constructive sale, hedge, conversion or other integrated or similar transaction; or
- U.S. Holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

The term “U.S. Holder” has the same meaning ascribed to it as under “Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to GDHL Shareholders.” A “Non-U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of a share of Pubco Class A common stock that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a non-resident alien individual, other than a former citizen or resident of the United States subject to U.S. tax as an expatriate,
- a foreign corporation, or
- a foreign estate or trust,

but generally does not include an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of distribution or disposition. If you are such an individual, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning shares of Pubco Class A common stock.

If a partnership or other pass-through entity (including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership or other type of pass-through entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes) owns Pubco Class A common stock, the tax treatment of a partner or beneficial owner of the entity may depend upon the status of the owner, the activities of the entity and certain determinations made at the partner or beneficial owner level. Partners and beneficial owners in partnerships or other pass-through entities that own Pubco Class A common stock should consult their own tax advisors as to the particular U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences applicable to them.

This discussion is based on the Code, and administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury Regulations, changes to any of which subsequent to the date of this prospectus may affect the tax consequences described herein (possibly with retroactive effect). This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income and estate taxation that may be relevant to U.S. Holders

and Non-U.S. Holders in light of their particular circumstances, does not discuss alternative minimum tax and Medicare contribution tax consequences and does not address any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. jurisdiction. Prospective holders are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of owning and disposing of Pubco Class A common stock, including the consequences under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. jurisdiction.

U.S. Holders

Dividends on Pubco Class A Common Stock

As discussed under “Per Share Data, Market and Dividend Information” above, Pubco does not currently expect to make distributions on its common stock following the Reorganization Merger. In the event that Pubco makes a distribution of cash or other property in respect of its Class A common stock (other than certain pro rata distributions of our stock), a U.S. Holder generally will be required to include in gross income as dividends the amount of any cash distribution paid on Pubco Class A common stock to the extent the distribution is paid out of Pubco’s current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Such dividends will be taxable to a corporate U.S. Holder at regular rates but will be eligible (subject to applicable requirements and limitations) for the dividends-received deduction.

Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits generally will be applied against and reduce the U.S. Holder’s basis in its stock (but not below zero) and, to the extent in excess of basis, will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of such stock as described below under “— *Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock*.”

With respect to non-corporate U.S. Holders, under tax laws currently in effect, dividends generally will be taxed at the lower applicable long-term capital gains rate (see “— *Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock*” below), subject to applicable requirements and limitations.

Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock

A U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss on the sale or other taxable disposition of Pubco Class A common stock. Any such capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder’s holding period for Pubco Class A common stock so disposed of exceeds one year at the time of disposition. Long-term capital gains recognized by noncorporate U.S. Holders are generally subject to tax at preferential rates under current law. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

The amount of gain or loss recognized on a sale or other taxable disposition generally will be equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received in such disposition and (ii) the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in its Pubco Class A common stock so disposed of.

Non-U.S. Holders

Dividends

As discussed under “Per Share Data, Market and Dividend Information” above, Pubco does not currently expect to make distributions on its common stock following the Reorganization Merger. In the event that Pubco makes a distribution of cash or other property (other than certain pro rata distributions of our stock) in respect of its Class A common stock, the distribution generally will be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent it is paid out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Any portion of a distribution that exceeds Pubco’s current and accumulated earnings and profits generally will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital that reduces the adjusted tax basis of a Non-U.S. Holder’s Pubco Class A common stock and to the extent the amount of the distribution exceeds a Non-U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in its Pubco Class A common stock the excess will be treated as gain from the disposition of Pubco Class A common stock (the tax treatment of which is discussed below under “— *Gain on Disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock*”).

Dividends paid to a Non-U.S. Holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a 30% rate, or a reduced rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty, subject to the discussion of FATCA (as defined below) withholding taxes below. In order to obtain a reduced rate of withholding under an applicable income tax treaty, a Non-U.S. Holder generally will be required to provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E (or acceptable substitute form), as applicable, certifying its entitlement to benefits under the treaty.

Dividends paid to a Non-U.S. Holder that are effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, are attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States) will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax if the Non-U.S. Holder provides a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI. Instead, the effectively connected dividend income will generally be subject to regular U.S. income tax as if the Non-U.S. Holder were a U.S. person as defined under the Code. A Non-U.S. Holder that is treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes receiving effectively connected dividend income may also be subject to an additional "branch profits tax" imposed at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate) on its effectively connected earnings and profits (subject to certain adjustments).

A Non-U.S. Holder eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by timely filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Gain on Disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock

Subject to the discussions of backup withholding and FATCA below, a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain realized on a sale or other disposition of Pubco Class A common stock unless:

- the gain is effectively connected with a trade or business of the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States (and, if required by an applicable tax treaty, the gain is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States), in which case the gain will be subject to U.S. federal income tax generally in the same manner as effectively connected dividend income as described above;
- the Non-U.S. Holder is an individual present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition and certain other conditions are met, in which case the gain (net of certain U.S.-source losses) generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate); or
- Pubco is or has been a "United States real property holding corporation" (as described below) at any time within the five-year period preceding the disposition or the Non-U.S. Holder's holding period, whichever period is shorter, and (i) the Pubco Class A common stock ceases to be regularly traded on an established securities market ("regularly traded") prior to the beginning of the calendar year in which the sale or disposition occurs or (ii) the Non-U.S. Holder has owned or is deemed to have owned, at any time within the five-year period preceding the disposition or the Non-U.S. Holder's holding period, whichever period is shorter, more than 5% of the Pubco Class A common stock.

Pubco will be a United States real property holding corporation at any time that the fair market value of its "United States real property interests," as defined in the Code and applicable Treasury Regulations, equals or exceeds 50% of the aggregate fair market value of its worldwide real property interests and other assets used or held for use in a trade or business (all as determined for the U.S. federal income tax purposes). Pubco believes that it is not, and does not anticipate becoming in the foreseeable future, a United States real property holding corporation.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Distributions paid to a Non-U.S. Holder and the amount of any tax withheld with respect to such distributions generally will be reported to the IRS. Copies of the information returns reporting such distributions and any withholding may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which the Non-U.S. Holder resides under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty.

A Non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to backup withholding on dividends received if such holder certifies under penalty of perjury that it is a Non-U.S. Holder (and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that such holder is a U.S. person as defined under the Code), or such holder otherwise establishes an exemption.

Information reporting and, depending on the circumstances, backup withholdings will apply to the proceeds of a sale or other disposition of Pubco Class A common stock made within the U.S. or conducted through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries, unless the Non-U.S. Holder complies with certification procedures to establish that it is not a U.S. person in order to avoid additional information reporting and backup withholding. The certification procedures required to claim a reduced rate of withholding under a treaty will generally satisfy the certification requirements necessary to avoid backup withholding as well.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax and the amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a Non-U.S. Holder will be allowed as a credit against the Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the Non-U.S. Holder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS in a timely manner.

FATCA

Under Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (commonly referred to as "FATCA"), payments of dividends on and the gross proceeds of dispositions of common stock of a U.S. issuer paid to (i) a "foreign financial institution" (as specifically defined in the Code) or (ii) a "non-financial foreign entity" (as specifically defined in the Code) will be subject to a withholding tax (separate and apart from, but without duplication of, the withholding tax described above) at a rate of 30%, unless various U.S. information reporting and due diligence requirements (generally relating to ownership by U.S. persons of interests in or accounts with those entities) have been satisfied or an exemption from these rules applies. Under proposed U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated by the Treasury Department, which state that taxpayers may rely on the proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued, this withholding tax will not apply to the gross proceeds from the sale or disposition of common stock. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country may modify these requirements. If a dividend payment is both subject to withholding under FATCA and subject to the withholding tax discussed above under "*— Dividends*," the withholding under FATCA may be credited against, and therefore reduce, such other withholding tax. Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this withholding tax on their investment in Pubco Class A common stock.

Federal Estate Tax

Individual Non-U.S. Holders (as specifically defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes) and entities the property of which is potentially includible in such an individual's gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes (for example, a trust funded by such an individual and with respect to which the individual has retained certain interests or powers) should note that the Pubco Class A common stock will be treated as U.S. situs property subject to U.S. federal estate tax unless an applicable estate tax treaty provides otherwise.

CERTAIN CAYMAN ISLANDS INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Cayman Islands Tax Considerations

The following is a discussion on certain Cayman Islands income tax consequences of an investment in the securities of the Company. The discussion is a general summary of present law, which is subject to prospective and retroactive change. It is not intended as tax advice, does not consider any investor's particular circumstances, and does not consider tax consequences other than those arising under Cayman Islands law.

Under Existing Cayman Islands Laws

Payments of dividends and capital in respect of our securities will not be subject to taxation in the Cayman Islands and no withholding will be required on the payment of a dividend or capital to any holder of the securities nor will gains derived from the disposal of the securities be subject to Cayman Islands income or corporate tax. The Cayman Islands currently has no income, corporate or capital gains tax and no estate duty, inheritance tax or gift tax. Consequently there will be no Cayman Islands taxes payable in respect of the registration by way of continuation of the Company as a body corporate limited by shares under the laws of any jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands.

INTERESTS OF GDHL'S DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The directors and officers of GDHL may have interests in the Reorganization that are, or may be, different from, or in addition to, the interests of other GDHL shareholders. The Special Committee and GDHL's board of directors are aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, when recommending approval of the Reorganization. In considering the recommendation of GDHL's board of directors and Special Committee, GDHL shareholders should be aware that, as disclosed elsewhere in this Management Circular, certain of the directors and the senior officers of GDHL have interests in the Reorganization or may receive benefits that may differ from, or be in addition to, the interests of GDHL shareholders generally, which may present them with actual or potential conflicts of interest in connection with the Reorganization. These interests and benefits are described herein.

As a result of the Issuance of Class B Common Stock, our Founder and the other holders of Class B Units of GDH LP will ultimately receive shares of Class B common stock of Pubco entitling them to vote together with the holders of shares of Class A common stock of Pubco (with each share of Class B common stock of Pubco and each share of Class A common stock of Pubco being entitled to one vote per share). The number of votes attached to the shares of Class B common stock will be equal to the number of votes such holders would have if they converted their Class B Units of GDH LP into ordinary shares of GDHL (assuming no U.S. resident holder restrictions). The Class B Units of GDH LP are currently exchangeable into GDHL ordinary shares on a 1:1 basis.

The following table includes a description of the interest in the Reorganization of persons who are directors or senior officers of GDHL or managers of the board or senior officers of GDH GP and the anticipated effect of the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger on the percentage of voting securities of Pubco beneficially owned or controlled by such persons. The Reorganization will not result in a change in the percentage of securities of GDH LP held by such persons. The numbers below are presented on a non-diluted basis as of April 7, 2025. The remaining 37.7% of voting control of Pubco not included in the following table will be represented by shares of Class A common stock of Pubco.

Name	Number of Class B Units of GDH LP Currently Held	Number of Shares of Class B Common Stock of Pubco to Ultimately Be Issued	Anticipated Percentage of Voting Control of Pubco via Class B Common Stock
Michael Novogratz <i>Chairman</i> <i>Chief Executive Officer Manager</i>	205,096,000 ⁽¹⁾	205,096,000	59.2%
Christopher Ferraro <i>Co-President</i> <i>Manager</i>	4,661,001 ⁽²⁾	4,661,001	1.4%
Steve Kurz <i>Head of Asset Management</i>	1,520,278 ⁽³⁾	1,520,278	0.4%
Andrew Siegel <i>General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer</i>	223,169 ⁽⁴⁾	223,169	0.1%
Michael Ashe <i>Head of Investment Banking</i>	60,903 ⁽⁵⁾	60,903	0.0%
Other Holders of Class B Units of GDH LP	4,300,992	4,300,992	1.2%

Note:

- (1) Mr. Novogratz owns 569,257 ordinary shares as the beneficial owner of all securities held by GGI, Novofam Macro LLC and certain family trusts that he controls.
- (2) Mr. Ferraro owns 1,167,886 ordinary shares and holds 1,490,590 options and 270,035 restricted share units entitling him to acquire 1,490,590 and 270,035 ordinary shares, respectively.

- (3) Mr. Kurz owns 675,901 ordinary shares and holds 470,684 options and 146,404 restricted share units entitling him to acquire 470,684 and 146,404 ordinary shares, respectively.
- (4) Mr. Siegel owns 396,511 ordinary shares and holds 34,106 options and 83,388 restricted share units entitling him to acquire an additional 34,106 and 83,388 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- (5) Mr. Ashe holds 85,449 Ordinary Shares and holds 1,179,512 options and 88,974 restricted share units entitling him to acquire an additional 1,179,512 and 88,974 Ordinary Shares, respectively.

Securities Holdings of Directors and Officers

In addition to the security holdings described above as of April 7, 2025:

- Bill Koutsouras, our Lead Director, held 100,000 options and 57,467 deferred share units entitling him to acquire 100,000 and 57,467 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Dominic Docherty, a director of GDHL and manager of GDH LP, owned 89,100 Ordinary Shares and held 150,000 options and 57,467 deferred share units entitling him to acquire 150,000 and 57,467 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Damien Vanderwilt, a director of GDHL, held 533,120 Ordinary Shares and held 3,634,300 options entitling him to acquire 3,634,300 Ordinary Shares.
- Rhonda Adams Medina, a manager of GDH LP, held 150,000 options and 57,467 deferred share units entitling her to acquire 150,000 and 57,467 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Jason Urban, our Head of Trading, owned 426,826 Ordinary Shares and held 1,633,696 options and 205,026 restricted share units entitling him to acquire 1,633,696 and 205,026 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Alex Ioffe, our former Chief Financial Officer, owned 261,686 Ordinary Shares and held 599,000 options (including 204,000 options which will be cancelled and forfeited in their entirety in connection with Mr. Ioffe's termination of employment pursuant to the Ioffe Separation Agreement) and 55,001 restricted share units entitling him to acquire 599,000 and 55,001 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Richard Tavoso, a director of GDHL, owned 575,000 Ordinary Shares and held 57,467 deferred share units entitling him to acquire 57,467 Ordinary Shares.
- Michael Daffey, the Chairman of the Board, owned 1,500,000 Ordinary Shares and held 500,000 options entitling him to acquire 500,000 Ordinary Shares.
- Erin Brown, our Chief Operating Officer owned 292,207 Ordinary Shares and held 1,435,484 options and 197,728 restricted share units entitling her to acquire 1,435,484 and 197,728 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Francesca Don Angelo, our Deputy General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, owned 290,497 Ordinary Shares and held 127,285 options and 59,353 restricted share units entitling her to acquire 127,285 and 59,353 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Jane Dietze, a director of GDHL, held 74,645 deferred share units entitling her to acquire 74,645 Ordinary Shares.
- Anthony Paquette, who became our Chief Financial Officer in January 2025, held 975,000 options and 375,000 restricted share units entitling him to acquire 975,000 and 375,000 Ordinary Shares, respectively.

APPRAISAL AND DISSENTERS' RIGHTS OF GDHL SHAREHOLDERS

There are no appraisal or dissenter rights available to holders of GDHL ordinary shares in connection with the Proposed Transactions under Cayman Islands law or the DGCL.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the issuance of the shares of Pubco Class A common stock issued pursuant to this prospectus will be passed upon by Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, New York, New York, Galaxy's counsel as to United States federal securities and New York State law. Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP has passed upon the discussion above in "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations." Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP has passed upon the discussion above in "Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations." Maples and Calder (Cayman) LLP has passed upon the discussion above in "Certain Cayman Islands Income Tax Considerations."

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Galaxy Digital Holdings LP and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, have been included herein and in the registration statement in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, appearing elsewhere herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of Galaxy Digital Inc. as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2024, have been included herein and in the registration statement in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, appearing elsewhere herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

GLOSSARY

Unless otherwise specified or if the context so requires, the following terms have the meanings set forth below for purposes of this prospectus:

“\$” Except where otherwise indicated, references to “dollars,” “US\$,” or “\$” are to U.S. dollars, and any references to “C\$” are to Canadian dollars;

Terms Used in the Crypto Economy

Address is a payment instruction for a digital asset. When receiving a payment, the recipient communicates their address to the payor, and the payor can send funds to that address. Ultimately, addresses are derived from the public keys of the recipient.

Active counterparties represent counterparties with whom we have traded within the past 12 months and are still onboarded with Galaxy’s Trading business.

AMM, or Automated Market Makers operate as the primary liquidity layer on-chain and enable digital assets to be traded automatically through liquidity pools instead of traditional order books. They are programs that operate on smart contracts and leverage predefined rules and algorithms to determine and adjust the prices and volumes of digital assets within various pools. These contracts are funded by liquidity providers who deposit a single or pair of assets. In return, liquidity providers typically receive liquidity pool tokens or an alternate NFT that represents their share of the underlying pool and trading fees based on the pool’s trading activity.

Airdrop is a token distribution from a team, project, company, or smart contract, that requires no purchase to receive.

Bitcoin means the first system of global, decentralized, scarce, digital money as initially introduced in a white paper titled *Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System* by Satoshi Nakamoto. When written with a capital “B,” Bitcoin denotes the system, the protocol, and the network. When written with a lower-case “b,” bitcoin denotes the currency and unit of account;

Block is a batch of confirmed transactions on the digital ledger. Blocks are added to an existing blockchain as transactions occur on the network. Miners are rewarded for “mining” a new block;

Blockchain means a cryptographically secure digital ledger that maintains a record of all transactions that occur on the network and follows a consensus protocol for confirming new blocks to be added to the blockchain;

Circle refers to Circle Internet Financial, Inc., the issuer of USDC stablecoins.

Cold storage means the storage of private keys in any fashion that is disconnected from the internet. Common cold storage examples include offline computers, USB drives, or paper records;

Consensus means agreement among parties. Public blockchain networks use a combination of software, networking, economic and game theoretical mechanisms to achieve consensus among unknown parties on the state of the ledger.

Crypto is a broad term for any cryptography and is often used today to refer to the components of a cryptocurrency market, system, application, or decentralized network;

Cryptocurrency refers to cryptographic currencies like bitcoin and alternative coins or ‘altcoins’, launched after the success of Bitcoin. This category of digital asset is designed to work as a medium of exchange, store of value, or to power applications. This category is distinct from others like security tokens, non-fungible digital collectibles or governance tokens;

Cryptoeconomy refers to the open financial system built upon public blockchain networks;

Custodial and Non-Custodial refer to methods for storing private keys and therefore digital assets. Custodial services are provided by third-parties who facilitate user access to digital assets via some off-chain

process in which the user is relieved from storing the private keys to their digital assets and instead relies on that third party. Non-custodial services, such as Bitcoin hardware wallets, allow users to manage their private keys and therefore digital assets, without relying on any third party.

Decentralization is the process of removing intermediaries in a process and pushing power over a process or system out to the edges of the system. Decentralized systems

DeFi means decentralized finance; a peer-to-peer software-based network of protocols that can be used to facilitate traditional financial services like borrowing, lending, trading derivatives, insurance and more through non-custodial smart contracts carried on public blockchain networks;

Digital Asset means any digital asset built using blockchain technology, including cryptocurrencies, stablecoins, non-fungible digital collectibles and security tokens;

Double Spend means the act of spending the same coins twice. If money can be double spent, it cannot function properly as money as it loses its scarcity and counterparties cannot trust that they alone have received payment. Solving the double-spend problem without the use of a central intermediary had never been accomplished until Bitcoin. Satoshi Nakamoto prominently featured the fact that Bitcoin solved this problem in the Bitcoin White Paper, whose third sentence reads “we propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network.”

Ethereum is a decentralized, public blockchain network that supports composable smart contracts which can support decentralized applications as well as peer-to-peer transfers. “ether” is the native cryptocurrency of the Ethereum network;

Fork is an event in open source software development when part of a community breaks away by making changes to the software. The openness of open-source software development allows for deep peer review and collaboration, resulting in fantastic breakthroughs. But the community-driven development model also results in disagreements, schisms, and even feuds between rival factions. When these disagreements over the direction of a project are not resolved, developers may decide to break away the project, taking the source code with them. The new project is a different “branch” of the original, keeping some or all of the original source code but adding changes or upgrades which the original community had rejected or could not agree upon. Similarly, a blockchain fork occurs when the rules of the blockchain are changed, but notably, unlike other types of open-source software, blockchain forks can result in the creation of two or more distinct digital assets. A fork can result from an upgrade to the features of the blockchain, a bug in the consensus algorithm, or changes to the node software. A hard fork refers to a change in rules that is not backwards compatible, and it can result in the creation of a new digital asset (if there is contentious disagreement among the network stakeholders, or simply if some nodes don’t upgrade in time). A hard fork may not create a new digital asset if all participants agree to the changes, install new software, and update dependent software wallets. A soft fork is a backwards compatible update to a blockchain, which add new features without making older versions of the software incompatible with the new upgrade. Soft forks do not result in the split of the blockchain and therefore do not create distinctly new digital assets

Genesis Block is the first block in a blockchain. Because it is the first block in the chain, the Genesis Block does not reference any prior block, as all subsequent blocks will. In Bitcoin’s Genesis Block, Satoshi Nakamoto embedded a message — “The Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks” — a headline from The London Times. It is believed that Satoshi included this message both as a political statement positioning Bitcoin as an alternative to the current monetary system and as a sort of “proof of life” to prove to the world that Satoshi hadn’t “premined” the blockchain (unfairly mined blocks ahead of the network’s public launch).

Hash or Hash Function a hash function enables the mapping of data of variable size to a new set of data at a fixed size in a way that the reverse computation is impossible. Said differently, a hash function allows the ability to create a unique fingerprint for a set of data, but the fingerprint cannot be used to reveal the content of the underlying data that it represents. Cryptographic hash functions require specific properties to be secure, and different digital assets may use different hash functions.

Hash Rate is the sum count of attempted hashes by Proof of Work miners during a given time interval. Individual mining machines, mining operations, or the entire Bitcoin network can be said to have a *hash rate*.

The higher the hash rate is, the more attempts are being made to create a Bitcoin block. As of December 31, 2024, the 30-day simple moving average hash rate of all bitcoin miners combined was estimated to be approximately 785 EH/s (i.e., 785,000,000,000,000,000 computations per second).

Hashrate Under Management is the total combined hashrate of active proprietary and hosted mining capacity managed by Galaxy.

Layer 1 refers to the base blockchain protocol (or main chain). It is the fundamental architecture which includes the core consensus mechanism, block production, and basic transaction processing. Examples of Layer 1 networks include Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Solana.

Layer 2 refers to secondary frameworks or protocols built on top of Layer 1 to improve its scalability and efficiency. These solutions process transactions off the main chain (Layer 1) and then record the final state back to the Layer 1 blockchain. Examples include the Lightning Network for Bitcoin and rollups for Ethereum.

Liquid staking is the process where users can stake their digital asset tokens to support network operations and earn rewards, while simultaneously receiving a receipt token that represents their staked assets. This receipt token can be used in other decentralized finance applications, providing liquidity to the user and flexibility for the user to use such receipt token even while the user's staked assets remain staked. For instance, users might lend or borrow against the receipt token, or provide liquidity in DeFi liquidity pools by depositing the receipt token in the DeFi protocol where it can be borrowed by other users, thereby enhancing the usability of otherwise locked-up staked assets and generating additional return for the user. The users may also sell the receipt tokens at market prices without needing to first unstake or redeem the receipt token from the liquid staking provider. The largest liquid staking protocol as of December 2024 is Lido, which allows its users to participate in the Ethereum PoS validation without locking up the 32 ETH that is required to stake directly with the Ethereum network.

Merge means Ethereum's transition from a proof-of-work to proof-of-stake consensus protocol. This network upgrade was completed on September 15, 2022.

Miner means the individuals or entities who operate a computer or group of computers that add new transactions to blocks and submit those blocks to the rest of the network. Miners collect transaction fees and are rewarded with new tokens for their services;

Mining means the process by which new blocks are created, and thus new transactions are added to the blockchain. The term "miner" typically refers to an entity that participates in block production on a Proof of Work network, whereas "validator" typically refers to an entity that participates in block production on a PoS network.

Multi-sig is short for "multi-signature" and is a feature of Bitcoin and other digital asset networks that enables the creation of addresses that require some number of multiple private keys to be used to sign a transaction and move funds. Pragmatically speaking, multi-sig setups add additional security, because a user can require a certain threshold of keys must sign before a transaction is considered valid, making it possible for one or several keys to be lost or compromised without compromising the underlying digital assets. Digital asset custodians typically use multi-sig setups.

NFT means non-fungible tokens. For example, money (or a single unit of bitcoin) is fungible — each one unit is considered equal to any other unit of identical size. Conversely, artwork is not fungible — no two paintings are identical. Non-fungible tokens represent unique digital property, whether a collectible, artwork, intellectual property, or something else, which cannot be exchanged 1:1 with another unit;

Node is software that can function as non-mining transaction validators and digital asset wallets for the network and network participants they serve. Bitcoin full nodes download the entire copy of the blockchain — the history of every transaction ever conducted back to Satoshi Nakamoto's first transfer to Hal Finney — and validate that each new transaction and block adhere to the network's rules. Nodes typically also relay transactions to other nodes, forming an essential piece of a public blockchain's network topology.

On-chain and Off-chain refer to transactions that occur on the main public blockchain network vs. outside the public blockchain network. Off-chain transactions may eventually settle on-chain, such as in the

case of Bitcoin's Lightning Network or transactions that occur on Ethereum's rollup platforms Arbitrum or Optimism. Crucially, the development of a robust off-chain ecosystem that inherits the security properties of the on-chain network is viewed as an important avenue to scale blockchains.

Oracle is an entity or process that submits data from off-chain to be used by on-chain participants, including smart contracts. Public blockchains cannot be aware of off-chain events without being told about them, a function performed by oracles. These events could include the market price of a digital asset, the weather, political actions, the outcomes of sporting events, or the result of a contract between parties.

Paxos refers to Paxos Trust Company, LLC, the issuer of BUSD and USDP stablecoins.

Private Key in asymmetric cryptography is a piece of data held in secret by an entity. It is used to compute digital signatures upon other data that can be verified by a third-party cheaply simply by knowing the *public key*.

Proof of Stake or PoS is the mechanism by which some public blockchain networks issue new assets and decentralize the block creation process. In contrast to Proof of Work, in a PoS system the cost to create a block is borne by the opportunity cost of locking the funds, and the risk that, if blocks are incorrectly produced, those funds will be seized and destroyed by the network. In PoS, validators are assigned the right to create a block, usually based on the size of their stake, rather than competing through costly computation with others, as in Proof of Work.

Proof of Work is the mechanism by which Bitcoin creates a cost of production for bitcoin the asset and ensures immutability of the ledger in a trustless manner. The cost of production is primarily derived from the energy expenditure required to conduct the necessary computational work to create new blocks. Because each update to the ledger block contains a costly proof of work, this cost makes it expensive to re-write the ledger, increasing Bitcoin's security.

Proto-danksharding means the creation of a new transaction type on Ethereum to reduce the cost of Layer-2 rollups. The formal identifier for this code change is Ethereum Improvement Proposal (EIP) 4844. It is the preliminary code change necessary for full danksharding. Danksharding is the technology Ethereum core developers are developing to boost the scalability of the Ethereum blockchain.

Protocol is a set of standards. This is true for diplomatic protocols, parliamentary protocols, or computer protocols. In the cryptoeconomy, the term *protocol* often refers to a blockchain network like Bitcoin, or a set of interlocking smart contracts, which has a set of rules that must be followed by participants who seek to interact with it.

Public Key in asymmetric cryptography is a publicly shareable piece of data that is computed from a *private key* and can be shared with a third party directly or shared via addresses, which are derived hashes of public key(s). Public keys are used with digital signatures to validate that the holder of a cryptocurrency coin did legitimately authorize the transfer of that coin to a new address or entity.

Qualified Custodian has the meaning assigned to such term in the Investment Act of 1940.

Restaking refers to the concept in blockchain systems where tokens or assets that are already staked (i.e., locked up to support network operations) are used as collateral to participate in additional staking activities on secondary blockchains to earn extra rewards. Unlike liquid staking, which enables users to use their receipt tokens within DeFi protocols for liquidity and flexibility, restaking aims to enhance a user's economic returns from its staked tokens by enabling the use of such staked tokens in securing or validating other networks in addition to the primary blockchain which those tokens secure through PoS validation. To do so, the original staked tokens may be pledged or delegated to a validator programmed to validate transactions on both the primary blockchain and one or more additional secondary networks. This enables the same staked token to earn rewards on multiple blockchains concurrently, potentially increasing the economic benefits to the token holders from the initial staking position while increasing the risk of slashing penalties from the applicable blockchains. Galaxy may operate restaking nodes determining which secondary blockchains those restaking nodes secure. As of the date of this prospectus, all Galaxy proprietary restaking has been performed via Galaxy restaking nodes.

Satoshi is currently the smallest denomination of a bitcoin. One bitcoin can be split into one hundred million units, and each unit is called a *satoshi*, or a “sat” for short. Thus, one satoshi = 0.00000001 BTC.

Satoshi Nakamoto is the creator or creators of Bitcoin. Satoshi Nakamoto presented the concept of Bitcoin in a publicly released white paper, Bitcoin: Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System. Nakamoto registered Bitcoin.org and communicated regularly with developers via email and on BitcoinTalk.org under this pseudonym. Despite the claims of many, no person has ever presented valid proof they are Satoshi Nakamoto, and Nakamoto’s true identity remains unknown to this day.

Smart Contract is software, typically carried on a decentralized public blockchain, that can execute or enforce pre-determined actions or agreements without the intervention of a centralized intermediary.

Staking is the act of participating in the validation process of a PoS system. Staking typically involves locking up funds (putting funds “at stake”).

Stablecoins are digital assets 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. In this prospectus, when we refer to “stablecoins” (including references to “stablecoins” within our financial statements), we generally refer to tokens whose value is intended to be equal to the value of the U.S. dollar. The stability of these stablecoins 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.

Tether refers to Tether Limited or Tether International Limited, in each case as issuer of USDT stablecoins.

Token means any digital asset built using blockchain technology, including cryptocurrencies, stablecoins, and security tokens.

Wallet is a tool that stores public and private keys and enables the user to use those keys to interact with a blockchain network. Wallets can be software, hardware, or physical (paper, metal, etc.).

Web3 means a fast-growing industry of blockchain-based applications meant to upgrade the internet with a decentralized and permissionless alternative.

Other Terms Used in this Prospectus

“**Adjournment**” or such proposal the “**Adjournment Proposal**” refers to the ordinary resolution to approve the technical proposal to allow the chairman to adjourn the Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary or appropriate, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal;

“**Amended LP Agreement**” refers to the amended and restated limited partnership agreement of GDH LP after its domestication as a Delaware limited partnership;

“**Concurrent Domestication of GDH LP**” refers to the Domestication, GDH LP also expects to deregister under the Cayman Islands Exempted Limited Partnerships Act (As Revised) and domesticate under Section 15-901 of the Delaware Revised Uniform Partnership Act, pursuant to which domestication the jurisdiction of formation for GDH LP will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware;

“**Deferred Income Plan**” means any trust governed by a TFSA, DPSP, FHSA, RDSP, RRSP, RRIF or RESP, each as defined herein;

“**Director Nomination Agreement**” means the agreement that Pubco will enter into with GGI in connection with the Reorganization providing GGI with certain director nomination rights in respect of election to Pubco’s board;

“Domestication” or such proposal, the **“Domestication Proposal”** mean GDHL’s expected deregistration under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) and domestication under Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, pursuant to which the jurisdiction of incorporation of GDHL will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware;

“Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment” means the amendment and restatement of the Existing Organizational Documents by their deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of the proposed new certificate of incorporation and the proposed new bylaws, substantially in the form attached to this prospectus as Annex B and Annex C, respectively;

“Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals” means the separate proposals with respect to certain material differences between the Existing Organizational Documents and the Proposed Organizational Documents;

“DPSP” means a deferred profit sharing plan, as defined in the Tax Act;

“Existing LPs” means each Class B limited partner of GDH LP immediately prior to the Reorganization;

“Existing Organizational Documents” means GDHL’s memorandum and articles of association adopted pursuant to the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal;

“FHSA” means a first home savings account, as defined in the Tax Act;

“Galaxy Bitcoin Funds” means Galaxy Institutional Bitcoin Fund LP and the Galaxy Bitcoin Fund LP;

“GAM” means Galaxy Asset Management;

“GD UK” means Galaxy Digital UK Ltd.;

“GDCM LP” means Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP, and associated entities;

“GDH Delaware” means GDHL following its name change to Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc., a.k.a. GDHL following the Domestication;

“GDH GP” means Galaxy Digital Holdings GP LLC, the general partner of GDH LP;

“GDHI LLC Merger” means the merger of GDH Intermediate LLC with and into Pubco following the completion of the Reorganization Merger, with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity;

“GDHL” means Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd;

“GDP” means Galaxy Digital Partners LLC;

“GPL” means GalaxyOne Prime LLC and GalaxyOne Prime NY LLC, and associated entities;

“GDS LLC” means Galaxy Digital Services LLC;

“GDV” means Galaxy Digital Ventures LLC, and associated entities;

“GGI” means Galaxy Group Investments LLC, the sole LLC member of GDH GP;

“Investment Banking” means Galaxy Digital Partners LLC, and associated entities;

“Mining” means Galaxy Digital Mining LLC, and associated entities;

“Governing Documents Amendment” or such proposal the **“Governing Documents Amendment Proposal”** mean the amendment, prior to the Domestication, of GDHL’s existing share capital and memorandum and articles of association to authorize and provide for the issuance and terms of up to 500 million Class B ordinary shares of GDHL;

“GPI” means Galaxy Digital Ventures LLC, and associated entities;

“Trading” means Galaxy Digital LLC, and associated entities;

“Issuance of Class B Common Stock” or such proposal, the **“Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal”** mean the issuance, immediately following the Domestication, of a number of shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware (which shares of Class B common stock of GDH Delaware will convert automatically and by operation of law on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class B common stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) to each Existing LP of GDH LP equal to the number of such Class B Units of GDH LP held by each such Existing LP of GDH LP;

“LP Units” means limited partnership units of GDH LP upon consummation of the continuation of GDH LP as a Delaware limited partnership;

“Management Circular” or the **“Management Circular/Prospectus”** means the prospectus that will be used as a management information circular in connection with (i) the solicitation of votes of GDHL shareholders for the Meeting being held to approve (A) the Domestication and all of the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares of GDHL will convert, automatically and by operation of law, into an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware (and GDH Delaware will, pursuant to its post-Domestication certificate of incorporation, be authorized to issue 500 million shares of Class B common stock), and (B) the Reorganization and (ii) the registration of shares of Class A common stock of Pubco to be issued to holders of GDH Delaware Class A common stock upon the consummation of the Reorganization Merger, and shareholders of GDH Delaware receiving shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of Pubco in exchange for their shares of Class A common stock and Class B common stock of GDH Delaware, respectively;

“Meeting” means the special meeting of GDHL shareholders, which shall constitute an extraordinary general meeting for purposes of GDHL’s memorandum and articles of association, being held to approve (i) the Domestication and all of the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares of GDHL will convert, automatically and by operation of law, into an equivalent number of shares of Class A common stock of GDH Delaware (and GDH Delaware will, pursuant to its post-Domestication certificate of incorporation, be authorized to issue up to 500 million shares of Class B common stock), and (ii) the Reorganization;

“OTC” means over-the-counter;

“Proposals” means the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal, each of the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal;

“Proposed Organizational Documents” or such proposal, the **“Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal”** means the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of GDH Delaware, and ultimately, Pubco, if the Domestication and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment are approved by GDHL shareholders and effectuated; each the Proposed Charter and the Proposed Bylaws to be substantially in the form attached to this prospectus as B and C, respectively;

“Proposed Transactions” means the Domestication, the Governing Documents Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock and the Reorganization Merger;

“Pubco” means Galaxy Digital Inc., the successor public company of GDHL following the Reorganization;

“Qualified Individuals” are Eligible Contract Participants, as defined by the Commodities Exchange Act, knowledgeable employees of Galaxy and accredited investors, who are usually high net worth individuals.

“RDSP” means a registered disability savings plan, as defined in the Tax Act;

“Reorganization” means the Governing Documents Amendment, and, all such related corporate reorganization transactions, collectively with the Domestication and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock;

“Reorganization Merger” means the process through which, after the Reorganization, GDH Delaware will merge with and into Pubco, with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity;

“Reorganization Mergers” means collectively, the Reorganization Merger and the GDHI LLC Merger;

“RESP” means a registered education savings plan, as defined in the Tax Act;

“RRIF” means a registered retirement income fund, as defined in the Tax Act;

“RRSP” means a registered retirement savings plan, as defined in the Tax Act;

“Sustainable energy” means as outlined by the Bitcoin Mining Council (BMC), sustainable energy includes hydro, wind, solar, nuclear and geothermal energy sources. The BMCs “Sustainable Energy” definition is based on the principles brought forward by the Energy Information Administration’s (EIA) Net Zero by 2050 Report.

“Tax Act” means the Income Tax Act (Canada) and the regulations thereunder, as amended;

“Tax Receivable Agreement” means the amended and restated tax receivable agreement between Pubco, GDH Delaware and TRA Parties;

“TFSA” means a tax free savings account, as defined in the Tax Act; and

“TRA Parties” means the Existing LPs as parties to the Tax Receivable Agreement.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Managers of Galaxy Digital Holdings GP LLC in its capacity as general partner of Galaxy Digital Holdings LP:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Galaxy Digital Holdings LP and subsidiaries (the Partnership) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Partnership as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Partnership has changed its method of accounting for digital assets that are qualifying indefinite-lived intangible assets to fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in net income as of January 1, 2023 due to the adoption of Accounting Standards Update No. 2023-08, *Intangibles — Goodwill and Other — Crypto Assets (Subtopic 350-60): Accounting for and Disclosure of Crypto Assets*.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Partnership has changed its method of accounting for obligations to safeguard crypto assets for others as of December 31, 2024, with retrospective application to all periods presented, due to the adoption of SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 122.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Partnership's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Partnership in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Evaluation of audit evidence pertaining to the existence of and rights to digital assets

As discussed in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements, the Partnership recognizes a variety of digital assets on its consolidated statement of financial position. Digital assets that are financial assets and digital assets that are qualifying indefinite-lived intangible assets are measured at fair value. Digital assets that are indefinite-lived intangible assets that do not qualify for measurement at fair value

are recorded at cost, less any impairment losses incurred. As of December 31, 2024, the carrying value of the Partnership's digital assets was \$2.93 billion.

We identified the evaluation of the existence of and the Partnership's rights to substantially all of the Partnership's digital assets, including the risk that the Partnership's digital assets may not be owned by the Partnership or may be subject to unauthorized on blockchain transfers to third parties, as a critical audit matter. A high degree of auditor judgment was involved in determining the nature and extent of the procedures performed and audit evidence obtained to assess the existence of and the Partnership's rights to the digital assets.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design of certain internal controls over the existence of and the Partnership's rights to the digital assets, including the risk that the Partnership's digital assets may not be owned by the Partnership or may be subject to unauthorized on blockchain transfers to third parties. We also tested the operating effectiveness for certain of these internal controls. We obtained confirmations of the Partnership's digital assets held with certain third parties as of December 31, 2024 and compared the results of the confirmations to the Partnership's records. We also compared the Partnership's records of certain digital asset balances and transactions to the records on public blockchains using software audit tools. We obtained evidence that management has control of the private keys required to access digital assets through observing the movement of selected digital assets and validating cryptographic messages signed using selected private keys. We obtained and assessed relevant documentation to support that the digital assets as of December 31, 2024 were owned by the Partnership. For a selection of on blockchain transfers to third parties, we obtained and assessed evidence that the transaction was appropriately authorized and recorded by the Partnership. We evaluated the reliability of audit evidence obtained from public blockchains.

Assessment of fair value of investments

As discussed in Notes 9, 10, and 11 to the consolidated financial statements, the Partnership held investments, a portion of which represented investments measured using the market approach valuation method with one or more significant unobservable inputs on a recurring basis or as a result of impairment recognition. As of December 31, 2024, the Partnership held \$835 million of current investments and \$809 million of non-current investments.

We identified the assessment of the fair value measurement of the investments measured using the market approach valuation method with one or more significant unobservable inputs as a critical audit matter. There was a high degree of audit effort, including specialized skills and knowledge, and subjective and complex auditor judgment involved in the assessment due to significant measurement uncertainty. Specifically, the assessment involved evaluating significant unobservable inputs used in these fair value estimates, such as relevance of prior transactions, valuation adjustments, selection of comparable companies, volatility, and enterprise value-to-revenue multiples.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design of certain internal controls related to the Partnership's measurement of the investments measured using the market approach valuation method with one or more significant unobservable inputs, including controls related to the review of significant unobservable inputs. We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in evaluating the reasonableness of the fair value measurement for a selection of these investments through developing an independent estimate of the fair value of the investment and comparing the results of our estimate of fair value to the Partnership's fair value measurement. As part of this independent estimate, the valuation professionals developed independent pricing inputs.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Partnership's auditor since 2021.

New York, New York

March 27, 2025

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	For the years ended		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Revenues	\$42,596,673	\$51,626,779	\$119,825,847
Net gain / (loss) on digital assets	634,557	333,450	938,365
Net gain / (loss) on investments	258,791	97,827	(464,918)
Net gain / (loss) on derivatives trading	267,769	151,583	192,558
Revenues and gains / (losses) from operations	43,757,790	52,209,639	120,491,852
Operating expenses:			
Transaction expenses	42,741,776	51,592,423	120,995,931
Compensation and benefits	265,591	219,256	216,201
General and administrative	279,297	58,351	148,770
Technology	30,510	20,107	14,918
Professional fees	51,076	38,051	28,223
Notes interest expense	30,804	27,285	37,029
Total operating expenses	43,399,054	51,955,473	121,441,072
Other income / (expense):			
Change in fair value of warrant liability	—	—	20,322
Unrealized gain / (loss) on notes payable – derivative . . .	(31,727)	(9,603)	57,998
Other income / (expense), net	2,774	(135)	26,480
Total other income / (expense)	(28,953)	(9,738)	104,800
Net income / (loss) before taxes	\$ 329,783	\$ 244,428	\$ (844,420)
Income taxes expense / (benefit)	(16,939)	15,914	(28,291)
Net income / (loss)	\$ 346,722	\$ 228,514	\$ (816,129)
Net income / (loss) attributed to:			
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	—	(97,219)
Unit holders of the Company	\$ 346,722	\$ 228,514	\$ (718,910)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 462,103	\$ 316,610
Digital intangible assets (includes \$1,997.4 and \$694.9 million measured at fair value)	2,547,581	972,429
Digital financial assets	359,665	74,386
Digital assets loan receivable, net of allowance	579,530	104,504
Investments	834,812	—
Assets posted as collateral	277,147	318,195
Derivative assets	207,653	173,209
Accounts receivable (includes \$4.2 and \$1.6 million due from related parties)	55,279	60,929
Digital assets receivable	53,608	14,686
Loans receivable	476,620	377,105
Prepaid expenses and other assets	26,892	36,924
Total current assets	<u>5,880,890</u>	<u>2,448,977</u>
Non-current assets		
Digital assets receivable	7,112	6,174
Investments (includes \$745.5 and \$651.4 million measured at fair value)	808,694	735,103
Digital intangible assets	20,979	41,356
Loans receivable, non-current	—	10,259
Property and equipment, net	237,038	213,348
Other non-current assets	107,105	94,806
Goodwill	58,037	44,257
Total non-current assets	<u>1,238,965</u>	<u>1,145,303</u>
Total assets	<u>\$7,119,855</u>	<u>\$3,594,280</u>
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities		
Derivative liabilities	165,858	160,642
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (includes \$96.9 and \$66.9 million due to related parties)	281,531	140,376
Digital assets borrowed	1,497,609	398,277
Payable to customers	19,520	3,442
Loans payable	510,718	93,069
Collateral payable	1,399,655	581,362
Other current liabilities	13,034	40,936
Total current liabilities	<u>3,887,925</u>	<u>1,418,104</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Notes payable	845,186	408,053
Other non-current liabilities	192,392	56,952
Total non-current liabilities	<u>1,037,578</u>	<u>465,005</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,925,503</u>	<u>1,883,109</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Equity		
Unit holders' capital	2,194,352	1,711,171
Total equity	<u>2,194,352</u>	<u>1,711,171</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$7,119,855</u>	<u>\$3,594,280</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars except share data)

	Class A Unit Capital		Class B Unit Capital		Total equity	Redeemable noncontrolling interests
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		
Balance at December 31, 2021	101,550,494	\$ 856,371	228,110,373	\$1,431,321	\$2,287,692	\$161,536
Equity based compensation	—	28,994	—	60,866	89,860	—
Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	19,677
Distributions	—	(58,827)	—	(125,448)	(184,275)	(83,994)
Vesting of Class B Units	—	—	560,255	—	—	—
Exchange of Class B Units	10,055,909	68,769	(10,055,909)	(68,769)	—	—
Cancellation of Class A Units	(10,870,449)	(55,181)	—	—	(55,181)	—
Issuance of Class A Units on exercise of warrants, options and restricted stock	4,075,585	6,227	—	—	6,227	—
Redemption of Class B Units	—	—	(2,671,350)	(7,961)	(7,961)	—
Other	—	(832)	—	(426)	(1,258)	—
Loss for the year	—	(235,147)	—	(483,763)	(718,910)	(97,219)
Balance at December 31, 2022	104,811,539	\$ 610,374	215,943,369	\$ 805,820	\$1,416,194	\$ —
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles	—	1,533	—	3,209	4,742	—
Equity based compensation	—	27,558	—	56,232	83,790	—
Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distributions	—	(7,301)	—	(15,104)	(22,405)	—
Vesting of Class B Units	—	—	15,226	—	—	—
Exchange of Class B Units	30,121	141	(30,121)	(141)	—	—
Cancellation of Class A Units	(4,221,799)	(10,668)	—	—	(10,668)	—
Issuance of Class A Units on exercise of warrants, options and restricted stock	8,679,471	11,107	—	—	11,107	—
Other	—	(121)	—	18	(103)	—
Income for the year	—	75,858	—	152,656	228,514	—
Balance at December 31, 2023	109,299,332	\$ 708,481	215,928,474	\$1,002,690	\$1,711,171	\$ —
Equity based compensation	—	26,897	—	48,120	75,017	—
Distributions	—	(19,526)	—	(35,732)	(55,258)	—
Vesting of Class B Units	—	—	15,226	—	—	—
Exchange of Class B Units	81,357	541	(81,357)	(541)	—	—
Cancellation of Class A Units	(1,832,402)	(20,516)	—	—	(20,516)	—
Issuance of Class A Units, net of issuance cost	20,029,493	137,184	—	—	137,184	—
Other	—	404	—	(372)	32	—
Income for the year	—	116,265	—	230,457	346,722	—
Balance at December 31, 2024	127,577,780	\$ 949,730	215,862,343	\$1,244,622	\$2,194,352	\$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	For the years ended		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Operating activities			
Income for the year	\$ 346,722	\$ 228,514	\$ (816,129)
Adjustments for:			
Digital assets sales revenue	(11,150,499)	(24,498,135)	(51,758,250)
Digital assets sales cost	11,264,933	24,463,949	49,273,681
Impairment of digital assets	89,774	46,757	2,628,402
Provision for credit losses	3,635	—	10,123
Depreciation and amortization	46,892	22,945	12,852
Other impairment	101	—	52,077
Equity based compensation	74,857	81,654	89,029
Non-cash expense from borrowing	70,544	8,230	35,457
Non-cash lending and net staking income	(100,472)	(24,915)	(36,786)
Net (gain) / loss on digital assets	(634,557)	(333,450)	(938,365)
Net (gain) / loss on investments	(258,791)	(97,827)	464,918
Net realized loss on disposal	—	2,111	2,046
Net (gain) on derivatives trading	(267,769)	(151,583)	(192,558)
Net unrealized (gain) / loss on notes payable – derivative	31,727	9,603	(57,998)
Change in fair value of warrant liability	—	—	(20,322)
Net (gain) on sale of mining equipment	—	—	(512)
Non-cash notes interest expense	17,454	13,935	22,552
Net deferred tax expense / (benefit)	(8,386)	2,498	(13,575)
Impact of exchange rate on cash and other	682	390	1,974
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Digital assets	153,175	148,322	1,404,046
Digital assets receivable	33	(2,617)	(18,010)
Derivative assets/liabilities	238,931	122,422	210,471
Accounts receivable	3,491	7,957	57,075
Prepaid expenses and other assets	10,030	(8,548)	(64,851)
Other non-current assets	—	2,000	2,394
Assets posted as collateral	2,091	(2,091)	—
Collateral payable	63,629	(46,681)	30,398
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	91,512	18,195	(60,283)
Other current liabilities	(422,180)	(13,207)	(23,335)
Other non-current liabilities	127,362	(4,507)	(3,022)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	(205,079)	(4,079)	293,499
Investing activities			
Proceeds from paydowns and maturities of loans receivable	200,679	66,706	228,282
Disbursements for loans receivable	(279,146)	(279,813)	(230,583)
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	(59,025)	(45,613)	(118,190)
Disposal of property and equipment	2,954	653	1,281
Acquisitions	(5,115)	(43,893)	(74,605)
Purchase of investments	(3,260,043)	(192,330)	(142,045)
Proceeds and distributions from investments	2,878,067	209,508	194,198
Cash held in deconsolidated funds	—	—	(19,039)
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	(521,629)	(284,782)	(160,701)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	For the years ended		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financing activities			
Proceeds from stock option and warrant exercise	5,860	11,107	6,192
Payable to customers	16,078	(6,149)	(132,850)
Proceeds from loans payable	315,516	117,233	131,473
Repayments of loans payable	(228,617)	(25,748)	(164,762)
Margin loans payable, net	330,716	—	—
Proceeds from / (repayments of) notes payable, net of issuance cost	388,931	—	(29,998)
Contributions	119,491	—	—
Distributions	(55,258)	(22,405)	(184,275)
Receipts from non-controlling interests liability holders	—	—	16,169
Disbursements to non-controlling interests liability holders	—	—	(12,114)
Repurchase and cancellation of Class A Units withheld	(20,516)	(10,668)	(53,347)
Redemption of Class B Units	—	—	(7,961)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities	872,201	63,370	(431,473)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	145,493	(225,491)	(298,675)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	316,610	542,101	840,776
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 462,103	\$ 316,610	\$ 542,101
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information and non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 51,095	\$ 23,292	\$ 23,874
Taxes	8,561	9,316	25,559
Significant non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Digital assets loan receivable, net of allowance	\$ 475,450	\$ 54,533	\$ 90,819
Assets posted as collateral	37,577	290,965	46,262
Digital assets borrowed	1,099,332	227,711	734,446
Collateral payable	754,664	496,537	378,980
Repayments of loans receivable with non-cash considerations	—	—	93,551
Origination of loans receivable with non-cash considerations	10,787	10,669	64,750
Recognition of right of use asset and lease liability	—	1,730	4,497
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	160	11,724	8,998
Purchases of investments with non-cash contributions	13,447	3,409	8,395
Payable for investments purchased	3,431	—	—
Proceeds from investments included in receivables	218	150	332
Proceeds from investments received as digital assets	136,191	2,036	5,708
Proceeds from investments received as non-cash contributions	6,714	—	—
Reclassification between derivatives and investments	389	18,786	—
Deconsolidation of investment funds	—	—	56,256
In-kind receipts from noncontrolling interests liability holders	—	—	3,508
In-kind disbursements to noncontrolling interests liability holders	—	—	9,331

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Company

Galaxy Digital Holdings LP (“GDH LP” and, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, the “Company,” “Galaxy,” “we,” “us,” or “our”) is a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership formed on May 11, 2018. The Company’s principal address is 300 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10282.

GDH LP, an operating partnership, is managed by the board of managers and officers of its general partner, Galaxy Digital Holdings GP LLC (“GDH GP” or the “General Partner”). Galaxy is a Cayman exempted limited partnership which is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes. Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd. (“GDH Ltd.”) holds a minority investment in the Company and has an active public listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) under the ticker “GLXY.”

Galaxy is a technology-driven diversified financial services and investment management firm that provides institutions with a full suite of scaled financial solutions spanning the digital assets ecosystem. Galaxy’s mission is engineering a new economic paradigm. Today, the Company is primarily focused on digital assets and blockchain technology, and how these technological innovations will alter the way we store and transfer value. The Company manages and reports its activities in the following three operating segments: Global Markets, Asset Management and Digital Infrastructure Solutions.

General Partner

GDH GP is a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands on July 26, 2018 and serves as the general partner of GDH LP. The sole member of the General Partner is Galaxy Group Investments LLC (“GGI”). The General Partner has a board of managers and officers (the “Board of Managers”). On November 24, 2022, GDH LP, GDH GP, GDH Ltd. and GDH Intermediate LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of GDH Ltd.) entered into a fifth amended and restated limited partnership agreement (as amended from time to time, the “LPA”).

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of GDH LP, its wholly-owned subsidiaries and all entities in which it holds a controlling financial interest. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Change in Presentation

Certain comparative figures in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations have been reclassified to conform to the current year’s presentation.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following represents the Company’s significant accounting policies. These accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented in the Company’s consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

Consolidation

The Company consolidates entities in which it has a controlling financial interest. The Company determines whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity by evaluating whether the entity is a voting interest entity or a variable interest entity (“VIE”).

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

Voting Interest Entities

Voting interest entities are entities in which (i) the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable the entity to finance its activities independently and (ii) the equity holders have the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact its economic performance, the obligation to absorb the losses of the entity and the right to receive the residual returns of the entity. The usual condition for a controlling financial interest in a voting interest entity is ownership of a majority voting interest. If the Company has a majority voting interest in a voting interest entity, the entity is consolidated.

Variable Interest Entities

A VIE is an entity that lacks one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. The Company has a controlling financial interest in a VIE when the Company has a variable interest or interests that provide it with (i) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. See Note 18 for further information about VIEs.

Noncontrolling Interests

In the normal course of business, the Company is the general partner and manager of sponsored investment funds that are often VIEs. These sponsored investment funds are consolidated when the Company has a controlling financial interest. These investment funds also issue mandatorily redeemable instruments that meet the definition of a redeemable noncontrolling interest. Accordingly, the Company records redeemable noncontrolling interests for the limited partners of consolidated sponsored investment funds.

In the Company's consolidated statements of operations, for any consolidated VIE sponsored investment fund, the Company eliminates management fees or performance fee allocations received or accrued as they are considered intercompany transactions. The Company fully recognizes the consolidated VIEs' investment income / (loss) and allocates the portion of that income / (loss) attributable to third party ownership to noncontrolling interests in arriving at Net income attributed to Unit holders of the Company. Valuation changes associated with investments held at fair value by these consolidated sponsored investment funds are reflected in Net gain on digital assets and Net gain / (loss) on investments and are partially offset in Net income / (loss) attributable to Redeemable noncontrolling interests for the portion not attributable to the Unit holders of the Company. See Note 18 for further information regarding the consolidated sponsored investment funds.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company's chief operating decision maker is its chief executive officer. The chief operating decision-maker reviews the operating income and net income before tax of each reportable segment to evaluate segment performance against the Company's budget and to establish management's compensation. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of each of the operating segments. All inter-segment transactions are eliminated in the Corporate and Other segment.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements, in conformity with U.S. GAAP, requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

Significant estimates and assumptions include: the valuation of certain digital intangible assets, digital asset receivables, digital assets loan receivable, loans receivable, credit losses, assets posted as collateral, goodwill, property, plant, and equipment, investments, equity based awards issued, assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, and derivatives. To the extent that there are material differences between these estimates and actual results, the Company's consolidated financial statements will be affected. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable; the result of which forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities, as well as reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported periods.

Revenues and Gains / (Losses) from Operations

The Company recognizes revenue from digital assets sales, proprietary mining, hosting services, digital asset staking, technology licensing, advisory services, and investment management services, when the performance obligations related to those services are satisfied. The Company acts as a principal in sales and purchases of digital intangible assets, which requires gross recognition of revenue and the corresponding costs. As a principal, the Company obtains control over the digital intangible asset before it is transferred to the customer.

Sales of digital financial assets are recognized on a net basis. The Company presents Net gain / (loss) on digital assets, Net gain / (loss) on investments and Net gain / (loss) on derivatives trading as these transactions are not within the scope of ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("ASC 606"). See Notes 6, 8, and 9 for information on gains and losses related to these activities of the Company.

The Company evaluates whether transactions are in scope of ASC Topic 606, and each new digital asset is analyzed to determine whether it is within the scope of the applicable accounting guidance as a financial instrument or an indefinite-lived intangible asset. These classifications dictate the corresponding revenue recognition discussed herein. Additionally, digital assets which the Company holds within consolidated entities for which investment company accounting applies, are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded as Net gain / (loss) on digital assets in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Digital Assets Sales

The Company considers the counterparty in digital assets sale transactions to be its customer. When the Company sells a digital asset, the Company has a single performance obligation, which is satisfied at the point in time when control of the digital asset sold has transferred.

Fees

The Company earns fee revenues from the following sources.

Management and performance-based fees

The Company receives investment management fees for providing investment management services. Investment management fees are recorded within Revenue in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

The Company's investment management contracts with customers contain a base management fee and sometimes include a performance fee component. These contracts have a single performance obligation that is satisfied over time. Base management fees are recorded based on the amount of assets under management, at the contractually stated rate. Performance management fees are a form of variable consideration and recorded when the performance target is met and a significant reversal of such fees is not probable.

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

Advisory fees

The Company receives investment banking fees for providing advisory services to customers executing transactions in the digital assets sector. The Company's investment banking contracts with customers have a single performance obligation and fees are recognized as revenue at the point in time when the underlying transaction has been completed.

Licensing fees

The Company licenses its digital asset custody technology products to customers and receives a license fee that is based on the value of the self-custodied digital assets or transaction volume managed using the Company's technology solution. The license fee is variable and subject to a contractual minimum. The license terms are generally one year and can be renewed by the customer on the same terms. License fee revenue is recognized over time as the customer uses the Company's self-custody technology.

Hosting fees

The Company has entered into agreements with customers as a hosting services provider where customers host their bitcoin mining equipment at the Company's main facility, Helios, in West Texas. Hosting services require the Company to maintain the customers' mining equipment, provide power and network connectivity, and perform installation and/or repair of customer equipment, as necessary. The Company receives fixed and variable consideration in return for these services. The variable consideration depends on the amount of bitcoin that the customers' mining equipment generates and any power curtailment credit that the Company shares with the customers. Revenue for hosting services is recognized over time as services are provided.

Proprietary mining

The Company has entered into arrangements with bitcoin mining pool operators. The Company does not operate the mining pool but instead provides hash calculation services for the purpose of validating blockchain transactions, measured in hash rate per second, to the mining pool operators, as an output of the Company's ordinary activities, to generate returns. The Bitcoin blockchain relies on miners competing to successfully solve a hashing function. To maximize the chances of successfully solving the hashing function, miners aggregate computing power through mining pool operators. Once a solution to the hashing function is found by a participant in a bitcoin mining pool, the bitcoin mining pool operator is entitled to propose a block and receive: 1) transaction fees paid by the Bitcoin blockchain participants for including their transactions in the newly proposed block on the blockchain and 2) newly-created digital assets awarded by the blockchain. This consideration is collectively referred to as block rewards.

Prior to the acquisition of Helios in December 2022, the Company participated in a mining pool that offered a Pay Per Share ("PPS") payment. Under the PPS model, the Company received a portion of the mining reward, based on the Company's contributed hash rate relative to the total hash rate of the mining pool, generated by the mining pool if and when the pool successfully mined a block on the bitcoin blockchain. Starting in January 2023, the Company switched to participating in a mining pool that applies the Full Pay Per Share ("FPPS") model. Under the FPPS model, in exchange for providing hash calculation services, the Company is entitled to pay-per-share network block subsidies and network transaction fee reward compensation, calculated on an hourly basis and settled daily, at an amount that approximates the total bitcoin that could have been mined and transaction fees that could have been awarded using the Company's contributed computing power, based upon the then current blockchain difficulty, less pool operating fees. The mining pool operator therefore bears the risk of not successfully solving the hash function for a given bitcoin block.

The Company has a single performance obligation to its customer (i.e., the mining pool operator), which is to provide hash calculation services to the customer so the customer can earn block rewards. The

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provision of hash calculation services is an output of the Company's ordinary activities. The arrangement with the mining pool operator can be terminated by either the Company or the customer without penalty or prior notice. The Company is able to determine when and whether to provide hash calculation services to the mining pool, and the Company's enforceable rights and obligations begin when and last only as long as hash rate continues to be provided. The contract with the mining pool operator is continuously renewed and has a duration of less than 24 hours. No material right exists in relation to any additional services Galaxy may provide if neither us, nor the pool operator, terminate the contract because such services are provided at their standalone selling prices. The transaction consideration the Company receives, which is denominated in bitcoin, includes the block rewards equivalent less a pool operating fee charged by the mining pool operator. The transaction consideration represents noncash consideration and is entirely variable. The Company measures mining revenue at the fair value of the noncash consideration to which it is entitled as of 23:59:59 Universal Time Coordinated ("UTC") on the date of when control of services transfers to the customer, which is the same day as the contract inception. Bitcoins earned from the Company's mining operations are subsequently accounted for in accordance with the Company's digital assets policy.

Blockchain rewards

The Company participates in proof-of-stake validation. Proof-of-stake validation, also referred to as staking, requires the Company to delegate its digital assets to a validator. Staking can be performed on proprietary validation infrastructure or through the use of third-party infrastructure or service providers. The Company concluded that where it controls the validation infrastructure, it is a principal in the provision of staking services to the blockchain, and recognizes staking revenue on a gross basis.

Digital assets staked directly on validation infrastructure are recognized within Digital intangible assets on the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. The Company recognizes staking rewards received, as non-cash consideration for staking activities, as revenue measured at the fair value of the digital assets at the time of contract inception. Staking rewards earned by third-party delegators who stake using the Company's infrastructure are recognized in Transaction expenses. The Company also generates blockchain rewards from holding liquid staking tokens. These blockchain rewards are typically issued by decentralized finance protocols, which are not customers of the Company. Refer to Note 6 for additional discussion on the Company's digital asset staking activities.

Transaction Expenses

The Company's transaction expenses include the following:

Digital asset sales cost and impairment

Digital asset sales cost is allocated to digital assets sold, which meet the appropriate derecognition criteria, on a first-in-first-out basis. Impairment is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, which is measured throughout the holding period using observable intraday low prices, of the digital intangible assets not in scope of ASC 350-60. Impairment expense represents the impairment loss incurred in the current period. Impairment is recognized on digital intangible assets not in scope of ASC Subtopic 350-60, *Intangibles — Goodwill and Other — Crypto Assets* ("ASC 350-60"), and measured using the lowest observed price of the digital asset during the period that the asset is held.

Blockchain reward distributions

As a principal in the provision of staking services, the Company recognizes the amount of staking rewards earned by third-parties utilizing the Company's validation infrastructure as part of its Transaction expenses. These costs are measured using the fair value of the digital assets at the time staking rewards are earned by the customer.

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Borrowing costs

The Company borrows fiat and digital assets from counterparties and in doing so incurs borrowing costs in both fiat currencies and digital assets. The borrowing costs associated with fiat loans payable are measured using the effective interest method. Borrowing costs related to digital asset loans payable are measured using the fair value of the underlying digital asset owed to counterparties.

Mining and hosting costs

Includes power and hosting fees paid to third-parties. As a part of its mining operations, the Company may enter into power purchase agreements with energy suppliers. These agreements allow the Company to purchase a given capacity of power at a fixed rate for the duration of the agreement term. The Company accounts for power purchase agreements as derivatives. Realized and unrealized gains or losses associated with these agreements are recorded together with hosting fee expense and costs associated with mining equipment recognized through sales-type finance leases.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents may include cash on hand, cash on trading platforms, cash held at brokers, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, with maturities of three months or less when acquired.

Statements of Cash Flows

The Company participates in digital asset trading activities, which often involve non-cash exchanges of digital assets for other digital assets. In reconciling its net income to the net change in cash from operating activities, the Company includes reconciling adjustments for Digital assets sales revenue and Digital assets cost of sales associated with non-cash sales of intangible digital assets. In addition, the Company includes a reconciling adjustment for Impairment of digital assets associated with non-cash sales of intangible digital assets that were sold during the period and on intangible digital assets that were not sold during the period.

Certain lending counterparties post digital asset collateral with the Company. In some instances, the counterparties request that the Company liquidate the collateral to satisfy their loan obligations. In such instances, the Company liquidates the collateral and remits the excess proceeds to the counterparties. Similarly, a lender may request that the Company settle its loan obligations against its trading balance. Such activities are presented as cash payments or receipts in the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows.

Digital Assets

Accounting for digital assets depends on the nature of the asset and how the asset is held. The Company accounts for digital assets in the following ways:

- *Intangible assets recorded at cost less applicable impairment charge.* Recognized as Digital intangible assets in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position as these digital assets do not meet the scope criteria of ASC 350-60, primarily as they provide the holder with enforceable rights to or claims on other assets. The sale of these digital assets to a customer as part of the Company's ordinary activities are presented gross on the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The Company early adopted ASC 350-60 effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2023, resulting in fewer digital intangible assets recorded at cost less applicable impairment charge and a cumulative adoption impact related to the fair value adjustment of in scope digital intangible assets recorded in Unit holders' capital. Prior to the adoption of ASC 350-60, all digital intangible assets held outside of consolidated investment funds were measured at lower of cost or impaired value.

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- *Intangible assets recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in Net gain / (loss) on digital assets within the Company's consolidated statement of operations.* These assets include digital intangible assets that meet the scope requirements of ASC 350-60 for the period following January 1, 2023, as well as digital assets held in consolidated sponsored investment funds that qualify as investment companies and for which all consolidated assets and liabilities are measured at fair value. They are recognized as Digital intangible assets in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. As all changes in the fair value are reported in earnings as they occur, the sale of these digital assets does not necessarily give rise to a gain or loss. The sales of these digital assets to a customer as part of the Company's ordinary activities are presented gross on the Company's consolidated statements of operations
- *Financial assets for which the Company has elected to apply the fair value option ("FVO").* Recognized as Digital financial assets in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. These assets represent certain stablecoins, such as USDC, that are contractually redeemable for fiat currency on demand. As any changes in the fair value are reported in earnings as they occur, the derecognition of these digital assets does not necessarily give rise to a gain or loss. Gains and losses resulting from derecognition of these digital assets are presented net on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Digital intangible assets and Digital financial assets are collectively referred to as Digital assets.

Stablecoins are digital assets designed to have a relatively stable price that aligns with the price of an underlying asset, most commonly a fiat currency, such as USD, or an exchange-traded commodity. The Company uses stablecoins to post risk margin collateral and to settle trades on certain trading platforms that do not accept cash collateral. The Company primarily holds stablecoins that provide the Company with a contractual right to USD. Stablecoins that are contractually redeemable for fiat currency on demand are carried at fair value as Digital financial assets in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. Stablecoins concluded to not be contractually redeemable for a fiat currency on demand are accounted for as Digital intangible assets. Some stablecoins meet the scope requirement of ASC 350-60 and are digital intangible assets measured at fair value. Impairment of stablecoins accounted for as Digital intangible assets not measured at fair value is recognized as Transaction expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Changes in the fair value of stablecoins that are measured at fair value are recorded in Net gain / (loss) on digital assets in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

The Company places digital assets with trading platforms or loan counterparties to satisfy risk margin or collateral requirements from open trading positions and loans. The margin requirement on trading platforms can generally be met with a combination of digital assets and cash. The Company is able to use the digital assets supplied for margin requirements for trading purposes, with no restriction as long as a minimum balance is held on the trading platform. The Company is able to withdraw such digital assets if no margin loan is outstanding. The initial and subsequent measurements of these digital assets are accounted for in a similar manner as other intangible assets and financial assets not placed on such trading platforms as such digital assets do not qualify for derecognition.

Digital assets staked with third-party non-custodial¹ validator nodes are not derecognized as the third-party non-custodial validator nodes do not control the digital assets staked by the Company, and the Company may initiate withdrawal of the digital assets at any time. Withdrawal time periods vary by protocol and depend on the volume of transactions on the blockchain. The Company is not able to sell or transfer staked digital assets until withdrawal is completed.

¹ Non-custodial validation refers to delegation of voting rights to the validator without transfer of the digital assets.

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Digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols

The Company participates in decentralized finance protocols, smart contracts that perform specific functions built on various blockchains. Decentralized finance protocols allow the Company to provide or access liquidity, as well as exchange digital assets, directly on the blockchain. To provide liquidity, the Company deposits or transfers its digital assets to the smart contracts of these decentralized finance protocols and typically receives protocol-specific digital assets that represent the Company's claims on the underlying digital assets deposited.

The majority of decentralized finance protocols have the ability to utilize the Company's deposited digital assets for various purposes, including lending or trading with other market participants. When digital assets are transferred to the smart contracts, the Company derecognizes the digital assets and recognizes the protocol-specific digital asset received in return. The Company does not apply ASC 350-60 to the protocol-specific digital asset as they do not meet the scope requirements of ASC 350-60, in part because these assets provide the Company with enforceable rights to or claims on the underlying digital assets deposited to decentralized protocols. These assets are measured at cost less accumulated impairment and are included in Digital intangible assets on the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. In circumstances where the protocol has the ability to utilize the Company's deposited digital assets, redemption may be delayed to the extent the protocol does not have an adequate supply.

As a liquidity provider to certain such protocols, the Company receives non-cash consideration in the form of additional digital intangible assets from decentralized protocols or an increased claim to the digital assets held in the protocol smart contracts. The Company does not consider any such non-cash consideration as revenue under ASC 606, and the amounts generated from such activities are included in Blockchain rewards from non-customers within Revenues on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

The Company also places digital assets with decentralized finance protocols where the protocol does not have the ability to lend or trade them with other market participants. In these circumstances, the Company does not receive a protocol-specific digital asset in return and retains control of the digital assets deposited into the protocol. The digital assets are not derecognized and continue to be recorded as digital assets on the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. The Company is able to use these digital assets as collateral for loans from the protocol, and can withdraw such digital assets if no loan is outstanding. These digital assets are presented in other digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols in Note 6.

Digital Assets Loan Receivable

The Company lends digital assets to counterparties under fixed term loans, typically of less than one year, or loans with no prespecified maturity date. Digital asset loan receivables that do not have a prespecified maturity date are repayable at the option of the Company (i.e., the Company has a put option to put the loan receivable back to the borrower), and the borrower may repay at any time (i.e., the borrower retains a call option on the loan receivable), without penalty or premium. For certain fixed term loans outstanding where the Company acts as the lender, the borrower has the right to prepay the principal amount prior to maturity; however, the Company does not have the right to accelerate the repayment of the assets (i.e., the Company does not have a put option on the loan receivable). While the loan is outstanding the borrower has the right and the ability to use the digital assets at its sole discretion, including the ability to sell or pledge the borrowed digital assets to third parties. At the conclusion of a loan, the borrower is generally required to return the same type and quantity of digital assets as those lent by the Company.

Upon funding of digital asset loans, the Company evaluates whether it can derecognize the loaned Digital assets. Generally, the Company does not meet the derecognition criteria for digital financial asset loans under ASC Topic 860, *Transfers and Servicing* ("ASC 860"). Digital financial assets are reclassified to Digital assets loan receivable upon loan origination, reflecting that the digital financial assets have been transferred to a third-party borrower that can use the digital financial assets at its discretion, and the

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Company is exposed to the credit risk of the third-party borrower. Digital intangible assets are derecognized upon loan origination, and a Digital assets loan receivable, net of allowance is recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of financial position. Digital assets loan receivable is measured at the fair value of the digital financial assets or digital intangible assets to be received upon settlement. The initial and subsequent gain / loss resulting from the changes in value of the underlying digital assets are recognized in Net gains from digital assets in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Digital assets loan receivable are placed on nonaccrual status when it is probable that the Company will not collect all principal and interest due under the contractual terms, regardless of the delinquency status, or if a loan is past due for 90 days or more, unless the loan is still over-collateralized or has begun reperforming. A loan is considered past due when a principal or interest payment has not been made according to its contractual terms. The Digital assets loan receivable balance is evaluated for possible credit losses using the framework outlined in ASC Topic 326, *Financial Instruments — Credit Losses* ("ASC 326"). The allowance for credit losses on Digital assets loan receivable under the current expected credit loss ("CECL") model reflects management's estimate of credit losses over the remaining expected life of the loans and also considers forecasts of future economic conditions. Provision for credit losses is included in the General and administrative expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

The majority of the Company's digital assets loan receivable is secured by cash or collateral that is readily convertible to cash such as BTC, ETH, and stablecoins and is typically 110% to 140% of the principal balance. The Company monitors collateral value throughout each day and requests additional collateral from the borrower if the fair value of the collateral associated with a given loan drops below a predefined threshold, typically 110% of the fair value of the digital assets on loan. Should the borrower fail to provide additional collateral upon request, the Company is entitled to liquidate the collateral held and close out the associated digital asset loan(s), usually within 18 hours but in no case later than one business day of the collateral requests being made. The Company maintains processes and controls to ensure adequate collateral is held for all its digital asset loans, including processes that monitor market prices and liquidity of the assets that are held as collateral. The quality and amount of collateral is a key input to the Company's determination of expected credit losses on its loan portfolio, and the Company applies the collateral maintenance practical expedient under ASC 326 in estimating its credit losses.

Under the terms of the Company's lending arrangements, the borrower is required to pay the Company a fee which is calculated as an annualized percentage of the quantity of digital assets lent. The fees for these lending arrangements are denominated in the related digital asset lent. The borrowing fee is recognized as Revenue in the Company's consolidated statements of operations over the life of the loan. The borrower may also be required to pay the Company origination fees. The fees for these lending arrangements are not material and are recognized as Revenue as earned.

Digital Assets Borrowed

The Company enters into borrowing arrangements to acquire digital assets for various purposes including to lend to another counterparty through a lending arrangement, to utilize as collateral for certain trading positions, or for proprietary trading activities. The Company's material borrowings of digital assets have historically consisted of a combination of bitcoin, ether, Solana, and stablecoins.

The Company enters into borrowing arrangements via over-the-counter transactions or on-chain borrowings through DeFi protocols which can be structured as fixed term loans, of less than one year, or loans with no prespecified maturity date. Digital assets borrowings that do not have a prespecified maturity date are repayable at the option of the Company (i.e., the Company has a call option to call the loan from the lender), and the lender may demand repayment, at any time (i.e., the lender retains a put option on the loan), without penalty or premium. The Company has the ability to use the borrowed digital assets at its sole discretion, and an obligation to return the same quantity and type of digital assets to the lender upon the repayment of the digital asset loan. The Company concluded that it does not obtain control of borrowed digital financial assets at the time of loan origination under ASC 860. When the Company sells the borrowed

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digital financial assets, the Company recognizes a liability to return the borrowed digital financial assets, which is recognized and measured at fair value.

Digital intangible assets borrowed are recognized at their initial fair value with a corresponding liability associated with the Company's obligation to return the borrowed digital intangible assets. Borrowed digital intangible assets are subsequently accounted for in line with the Company's digital intangible asset accounting policy.

The Company accounts for its digital intangible asset borrowings as hybrid instruments, where the liability host contract contains an embedded feature associated with the put option that gives rise to the Company's repayment obligation which is indexed to the underlying digital asset. The settlement of the embedded put and call options is indexed to the value of the underlying digital intangible assets that are required to be delivered upon settlement. The forward element meets the definition of a derivative on a standalone basis. The Company assesses the digital intangible assets that it borrows to determine whether the digital intangible assets can be readily converted to cash on each balance sheet date. The borrowed digital intangible assets are readily convertible to cash if there is sufficient trading volume such that the Company has the ability to convert the digital intangible assets to cash in the near-term and is not in a position that is substantially different from net settlement. When the underlying digital intangible assets to be delivered upon settlement of the forward element are readily convertible to cash, the embedded feature would be bifurcated as an embedded derivative. The fair value of the embedded derivative is measured as the change in the spot price of the underlying digital intangible asset in which the loan is denominated. Any changes in fair value are recorded in current period earnings in Net gain / (loss) on digital assets in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

For a portion of its loans, the Company is required to post collateral with the lender in the form of cash and/or digital assets that are transferred to the lending counterparty. In some instances, the counterparty obtains control of the collateral assets, including the ability to use these collateral assets at their sole discretion, with an obligation to return the same type and quantity of the assets to the Company upon the repayment of our loan. The Company accounts for digital asset collateral receivables using the same policy as its lending arrangements for digital intangible assets and digital financial assets, respectively, and presents the receivable as Assets posted as collateral. Digital intangible assets collateral receivables are measured at the fair value of the digital assets the Company has the right to receive, with changes in fair value recognized in Net gain / (loss) on digital assets in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The Company assesses such collateral receivable for credit risk in the same way as it does digital asset loan receivable. Provision for credit losses expense is included in the General and administrative expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Digital intangible asset collateral that the Company retains control over continues to be accounted for under the Company's accounting policy for digital assets.

Under the terms of the Company's borrowing arrangements, the Company is required to pay a fee to the lender which is calculated as an annualized percentage of the quantity of digital assets borrowed. For digital asset borrowings, the fees are denominated in the related digital asset borrowed. The borrowing fee is recognized over the life of the loan and is included as part of Transaction expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The Company may also be required to pay the lender origination fees. The fees for these borrowing arrangements are not material and are recognized as Transaction expenses as incurred.

Digital Assets Receivable

The Company invests in start-up blockchain projects in exchange for a right to receive digital assets (tokens) generated by the project at a future date. The associated digital assets are generated and become available for trading following the completion of the project (referred to as the "launch" of the project, or Initial Coin Offering), at which time the Company is entitled to receive a predefined number of tokens. These

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tokens are distributed to the Company over time, according to an agreed-upon release schedule. The pre-network launch investments in these projects are initially recorded at cost, as Other non-current assets, in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. After the project launches, but prior to receiving the tokens, the Company records Digital assets receivable, in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. Digital assets receivable not expected to be settled within a year are classified as non-current. When our right to receive digital assets at a future date meets the definition of a derivative, we record changes in the fair value of the Digital assets receivable in Net gain / (loss) on digital assets in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Digital assets receivable meet the definition of a derivative when quoted prices are available in an active market and the quantities contracted to be delivered can be absorbed by the market without significantly affecting the price. Upon receipt of the digital asset, the Company reclassifies the asset from Digital assets receivable to Digital intangible assets in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Collateral Payable

The Company generally requires the counterparty in a lending transaction to post collateral to secure the borrowed assets. Where the Company obtains control of the collateral assets, the Company recognizes an obligation to return the collateral received as Collateral payable in its consolidated statements of financial position. Collateral accepted is typically limited to digital assets that are the most liquid with the highest market capitalization such as bitcoin, ether and USDC, or U.S. dollars. The Company implements aggregate asset-specific liquidity limits. Digital asset collateral, where the Company obtains control of the collateral received, is recognized as Digital intangible assets or Digital financial assets. The Collateral payable balance represents the obligation to return the collateral including both the host instrument and a bifurcated embedded derivative measured at fair value each period with changes in fair value recorded as Net gain on digital assets in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit" price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant. When market assumptions are not readily available, assumptions are set to reflect those that the Company believes market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches and establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value, requiring the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect assumptions the Company believes other market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability; they are developed based on the best information available in the circumstance. The fair value hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the observability of inputs as follows, with Level 1 being the highest and Level 3 being the lowest level:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable and typically reflect management's estimate of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

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The Company values Level 1 and Level 2 assets and liabilities using quoted market prices or alternative pricing sources and models utilizing market observable inputs. The Company utilizes unobservable pricing inputs and assumptions, including but not limited to prior transactions, in determining the fair value of its Level 3 assets and liabilities. These unobservable pricing inputs and assumptions may differ by asset / liability and in the application of valuation methodologies. The Company's reported fair value estimates could vary materially if different unobservable pricing inputs and other assumptions were used; or for applicable assets/liabilities, if the Company only used a single valuation methodology instead of assigning a weighting to different methodologies. Key unobservable inputs that have a significant impact on the Company's Level 3 valuations are described in Note 11. Fair values of Level 3 assets and liabilities may be supported by limited or no market activity within the periods presented.

Investments in investment funds are valued based on Net Asset Value ("NAV"), which is used as a practical expedient to measure the fair value. Funds the Company values based on NAV predominantly invest in the digital asset industry. The Company invests in both open-ended and closed-ended funds. The Company can request to redeem its investment from open-ended funds by providing written notice to the fund's general partner on a date prior to the redemption date which is specified in the relevant agreements for each respective fund. The Company is unable to redeem its investment from the closed-ended funds and receives distributions based on waterfall calculations specified in the relevant agreements for each fund. The Company is unable to transfer or sell its interests in these funds without prior consent from the fund's general partner.

In some instances, the Company records investments using the measurement alternative provided by ASC Topic 321, *Investments-Equity Securities* ("ASC 321"). See Note 9 for a discussion of investments for which the measurement alternative has been elected.

Equity-Method Investments

When the Company does not have a controlling financial interest in an entity but can exert significant influence over the entity's operating and financial policies, the investment may be accounted for either (i) under the equity method of accounting or (ii) at fair value by electing the fair value option. The Company has elected the fair value option for equity-method investments.

Leases

Lessee

The Company leases real estate for use in its business operations. The Company determines if an arrangement is, or contains, a lease at contract inception. A lease exists when the Company has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time. Operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are included in Other non-current assets, Other current liabilities and Other non-current liabilities, respectively, in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. Right-of-use assets in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term, and lease liabilities represent the Company's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease right-of-use assets and liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of future minimum lease payments over the lease term. Most leases do not provide an implicit rate; the Company uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate. The operating lease right-of-use assets include any payments made before commencement and exclude lease incentives. The Company's lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that those options will be exercised. Lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company made the policy election to account for lease payments on short-term leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term and not recognize these leases in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position.

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Lessor

The Company purchases new mining equipment from mining manufacturers for proprietary use and from time to time for the purpose of leasing such equipment to customers. The Company leases mining equipment through sales-type financing leases in accordance with ASC 842, *Leases*. These leases generally have terms of less than two years with early termination options. The leases also include options to purchase the underlying equipment at the end of the lease term or upon early termination. Revenue on sales type financing leases is recognized at the inception of the lease; related interest revenue is recognized over the term using the effective interest method. Interest revenue is derived from the discounted cash flows of the lease payments. There are no non-lease components associated with these leases. Investment in sales-type leases are included in Other non-current assets in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position and are comprised of the minimum lease payments receivable at present value. There is no residual value associated with the mining equipment. The fees from mining equipment leasing are presented within Revenue in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation and, where applicable, the initial estimation of any asset retirement obligation. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. The Company assesses property and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of property and equipment is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the asset to undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value. Depreciation is recognized in General and administrative expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

• Mining equipment	3 – 5 years
• Mining infrastructure	15 – 25 years
• Corporate assets other than leasehold improvements	3 – 10 years
• Leasehold improvements	The shorter of the lease term or useful life of the assets

Items of property or equipment are derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use. Any gain or loss arising on the derecognition of an asset, calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, is included in General and administrative expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations in the period the asset is derecognized. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if necessary.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill

The Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis and at other times, if a significant event or change in circumstance exists. The Company tests goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is at the level of, or one level below, its business segments. For both the annual and interim tests, the Company has the option to either (i) perform a quantitative impairment test or (ii) first perform a

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qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, in which case the quantitative test would be performed. The quantitative goodwill test compares the estimated fair value of each reporting unit with its estimated net book value (including goodwill and identifiable intangible assets). If the reporting unit's estimated fair value exceeds its estimated net book value, goodwill is not impaired. An impairment is recognized if the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than its estimated net book value. As of December 31, 2024, there were no reporting units with goodwill at-risk for impairment. The Company will continue to monitor its goodwill for possible future impairment.

Intangible Assets — Definite Lived

Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. Each period, the Company evaluates the estimated remaining useful life of its intangible assets and whether events or changes in circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining period of amortization. Amortization is recognized in General and administrative expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations over the following estimated useful lives:

- Software technology 2 – 5 years
- Customer relationships and other intangibles 2 – 3 years

Intangible Assets — Indefinite Lived

Intangible assets, other than Digital intangible assets, assessed as having indefinite lives are not amortized but are assessed for indicators that the useful life is no longer indefinite or for indicators of impairment each period.

Intangible assets, both definite lived and indefinite lived other than Digital intangible assets, are included in Other non-current assets in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position.

Investments

Investments consist of common stock, convertible notes, limited partnership and limited liability company interests, preferred stock, trust shares, bankruptcy claims, and warrants. Investments denominated in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are valued based on the spot rate of the respective currency at the end of the reporting period with changes related to exchange rate movements reflected in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. See Notes 9, 10 and 11 for further information on investments.

Fair Value Option

The Company has elected the fair value option for certain eligible instruments including:

- Common stock investments
- Limited partnership / Limited liability company interest investments
- Trust units / Trust shares
- Preferred shares
- Stablecoins that are digital financial assets

Such election is irrevocable and is applied on an individual asset by asset or liability by liability basis at initial recognition. The primary reason for electing the fair value option is to reflect economic events in earnings on a timely basis. The investments, for which the fair value option has been elected, are valued consistent with the methodology applied to the other investments held by the Company. Changes in value of

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investments are recognized in Net gain / (loss) on investments, in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Changes in value of stablecoins are recognized in Net gain / (loss) on digital assets in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Loans receivable

Loans receivable are U.S. dollar loans and are typically collateralized by the borrower's digital assets. Loans are reported at the value of their outstanding principal balances less any allowance for credit loss, if applicable. Interest income is recognized when earned and is recorded within Revenue in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Loans accounted for at amortized cost are placed on nonaccrual status when it is probable that the Company will not collect all principal and interest due under the contractual terms, regardless of the delinquency status or if a loan is past due for 90 days or more, unless the loan is well collateralized or has begun reperforming. Once placed on nonaccrual status, all accrued but uncollected interest is reversed against interest income and interest subsequently collected is recognized on a cash basis to the extent the principal balance is deemed collectible. Otherwise, all cash received is used to reduce the outstanding principal balance. A loan is considered past due when a principal or interest payment has not been made according to its contractual terms. The allowance for credit losses on Loans receivable under the CECL model reflects management's estimate of credit losses over the remaining expected life of the loans and considers forecasts of future economic conditions. For the majority of its loans, including all loans supported by digital asset collateral, the Company applies the collateral maintenance practical expedient under ASC 326 in estimating its credit losses. Provision for credit losses expense is included in the General and administrative expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Derivative assets and liabilities

The value of derivatives is determined by underlying asset prices, other inputs or a combination of these factors. The Company buys and sells derivative contracts to facilitate trades for its customers and for its own account. These are shown in Derivative assets and Derivative liabilities in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. Derivative assets and liabilities are measured at fair value, with the changes in fair value recognized in Net gain / (loss) on derivatives trading in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The Company does not offset cash collateral paid or received against derivative assets or liabilities.

Equity-based compensation

The Company's equity-based compensation includes grants of stock options, restricted stock, restricted share units, deferred share units and compensatory Class B Units to employees, officers, consultants and non-employee directors. The Company measures compensation expense for all awards based on the estimated fair value of the award on the date of grant. The fair value of awards is based on the price of the publicly traded company shares of GDH Ltd. Equity-based compensation is accrued and charged to Operating expenses, with an offsetting credit to Unit holders' capital, over the respective vesting periods.

The fair value of each stock option granted to employees is estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Stock options granted to nonemployees are measured at grant-date fair value of the equity instruments that the Company is obligated to issue when the service has been rendered. For restricted stock and standard Class B Units, the grant date fair value is based on the closing market price of the publicly traded shares on the date of grant. The fair value of the Profit Interest Class B Units was estimated using a probability-weighted expected return method at the end of each period.

The Company accounts for forfeitures as they occur. Stock-based compensation for time-based awards is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite vesting period. Stock-based compensation expense for performance-based awards is recognized on an accelerated basis over the requisite vesting period when it

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is considered probable that the performance vesting condition will be satisfied. See Note 21 for further information regarding stock-based compensation expense and the assumptions used in estimating that expense.

Income Taxes

GDH LP is a Cayman exempted limited partnership treated as a partnership for U.S. Federal tax purposes. Items of income, gain, loss, deduction, and credit are allocated to the partners and, as such, income taxes are generally the responsibility of the partners. GDH LP is subject to an entity level New York City unincorporated business tax (“UBT”) at a rate of 4.0% on income allocated or apportioned to New York City. Foreign corporate subsidiaries are generally subject to taxes in the foreign jurisdictions where they are treated as domiciled under their respective tax laws. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements other than for GDH LP’s UBT obligation and for the entities in the consolidated GDH LP group subject to income taxes in the local jurisdictions in which they operate.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of the differences between the U.S. GAAP and tax bases of assets and liabilities, measured at the balance sheet date using the tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded when, based on the weight of all available evidence, management determines it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Significant judgment is required in determining whether a valuation allowance should be established, as well as the amount of such allowance. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset and presented as a single amount in the statements of financial condition for each tax-paying component of an entity and within a particular tax jurisdiction. Deferred income tax assets are included in Other non-current assets and deferred income tax liabilities are included in Other non-current liabilities in the Company’s consolidated statements of financial position.

The Company recognizes the income tax accounting effects of changes in tax law or rates (including retroactive changes) in the period of enactment.

The Company analyzes its tax filing positions in all tax jurisdictions where it is required to file income tax returns, as well as for all open tax years in these jurisdictions, which include all periods starting from 2019. If the Company determines that uncertainties in tax positions exist, the Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit recognized in the financial statements for a particular tax position is based on the greatest benefit that is more likely than not to be realized.

Due to the complexity of tax laws and the required interpretations by both the taxpayer and respective taxing authorities, significant judgment is required in determining tax expense / (benefit) and in evaluating tax positions and related uncertainties under U.S. GAAP. The Company reviews its tax positions quarterly and adjusts its tax balances, as necessary, when new legislation is passed or new information becomes available. Interest and penalties, when applicable, related to income taxes are recorded within Income taxes expense / (benefit) in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations.

Recent Accounting Developments

In January, 2025, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) No. 122 (“SAB 122”), which rescinds the interpretive guidance previously provided in SAB No. 121 (“SAB 121”). SAB 121 had required entities to recognize a liability and corresponding asset for their obligation to safeguard crypto-assets held for platform users. With the issuance of SAB 122, entities are no longer mandated to recognize such liabilities and assets solely based on safeguarding responsibilities. Instead, entities should assess whether to recognize a liability related to the risk of loss under such obligations by

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applying the recognition and measurement requirements for contingencies as outlined in Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Subtopic 450-20, *Loss Contingencies*.

The Company adopted SAB 122 during the year ended December 31, 2024 on a fully retrospective basis. This resulted in the elimination of Counterparty digital assets and Counterparty digital assets obligations of \$20.6 million from the Company’s statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023. The Company has provided disclosure in Note 17 in relation to off balance sheet exposure to customer digital assets.

In December 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2023-08, *Intangibles — Goodwill and Other — Crypto Assets* (Subtopic 350-60): *Accounting for and Disclosure of Crypto Assets*. This ASU provides guidance on the accounting for, measurement of, and disclosures related to digital assets that meet specific criteria outlined within the standard. The ASU aims to improve the transparency and comparability of financial information related to digital assets held by entities.

ASU 2023-08 applies to all entities that hold digital assets, which are defined as digital assets existing on a blockchain or similar distributed ledger technology, secured through cryptography, and are fungible. The standard specifically excludes digital assets that provide the holder with enforceable rights to goods, services, or other assets and those created or issued by the reporting entity or its related parties.

Under ASU 2023-08, digital assets within its scope are required to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income each reporting period. This represents a departure from the previous practice of accounting for these assets as indefinite-lived intangible assets subject to impairment testing. The ASU also mandates separate presentation of digital assets on the balance sheet and the separate presentation of gains and losses from the remeasurement of digital assets in the income statement.

Furthermore, the ASU introduces comprehensive disclosure requirements designed to provide users of financial statements with detailed information about an entity’s holdings of digital assets. These disclosures include, but are not limited to, the nature and amount of significant holdings of digital assets, the risks associated with contractual sale restrictions, and a reconciliation of changes in the holdings of digital assets during the reporting period.

The Company early adopted the provisions of ASU 2023-08 for the fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2023. The adoption was applied through a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the year of adoption, in accordance with the transition requirements specified by the ASU. The adoption of ASU 2023-08 had the following impact on our financial statements:

(in thousands)	Balance at December 31, 2022	Cumulative adjustment	Balance at January 1, 2023
Digital intangible assets	362,383	4,742	367,125
Unit holder’s capital	1,416,194	4,742	1,420,936

The adoption of ASU 2023-08 has resulted in changes to our accounting policy for Digital intangible assets. These changes have been reflected in the measurement and recognition of gains and losses related to Digital intangible assets in our financial statements. The separate presentation requirements have been applied, and the additional disclosures as required by the ASU have been included in the notes to our financial statements.

In October 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*, aimed at enhancing the clarity and usefulness of segment disclosure. This update requires public business entities to disclose significant segment expenses that contribute to profitability measures and provide more detailed reconciliations to enhance user understanding. The ASU

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is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2023-07 for the fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2024. See Note 23 for additional segment information.

In October 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, to enhance transparency in income tax reporting. The ASU requires public business entities to disclose more detailed information about the nature and composition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, including the impact of tax law changes on current taxes payable. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the ASU's impact on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, *Income Statement — Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Expense Disaggregation Disclosure*. This ASU requires public business entities to disaggregate certain significant expenses by nature within functional expense categories on the income statement or in the notes. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

The Company adopted ASU 2022-03, *Fair Value Measurement — Fair Value Measurement of Equity Securities Subject to Contractual Sale Restrictions* ("ASU 2022-03") starting from January 1, 2024. ASU 2022-03 clarifies that contractual restrictions on the sale of an equity security do not form part of the unit of account for the equity security and, therefore, should not impact its fair value measurement.

The Company adopted ASU 2022-03 prospectively, and consequently we do not apply a discount for lack of marketability to its digital assets subject to contractual sale restrictions that were acquired subsequent to the adoption of ASU 2022-03. Digital assets subject to contractual sale restrictions that were acquired prior to the adoption of ASU 2022-03 continue to include a discount for lack of marketability.

3. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Fierce

On December 9, 2024, a subsidiary controlled by the Company acquired all shares of Fierce Technology, Inc. ("Fierce"), which provides financial application software, for approximately \$12.5 million (\$3.0 million in cash and \$9.5 million in equity). The Company determined that the acquisition of Fierce constituted a business combination under ASC Topic 805, *Business Combinations* ("ASC 805").

The consideration transferred was measured at the fair value of the cash and equity paid, and the estimated contingent consideration of approximately \$1.2 million, in the form of GDH Ltd. shares, that is payable by the Company upon determination of the final working capital amounts. The Company recognized the following assets and liabilities in relation to the acquisition of Fierce:

(in thousands)	
Cash	\$ 315
Intangible assets	411
Goodwill	8,588
Other non-current assets	3,296
Total assets	<u><u>\$12,610</u></u>
Deferred tax liability	\$ 110
Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 110</u></u>

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The Company recorded \$8.6 million of goodwill which was attributed to the Global Markets segment. Goodwill represents the future economic benefit arising from assets acquired which could not be individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill was attributed to the expected synergies from combining operations with GDH LP and the expected future cash flows of the combined business. The Company also recognized a deferred tax asset of \$3.3 million related to the net operating losses of Fierce that the Company expects to utilize. The goodwill from this acquisition is not deductible for tax purposes.

Acquired intangible assets included trade names, trademarks, and technology platforms valued at \$0.4 million. The intangible assets were measured at acquisition date fair value using an income approach in accordance with the Company's accounting policies.

The Company incurred acquisition related transaction costs of \$0.2 million, of which the majority represented legal fees. The revenue and net income included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations contributed by Fierce for the year ended December 31, 2024, from the date of the acquisition, were not material to the Company. The pro forma impact of the acquisition on the Company's revenue and net income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 would not have been material to the Company.

CryptoManufaktur

On July 18, 2024, a subsidiary controlled by the Company acquired the assets of CryptoManufaktur LLC ("CMF") for approximately \$12.4 million. The Company determined that the acquisition of CMF constituted a business combination under ASC 805. CMF provides staking infrastructure, primarily on the Ethereum blockchain, as well as data oracle services.

The consideration transferred was measured at the fair value of the cash and equity paid, and the estimated contingent consideration of approximately \$5.5 million, which is payable by the Company if CMF achieves certain financial and operating targets through the end of 2026. On February 28, 2025, an additional 76,573 shares were issued for milestone consideration. The Company recognized the following assets and liabilities in relation to the acquisition of CMF on July 18, 2024:

(in thousands)

Intangible assets	\$ 7,213
Goodwill	5,193
Counterparty digital assets	943,445
Total assets	<u>\$955,851</u>
Counterparty digital asset obligations	943,445
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	21
Total liabilities	<u>\$943,466</u>

The Company recorded \$5.2 million of goodwill which was attributed to the Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment. Goodwill represents the future economic benefit arising from assets acquired which could not be individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill was attributed to the expected synergies from combining operations with GDH LP and the expected future cash flows of the combined business. The Company expects all of the goodwill from this acquisition to be deductible for tax purposes.

Acquired intangible assets included customer relationships valued at \$7.2 million, which will be amortized over an estimated useful life of 5 years. The intangible assets were measured at acquisition date fair value using an income approach in accordance with the Company's accounting policies.

The Company incurred acquisition related transaction costs of \$0.5 million, of which the majority represented professional fees. The revenue and net income included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations contributed by CMF from the date of the acquisition were not material to the Company.

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The pro forma impact of the acquisition on the Company's revenue and net income for the year ended December 31, 2024 would have been an increase of approximately \$22 million and \$2 million, respectively. The pro forma impact of the acquisition on the Company's revenue and net income for the year ended December 31, 2023 would have been \$21 million and \$1 million, respectively.

GK8

On February 21, 2023, a subsidiary controlled by the Company acquired the net assets of GK8 Ltd. from the Celsius Estate for \$44 million. The Company determined that the acquisition of GK8's net assets ("GK8") constituted a business combination under ASC 805. GK8 is a developer of secure technology solutions for self-custody of digital assets by institutions operated through Galaxy GDS Crypto Technologies Israel Ltd, 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. It is a leading technology provider for institutions looking to self-custody their digital assets with the highest possible security, using patented technology to safely store cryptocurrencies and execute blockchain transactions.

The consideration transferred was measured at the fair value of the cash paid, \$44 million, on February 21, 2023 in exchange for the net identifiable assets of GK8 and goodwill identified below:

(in thousands)	
Receivables	\$ 814
Prepaid expenses and other assets	190
Property and equipment	128
Intangibles	23,258
Goodwill ⁽¹⁾	19,612
Total assets	<u>\$44,002</u>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>109</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 109</u>

Goodwill represents the future economic benefit arising from assets acquired which could not be individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill was attributed to the expected synergies from combining operations with GDH LP and the expected future cash flows of the business. The Company expects \$17.2 million of goodwill from this acquisition to be deductible for tax purposes.

Intangible assets acquired included customer relationships valued at \$2.9 million, which will be amortized over an estimated useful life of 3 years; trade names and trademarks valued at \$3.2 million, inclusive of measurement period adjustments, which will be amortized over an estimated useful life of 3 years; and technology valued at \$17.2 million, which will be amortized over an estimated useful life of 5 years. The intangible assets were measured at acquisition date fair value using an income approach in accordance with the Company's accounting policies.

The Company incurred acquisition related transaction costs of \$2.3 million, of which the majority represented professional fees. The pro forma impact of the acquisition on the Company's revenue and net income for the years ended on December 31, 2023 and 2022 would not have been material.

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4. REVENUES

The following table provides additional details related to the Company's Revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Digital assets sales	\$42,155,920	\$51,488,120	\$119,724,879
Fees	103,194	50,811	34,271
Blockchain rewards	180,814	5,685	7,510
Proprietary mining	63,305	33,121	29,911
Revenues from contracts with customers	42,503,233	51,577,737	119,796,571
Blockchain rewards from non-customers	7,951	982	—
Lending	85,489	48,060	29,276
Total revenues	\$42,596,673	\$51,626,779	\$119,825,847

5. TRANSACTION EXPENSES

The Company incurred the following Transaction expenses for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Digital assets sales costs	\$42,131,155	\$51,452,575	\$114,820,254
Impairment of digital assets	331,920	98,340	6,124,848
Blockchain reward distributions	130,298	2,565	—
Borrowing costs	100,760	18,171	35,457
Mining and hosting costs	47,643	20,772	15,372
Transaction expenses	\$42,741,776	\$51,592,423	\$120,995,931

6. DIGITAL ASSETS

The following tables provide additional detail related to the digital assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(in thousands)	Digital intangible assets, current	Digital financial assets	Digital intangible assets, non- current	December 31, 2024
Digital intangible assets (includes \$1.5 billion measured at fair value)	\$1,544,377	\$ —	\$ 75	\$1,544,452
Digital financial assets	—	353,459	—	353,459
Total self-custodied⁽¹⁾	1,544,377	353,459	75	1,897,911
Digital intangible assets (includes \$451.4 million measured at fair value)	523,002	—	20,904	543,906
Digital financial assets	—	1,392	—	1,392
Total held with third parties, including centralized trading platforms	523,002	1,392	20,904	545,298

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(in thousands)	Digital intangible assets, current	Digital financial assets	Digital intangible assets, non- current	December 31, 2024
Collateral posted with counterparties⁽²⁾ (measured at fair value)	85,874	—	—	85,874
Receipt tokens from decentralized finance protocols ⁽³⁾	298,263	—	—	298,263
Other digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	96,065	4,814	—	100,879
Total digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols	394,328	4,814	—	399,142
Total digital assets	<u>\$2,547,581</u>	<u>\$359,665</u>	<u>\$20,979</u>	<u>\$2,928,225</u>

(in thousands)	Digital intangible assets, current	Digital financial assets	Digital intangible assets, non- current	December 31, 2023
Digital intangible assets (includes \$528.3 million measured at fair value)	\$530,579	\$ —	\$41,356	\$ 571,935
Digital financial assets	—	73,302	—	73,302
Total self-custodied⁽¹⁾	530,579	73,302	41,356	645,237
Digital intangible assets (includes \$112.6 million measured at fair value)	178,577	—	—	178,577
Digital financial assets	—	1,084	—	1,084
Total held with third parties, including centralized trading platforms	178,577	1,084	—	179,661
Collateral posted with counterparties⁽²⁾ (measured at fair value)	56,674	—	—	56,674
Receipt tokens from decentralized finance protocols ⁽³⁾	166,788	—	—	166,788
Other digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	39,811	—	—	39,811
Total digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols	206,599	—	—	206,599
Total digital assets	<u>\$972,429</u>	<u>\$74,386</u>	<u>\$41,356</u>	<u>\$1,088,171</u>

- (1) Includes digital assets subject to sale restrictions, as well as certain digital assets bonded to validator nodes. Excludes digital assets issued by decentralized finance protocols which are self-custodied.
- (2) Digital intangible assets posted as collateral under master loan agreements to third parties, for which control has not transferred, supports digital asset and fiat borrowings of \$53.7 million and \$50.8 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- (3) Digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols collectively support borrowings on these platforms of \$124.9 million and \$123.0 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Decentralized finance protocols typically require borrowers to maintain a loan to value ratio of 70% and 100%.
- (4) Includes self-custodied wrapped digital assets and digital assets held in smart contracts where the Company retains control.

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Digital Assets Associated with Decentralized Finance Protocols

Receipt tokens from decentralized finance protocols

Receipt tokens from decentralized finance protocols are digital assets issued by decentralized protocols which derive their value from other digital assets. These tokens allow the holder to redeem the underlying digital assets from the decentralized protocols. Although these receipt tokens are generally stored in the Company's self-custodied wallets, their economic values are derived from the operations of the protocols that issued the tokens and other digital assets that are held in such protocols via smart contracts. These receipt tokens are used in trading, borrowing and staking on decentralized finance protocols.

Other digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols

In order to transact on decentralized finance protocols, the Company converts some of its digital assets into wrapped tokens (e.g., "wBTC" and "wETH"). Wrapped tokens are digital assets that can interact with smart contracts or operate on another blockchain. The Company typically wraps digital assets in expectation of deploying them on decentralized finance protocols.

Some decentralized finance protocols may hold the Company's digital assets in a smart contract from which only the Company can redeem the digital assets. These decentralized finance protocols do not issue receipt tokens and do not obtain control of the Company's digital assets. Therefore, the tokens continue to be recognized by the Company.

Digital Assets Subject to Lock-up Schedules

Certain digital assets are subject to sale restrictions through lock-up schedules typically associated with purchases from foundations. Digital assets restricted by lock-up schedules which have not yet been received by the Company are recognized as Digital assets receivable.

The Company held \$59.9 million and \$68.0 million of digital assets restricted by lock-up schedules as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The fair value of digital assets subject to sale restrictions by lock-up schedule acquired prior to January 1, 2024 includes a discount for lack of marketability. Sale restrictions associated with these digital assets range from approximately one week to approximately 3 years.

Staked Digital Assets

The Company had staked \$371.7 million and \$163.3 million of digital assets, including digital assets staked on decentralized finance protocols (i.e., liquid staked tokens), as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company's ability to sell or transfer staked digital assets is subject to restrictions related to unbonding periods, which are based on network traffic on the respective blockchains. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the majority of staked digital assets on various blockchains including Ethereum could be unbonded within 11 days, respectively. The majority of the Company's staked digital assets are bonded to nodes operated by the Company. The blockchain rewards generated from proprietary staking activities for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 was \$30.0 million, \$4.0 million and \$7.5 million, respectively.

Digital Assets Held in Investment Companies

Consolidated subsidiaries that apply the specialized guidance for investment companies in ASC 946, *Financial Services — Investment Companies*, record their digital asset investments at fair value, with realized and unrealized gains and losses presented in Net gain / (loss) on digital assets. The Company's realized gain or loss on a digital asset is calculated as the proceeds received from the sale of the digital asset less its assigned original cost. For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, the Company recorded net realized gain / (loss) attributable to digital assets held in investment companies of \$0, \$0, and \$(44.6) million,

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respectively. The net realized and unrealized gains / (losses) on digital assets attributed to the general partners of the consolidated sponsored funds and the gain / (losses) attributed to limited partner noncontrolling interests were recorded in the Asset Management segment. As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company did not consolidate any of its sponsored investment funds.

Digital Assets Rollforward

The following tables summarize the activity within our significant digital asset classes for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

Assets (in thousands)	Carrying value as of December 31, 2023	Purchases and receipts ⁽¹⁾	Sales or disbursements ⁽²⁾	Net transferred (borrow / loaned) ⁽³⁾	Impairment	Gains ⁽⁴⁾	Losses ⁽⁴⁾	Carrying value as of December 31, 2024
Digital intangible assets	\$ 277,634	\$13,951,687	\$(13,788,542)	\$ (54,557)	\$(331,920)	\$ 522,732	\$ (26,831)	\$ 550,203
Digital intangible assets at fair value	736,151	36,373,625	(36,833,231)	717,704	—	2,772,182	(1,748,074)	2,018,357
Digital financial assets	74,386	12,231,270	(11,756,032)	(190,266)	—	2,507	(2,200)	359,665
Total digital assets	<u>\$1,088,171</u>	<u>\$62,556,582</u>	<u>\$(62,377,805)</u>	<u>\$ 472,881</u>	<u>\$(331,920)</u>	<u>\$3,297,421</u>	<u>\$(1,777,105)</u>	<u>\$2,928,225</u>

Assets (in thousands)	Carrying value as of December 31, 2022	Purchases and receipts ⁽¹⁾	Sales or disbursements ⁽²⁾	Net transferred (borrow / loaned) ⁽³⁾	Impairment	Gains ⁽⁴⁾	Losses ⁽⁴⁾	Carrying value as of December 31, 2023
Digital intangible assets	\$ 68,785	\$14,479,087	\$(14,370,033)	\$ 123,493	\$(98,340)	\$ 128,059	\$ (53,417)	\$ 277,634
Digital intangible assets at fair value	293,598	43,422,739	(43,308,884)	(159,961)	—	1,200,898	(712,239)	736,151
Digital financial assets . . .	199,632	16,036,792	(16,309,683)	135,843	—	12,968	(1,166)	74,386
Total digital assets	<u>\$562,015</u>	<u>\$73,938,618</u>	<u>\$(73,988,600)</u>	<u>\$ 99,375</u>	<u>\$(98,340)</u>	<u>\$1,341,925</u>	<u>\$(766,822)</u>	<u>\$1,088,171</u>

- (1) Includes receipts of digital intangible assets and digital financial assets resulting from non-revenue transactions (e.g., cross-chain swaps of similar assets), receipt of loan interest, and pre-launch investments and other investment distributions.
- (2) Digital intangible assets consists of digital assets sales costs, excluding impairment, included within Transaction expense in the consolidated statement of operations and disbursements of digital assets to satisfy certain liabilities. Digital financial assets includes disbursements to satisfy certain liabilities.
- (3) Includes all movements impacting the Digital intangible assets and Digital financial assets line items in the consolidated statement of financial position associated with digital asset lending and borrowing activities including collateral and fair value revaluations, as applicable.
- (4) Includes realized gains of \$3.2 billion and \$1.2 billion and realized losses of \$1.6 billion and \$753.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Significant Digital Asset Holdings

The Company's digital asset balance includes digital assets borrowed from counterparties, deposited by counterparties as collateral for which Galaxy has control, and any digital assets which Galaxy has pledged

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as collateral and retains control. The following tables show our most significant gross digital asset holdings as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(in thousands except for quantity)	December 31, 2024		
	Quantity	Cost basis	Fair value
Bitcoin	13,704	\$1,335,194	\$1,277,816
Ether	112,248	378,907	373,871
USDC	333,713,029	334,224	333,652
SOL	498,767	73,567	94,288
UNI	5,216,565	71,911	68,922
TIA	9,626,784	17,995	34,116
Other	<i>not meaningful</i>	231,228	195,357
Digital assets measured at fair value		2,443,026	2,378,022
Digital assets not measured at fair value	<i>not meaningful</i>	598,295	550,203
Total digital assets		\$3,041,321	\$2,928,225

(in thousands except for quantity)	December 31, 2023		
	Quantity	Cost basis	Fair value
Bitcoin	9,725	\$ 412,517	\$ 411,093
Ether	70,774	164,210	161,450
USDC	74,359,987	74,350	74,338
TIA	12,000,000	2,700	67,536
Other	<i>not meaningful</i>	94,052	96,120
Digital assets measured at fair value		747,829	810,537
Digital assets not measured at fair value	<i>not meaningful</i>	296,357	277,634
Total digital assets		\$1,044,186	\$1,088,171

As of December 31, 2024, approximately 41%, 18%, and 10% of the Company's digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols relate to digital assets issued by Sky DAO (f.k.a. Maker DAO), Coinbase wrapped bitcoin, and Aave, respectively.

7. DIGITAL ASSETS LOAN RECEIVABLE AND DIGITAL ASSETS BORROWED

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into agreements to borrow digital assets to finance the Company's trading operations. The Company may lend digital assets borrowed from counterparties or acquired through other operations. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, no Digital asset loans receivable were past due.

Digital Assets Loan Receivable, Net of Allowance

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Digital asset loans receivable	\$579,954	\$104,504
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(424)	—
Digital asset loans receivable, net	\$579,530	\$104,504

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Collateral Payable Associated with Digital Assets Loan Receivable

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Collateral payable – Digital assets	\$673,427	\$115,635
Collateral payable – Cash	44,535	—
Collateral payable associated with digital assets loan receivable	<u>\$717,962</u>	<u>\$115,635</u>

Digital Assets Borrowed

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Digital assets borrowed	\$1,497,609	\$398,277

The Company borrows digital assets from both over-the-counter and decentralized finance sources. The most significant digital assets borrowings as of December 31, 2024 were bitcoin, ether, DAI, and SOL, including associated wrapped tokens, which represented approximately 87% of total Digital assets borrowed. The most significant digital assets borrowings as of December 31, 2023 were Tether, USDC, FDUSD, bitcoin and DAI, which represented approximately 84% of total Digital assets borrowed.

Assets Posted as Collateral Associated with Digital Assets Borrowed

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets posted as collateral – Digital intangible assets	\$84,221	\$233,053
Assets posted as collateral – Digital financial assets	—	—
Less: Allowance for credit loss	(826)	—
Assets posted as collateral associated with digital assets borrowed	<u>\$83,395</u>	<u>\$233,053</u>

Collateral deposited in decentralized finance protocols associated with digital asset loans payable to the decentralized protocols are recognized in Digital intangible assets. Collateral posted with counterparties for which the Company retains control are also recognized in Digital intangible assets. Refer to Note 6 for additional information regarding Digital intangible assets.

8. DERIVATIVES

The Company enters into derivative contracts primarily for the purpose of trading, risk management, and hedging of operating costs. For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 the Company recognized \$267.8 million, \$151.6 million and \$192.6 million, respectively, of net derivative gain related to free-standing derivatives.

The breakdown of the Company's derivatives portfolio, as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, was as follows (in thousands):

December 31, 2024

(in thousands)	Notional Amounts ⁽¹⁾	Gross Fair Value-Derivative Assets	Gross Fair Value-Derivative Liabilities
Digital assets	\$4,685,112	\$185,208	\$(145,493)
Foreign currencies	19,259	12,064	(10,483)

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(in thousands)	Notional Amounts ⁽¹⁾	Gross Fair Value-Derivative Assets	Gross Fair Value-Derivative Liabilities
Equity securities	1,049,846	10,343	(9,683)
Interest rates	5,002	19	(13)
Commodities	10,583	19	(186)
	\$5,769,802	\$207,653	\$(165,858)
Digital assets receivable	3,911	60,720	—
Embedded derivatives – Digital assets borrowed . . .	1,269,013	24,039	(252,635)
Embedded derivatives – Collateral payable	1,219,247	55,848	(161,261)
Embedded derivatives – Notes payable	847,500	—	(136,192)

December 31, 2023

(in thousands)	Notional Amounts ⁽¹⁾	Gross Fair Value-Derivative Assets	Gross Fair Value-Derivative Liabilities
Digital assets	\$2,831,616	\$122,911	\$(120,795)
Foreign currencies	3,397	11,279	(11,027)
Equity securities	54,417	30,541	(23,876)
Interest rates	1,408,406	7,698	(4,639)
Commodities	61,236	780	(305)
	\$4,359,072	\$173,209	\$(160,642)
Digital assets receivable	15,971	20,860	—
Embedded derivatives – Digital assets borrowed . . .	369,280	877	(29,874)
Embedded derivatives – Collateral payable	439,544	4,244	(134,695)
Embedded derivatives – Notes payable	445,000	—	(10,472)

(1) Notional amounts represent the U.S. Dollar denominated size of the underlying assets for the derivative instruments. They do not accurately reflect the Company's economic exposure as they do not reflect the Company's long and short derivative positions.

The below table represents the breakdown of assets posted as collateral and collateral payable associated with derivative positions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets posted as collateral – Digital assets	\$ —	\$15,284
Assets posted as collateral – Cash	—	2,091
Assets posted as collateral associated with derivatives	\$ —	\$17,375
Collateral payable – Digital assets	30,600	9,521
Collateral payable – Cash	30,460	11,367
Collateral payable associated with derivatives	\$61,060	\$20,888

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9. INVESTMENTS

Net gain / (loss) on investments in the Company's consolidated statements of operations consists of the following:

- Net realized gains / (losses) related to sales of investments were \$(171.1) million, \$13.4 million, and \$42.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.
- Net change in unrealized gains / (losses) related to investments were \$429.9 million, \$84.4 million, and \$(507.5) million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Accumulated net unrealized gains related to investments held in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position were \$627.1 million, \$202.2 million, and \$111.2 million as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Investments at Measurement Alternative

The following table presents investments for which the measurement alternative has been elected. These investments have been valued at cost less impairment and where applicable at observable transaction prices based on orderly transactions for the identical or similar investments of the same issuer.

(in thousands)	Carrying Value	Impairment		Upward Adjustments	
		Period to date	Cumulative	Period to date	Cumulative
December 31, 2024	\$63,227	\$ (6,990)	\$(59,608)	\$2,214	\$63,652
December 31, 2023	\$83,702	\$(37,868)	\$(64,588)	\$2,356	\$74,352

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, eight investments with a combined fair value of \$21.2 million and seven investments with a combined fair value of \$67.9 million, respectively, were reclassified out of measurement alternative due to changes to investee capital structure and valuation methodology. These investments are now held at fair value. Refer to Note 11 for additional information regarding investments held at fair value.

10. FAIR VALUE OPTION

The Company elected the fair value option for certain eligible assets. The following table summarizes the financial instruments for which the fair value option has been elected:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets		
Digital financial assets	\$359,664	\$ 74,386
Investments	558,093	398,529
Total	\$917,757	\$472,915

The fair value option was only elected for investments, within the Investments line item, where the Company was deemed to have significant influence and otherwise would have applied the equity method of accounting.

Realized and unrealized gains / (losses) on financial instruments for which the fair value option has been elected are recorded as Net gain / (loss) on investments and Net gain / (loss) on digital assets in the

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Company's consolidated statements of operations. The following table presents the realized and net change in unrealized gains / (losses) on the financial instruments on which the fair value option was elected:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Net Change in		Net Change in		Net Change in	
	Realized Gains / (Losses)	Unrealized Gains / (Losses)	Realized Gains / (Losses)	Unrealized Gains / (Losses)	Realized Gains / (Losses)	Unrealized Gains / (Losses)
Investments	83,441	130,980	(833)	88,757	48,501	(320,050)

Realized and unrealized gains and (losses) for digital assets classified as financial assets was \$0.3 million and \$11.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and were not significant for the year ended December 31, 2022.

11. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Recurring fair value measurements

Items measured on a recurring basis at fair value:

(in thousands)	As of December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Digital financial assets	\$ 354,851	4,814	\$ —	359,665
Digital intangible assets at fair value	1,929,661	68,239	20,457	2,018,357
Digital assets loan receivable, net of allowance –				
Financial assets	—	393,734	—	393,734
Digital assets receivable	204	24	60,492	60,720
Assets posted as collateral – Digital assets	—	278,527	—	278,527
Derivative assets	188,836	18,817	—	207,653
Embedded derivative – Collateral payable	—	55,848	—	55,848
Embedded derivative – Digital assets borrowed	—	24,039	—	24,039
Investments ⁽¹⁾	751,220	—	524,573	1,275,793
	<u>\$3,224,772</u>	<u>\$844,042</u>	<u>\$605,522</u>	<u>\$4,674,336</u>
Liabilities				
Investments sold short ⁽²⁾	\$ 6,524	—	—	6,524
Derivative liabilities	58,155	107,703	—	165,858
Embedded derivative – Digital assets borrowed	—	252,635	—	252,635
Embedded derivative – Collateral payable	—	161,261	—	161,261
Embedded derivative – Notes payable	—	—	136,192	136,192
	<u>\$ 64,679</u>	<u>\$521,599</u>	<u>\$136,192</u>	<u>\$ 722,470</u>

- (1) Excludes equity securities measured utilizing net asset value as a practical expedient (\$304.5 million) and equity securities utilizing the measurement alternative as they are without readily determinable fair values (\$63.2 million).
- (2) Investments sold short are included in Other current liabilities in the Company's condensed consolidated interim statements of financial position.

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(in thousands)	As of December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Digital financial assets	\$ 74,386	\$ —	\$ —	74,386
Digital intangible assets at fair value	655,473	12,674	68,004	736,151
Digital assets loan receivable, net of allowance – Financial assets	—	12,000	—	12,000
Digital assets receivable	196	95	20,569	20,860
Assets posted as collateral – Digital assets	—	316,104	—	316,104
Derivative assets	59,724	113,485	—	173,209
Embedded derivative – Collateral payable	—	4,244	—	4,244
Embedded derivative – Digital assets borrowed	—	877	—	877
Investments ⁽¹⁾	43,568	—	364,576	408,144
	<u>\$833,347</u>	<u>\$459,479</u>	<u>\$453,149</u>	<u>\$1,745,975</u>
Liabilities				
Investments sold short	\$ 25,295	—	—	25,295
Derivative liabilities	55,567	105,075	—	160,642
Embedded derivative – Digital assets borrowed	—	29,874	—	29,874
Embedded derivative – Collateral payable	—	134,695	—	134,695
Embedded derivative – Notes payable	—	—	10,472	10,472
	<u>\$ 80,862</u>	<u>\$269,644</u>	<u>\$ 10,472</u>	<u>\$ 360,978</u>

(1) Excludes equity securities measured utilizing net asset value as a practical expedient (\$243.3 million) and equity securities utilizing the measurement alternative as they are without readily determinable fair values (\$83.7 million).

Nonrecurring fair value measurements

Impairment losses are recognized for Digital intangible assets carried at the lower of cost or impaired value and Property and equipment, net when their carrying amounts exceed fair value. The carrying values for Digital intangible assets carried at the lower of cost or impaired value were \$550.2 million and \$277.6 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company categorized the fair value measurements for Property and equipment, net as Level 3.

The following tables summarize changes in assets and liabilities measured and reported at fair value for which Level 3 inputs have been used to determine fair value for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 respectively:

(in thousands)	Fair value, Beginning Balance	Purchases	Sales/ Distributions	Net Realized Gain / (Loss)	Net Unrealized Gain / (Loss)	Transfers in/(out) of Level 3	Fair value, Ending Balance
Digital intangible assets							
2024	\$ 68,004	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (17,043)	\$(30,504)	\$ 20,457
2023	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 65,073	\$ 2,931	\$ 68,004

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(in thousands) Assets	Fair value, Beginning Balance	Purchases	Sales/ Distributions	Net Realized Gain / (Loss)	Net Unrealized Gain / (Loss)	Transfers in/(out) of Level 3	Fair value, Ending Balance
Digital assets							
receivable							
2024	\$ 20,569	\$ —	\$ (4,727)	\$ 4,724	\$ 52,477	\$(12,551)	\$ 60,492
2023	\$ 16,054	\$ 200	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17,101	\$(12,786)	\$ 20,569
Investments							
2024	\$364,576	\$129,188	\$(221,564)	\$117,036	\$119,803	\$ 15,534	\$524,573
2023	\$170,526	\$ 30,077	\$ (2,890)	\$ 949	\$121,242	\$ 44,672	\$364,576
Embedded derivative –							
Notes payable							
2024	\$ 10,472	\$ 93,993	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 31,727	\$ —	\$136,192
2023	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,604	\$ 868	\$ 10,472

Transfers in and out of Level 3 are considered to have occurred at the beginning of the period the transfer occurred. For the year ended December 31, 2024, gross transfers into Level 3 were \$21.2 million and gross transfers out of Level 3 were \$48.7 million. The transfers into Level 3 for Investments were due to fair value adjustments determine by unobservable market inputs. The transfers into Level 3 for Digital asset receivables were due to underlying token launches of contracts held. Transfers out of Level 3 for Investments related to a conversion of a convertible note upon emergence from a bankruptcy during the year. Transfers out of Level 3 for Digital asset receivables and Digital assets were due to removal of restrictions. For the year ended December 31, 2023, gross transfers into Level 3 were \$67.3 million and gross transfers out of Level 3 were \$31.6 million. Transfers into Level 3 were due to fair value adjustments determined by unobservable market inputs, recategorization and underlying token launches of contracts held. The transfers out of Level 3 were due to removal of restrictions.

The following table presents additional information about valuation methodologies and significant unobservable inputs used for assets and liabilities that are measured and reported at fair value and categorized within Level 3 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively:

Financial Instrument	Fair Value at December 31, 2024 (in thousands)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range	Weighted Average
Digital intangible assets	\$ 20,457	Marketability discount	15.9% – 45.2%	32.1%
Digital assets receivable	\$ 60,492	Marketability discount	5.5% – 72.8%	35.8%
Investments	\$524,573	Time to liquidity event (years)	1.0 – 5.0	4.1
		Annualized equity volatility	70% – 90%	88.8%
		Risk free rate	3.4% – 4.4%	4.2%
		Market adjustment discount	30% – 90%	41.0%
		Market adjustment premium	25% – 130%	79.6%
		Marketability discount	3.5% – 51.8%	26.0%
		Expected dividend payout ratio	0% – 0%	—%
		Enterprise value to LTM revenue multiple	2.5x – 16.8x	10.8x
		Enterprise value to projected revenue multiple	2.0x – 10.5x	7.0x

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Financial Instrument	Fair Value at December 31, 2024 (in thousands)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range	Weighted Average
		Enterprise value to annualized revenue	3.5x – 9.0x	6.7x
		Enterprise value to LTM volume	3.0x	3.0x
		Enterprise Value to ARR	8.5x – 15.8x	10.9x
		Price to tangible book value	1.5x	1.5x
		Enterprise value to projected EBITDA	9.0x – 14.0x	11.5x
		Scenario probability	35.0%	35.0%
		Recovery percentage	35.0% – 61.6%	51.5%
Embedded derivative –				
Notes payable	\$136,192	Volatility	45.6% – 75.0%	55.4%
		Risk free rate	4.2% – 4.4%	4.3%
		Time-step (years)	0.004	0.004
Financial Instrument	Fair Value at December 31, 2023 (in thousands)	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range	Weighted Average
Digital intangible				
assets	\$ 68,004	Marketability discount	3.3% – 59.4%	15.4%
Digital assets				
receivable	\$ 20,569	Marketability discount	6.1% – 74.4%	28.5%
Investments	\$364,576	Time to liquidity event (years)	3.0 – 5.0	4.6
		Annualized equity volatility	90.0%	90.0%
		Risk free rate	3.5% – 4.2%	3.9%
		Control discount	7.5% – 20.0%	11.1%
		Market adjustment discount	25.0% – 65.0%	37.4%
		Marketability discount	5.7% – 40.0%	15.4%
		Enterprise value to revenue multiple	2.0x- 12.0x	9.4x
		Enterprise value to projected revenue multiple	2.0x – 8.0x	4.4x
		Enterprise value to volume multiple	5.5x	5.5x
		Recovery percentage	120.1%	120.1%
		Claims percentage	68.0%	68.0%
Embedded derivative –				
Notes payable	\$ 10,472	Volatility	67.0%	67.0%
		Risk free rate	4.0%	4.0%
		Time-step (years)	0.004	0.004

Increases and/or decreases in the various unobservable inputs used to determine the Level 3 valuations could result in significantly higher or lower fair value measurements.

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Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value

The following table presents the fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value in the Company's consolidated statements of financial position. This table excludes non-financial assets and liabilities.

As of December 31, 2024					
(in thousands)	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 462,103	\$ 462,103	\$462,103	\$ —	\$ —
Assets posted as collateral – Cash	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts receivable	55,279	55,279	55,279	—	—
Loans receivable	476,620	476,620	—	476,620	—
Total Assets	\$ 994,002	\$ 994,002	\$517,382	\$ 476,620	\$ —
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities . .	281,531	281,531	281,531	—	—
Notes payable	845,186	836,402	—	836,402	—
Collateral payable – Cash	74,995	74,995	—	74,995	—
Payable to customers – Cash	19,520	19,520	—	19,520	—
Loans payable	510,718	510,718	—	510,718	—
Total Liabilities	\$1,731,950	\$1,723,166	\$281,531	\$1,441,635	\$ —

As of December 31, 2023					
(in thousands)	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$316,610	\$316,610	\$316,610	\$ —	\$ —
Assets posted as collateral – Cash	2,091	2,091	2,091	—	—
Accounts receivable	60,929	60,929	60,929	—	—
Loans receivable	387,364	387,364	—	387,364	—
Total Assets	\$766,994	\$766,994	\$379,630	\$387,364	\$ —
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	140,376	140,376	140,376	—	—
Notes payable	408,053	342,161	—	342,161	—
Collateral payable – Cash	11,367	11,367	—	11,367	—
Payable to customers – Cash	3,442	3,442	—	3,442	—
Loans payable	93,069	93,069	—	93,069	—
Total Liabilities	\$656,307	\$590,415	\$140,376	\$450,039	\$ —

12. LOANS RECEIVABLE

In the general course of business, the Company offers fiat-denominated loans to counterparties in the digital asset industry against digital assets or other collateral. No loans receivable were on nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2024 or 2023.

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Loans receivable, current and non-current

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Loans receivable	\$476,620	\$377,105
Loans receivable, non-current	—	10,259
Loans receivable, current and non-current	<u>\$476,620</u>	<u>\$387,364</u>

The outstanding loans receivable are scheduled to be repaid during the following periods:

(in thousands)	Amounts
2025	\$476,620
Loans receivable, current and non-current	<u>\$476,620</u>

Outstanding balances represent loan principal and exclude accrued interest receivable on loans. The allowance for credit losses for Loans receivable was not material to the Company's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 due to the collateralized nature of the loan receivables and / or their short-term maturity.

Collateral payable associated with loans receivable, current

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Collateral payable – Digital assets	\$620,633	\$444,839
Collateral payable – Cash	—	—
Collateral payable associated with loans receivable, current	<u>\$620,633</u>	<u>\$444,839</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, interest income related to the Company's Loans receivable was \$48.7 million, \$36.5 million, and \$17.6 million, respectively.

13. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The following table represents property and equipment balances and accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Corporate assets ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11,093	\$ 9,625
Mining equipment	172,572	78,737
Mining infrastructure	113,710	86,156
Land	12,809	10,490
WIP / Construction in progress ⁽²⁾	35,777	105,036
Property and equipment, gross	<u>345,961</u>	<u>290,044</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(57,934)	(25,808)
Less: Impairment / Loss on disposal ⁽³⁾	(50,989)	(50,888)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$237,038</u>	<u>\$213,348</u>

(1) Corporate assets balances primarily relate to computer equipment, leasehold improvements, and furniture and fixtures.

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- (2) As of December 31, 2024, WIP/Construction in Progress related to mining infrastructure under construction. As of December 31, 2023, WIP/Construction in Progress related to mining equipment of \$85.0 million and mining infrastructure under construction of \$20.0 million.
- (3) Recognized in General and administrative expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Depreciation expense of \$31.2 million, \$15.3 million and \$9.2 million related to property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, is included in General and administrative expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Impairment of mining equipment

The Company assesses mining equipment for impairment when market prices of similar equipment are below the Company's carrying value. During the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized an impairment of \$0.1 million, \$0.5 million and \$50.3 million, respectively, in relation to its mining equipment, including assets in WIP/Construction in progress, which was applicable to the Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment. The impairment recognized during the year ended December 31, 2022 was triggered by a prolonged reduction in the value of bitcoin, which affected the expected cash flows to be generated from the equipment. Impairment testing of assets held for use requires determination of recoverability based on estimated future cash flows and involves significant judgement. The Company estimated the future cash flows related to mining equipment using the bitcoin price and network difficulty, as well as expected power cost as key inputs.

14. LEASES

Lessee

The Company enters into leases primarily for real estate, substantially all of which are used in connection with its operations.

Operating lease costs were \$5.8 million, \$7.8 million and \$4.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Variable lease costs, which are included in operating lease costs, were not material for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Supplemental disclosures for the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities			
Cash paid in the measurement of operating lease liabilities	\$5,973	\$7,838	\$4,216

Supplemental statement of financial position and other disclosures related to operating lease right-of-use assets:

(in thousands, except lease term and discount rate)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$8,223	\$12,055
Operating lease liabilities	\$10,229	\$14,096
Weighted average remaining lease term	3.6 years	4.2 years
Weighted average discount rate ⁽¹⁾	10%	10%

- (1) The weighted average discount rate represents the Company's incremental borrowing rate

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The following table represents future minimum lease payments of the Company's operating lease liabilities as of December 31, 2024:

(in thousands)	Lease liability
Year ending December 31,	
2025	4,151
2026	2,557
2027	2,572
2028	2,572
2029	429
Total future minimum lease payments	\$12,281
Less: Interest	2,052
Total lease liability	<u>\$10,229</u>

Lessor

The Company previously entered into agreements to lease mining equipment to third parties. These leases were accounted for as sales-type finance leases due to the existence of bargain purchase options through June 2023 when the last of these agreements expired. The Company received both fixed and variable payments in relation to these leases. Revenue associated with mining leases was recognized within Revenues in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Expenses associated with mining leases were recognized within Transaction expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2024	Year Ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
Revenues			
Lease	\$ —	\$456	\$ 1,202
Financed sales of mining equipment	—	—	2,965
Loss on disposal	—		(2,046)
Cost of sales			
Associated mining equipment sales costs	\$ —	—	2,453

15. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

The following table reflects the changes in carrying amount of goodwill:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of period	\$44,257	\$24,645
Additions due to acquisitions (Note 3)	13,780	19,612
Balance, end of period	<u>\$58,037</u>	<u>\$44,257</u>

The Company recognized no impairment of Goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022. Goodwill is allocated to each reportable segment as follows: \$24.0 million to the Global Markets segment, \$9.1 million to the Asset Management segment, and \$24.9 million to the Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment.

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Other intangible assets

The following table represents intangible assets and accumulated amortization as of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Software technology ⁽¹⁾	\$ 40,508	\$38,895
Other purchased defined-life intangible assets	13,701	6,062
Indefinite-lived intangible asset	1,761	1,761
Intangible assets, gross	55,970	46,718
Less: Accumulated amortization	(18,619)	(6,735)
Intangible assets, net	\$ 37,351	\$39,983

- (1) Includes capitalized equity based compensation of \$3.1 million and \$2.1 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Company estimates that there is no significant residual value related to its finite-life intangible assets. The expected future amortization expense for finite-life intangible assets for the next five years is as follows:

(in thousands)	Amounts
2025	16,708
2026	8,549
2027	5,624
2028	4,306
2029 and beyond	403
Total future amortization expense	\$35,590

16. OTHER ASSETS AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Prepaid expenses and other assets consist of the following:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	\$11,112	\$ 1,930
Mining deposits	4,845	8,825
Current tax asset and tax receivable	5,364	15,124
Other ⁽¹⁾	5,571	11,045
	\$26,892	\$36,924

- (1) Includes receivables related to non-consolidated funds management, advisory activities and tax payments made on behalf of certain related parties. Refer to Note 22 for further information on related party transactions.

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Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist of the following:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Compensation and compensation related	\$ 71,553	\$ 50,556
Professional fees	5,684	7,755
Promissory note ⁽¹⁾	96,933	67,246
Legal settlement	40,000	—
Mining payables and accrued liabilities	9,385	1,447
Payable for digital asset trades	20,970	4,176
Interest	15,530	4,595
Payable for investments and acquisitions	11,054	—
Accounts payable	6,910	2,569
Other	3,512	2,032
	<u>\$281,531</u>	<u>\$140,376</u>

- (1) Promissory note with GDHI LLC. Refer to Note 22 for further information on related party transactions.

Other non-current liabilities consist of the following:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Tax liabilities	\$ 42,994	\$42,856
Legal settlement	142,462	—
Lease liability	6,936	14,096
	<u>\$192,392</u>	<u>\$56,952</u>

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Leases

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had commitments primarily under three subleases. Refer to Note 14 for further information on lease commitments.

Investment and loan commitments

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company was obligated to seven portfolio companies, all of which are variable interest entities (VIEs), to fund up to \$69.0 million and \$61.0 million, respectively. Subsequent to December 31, 2024, \$2.5 million of this amount has been funded. Refer to Note 18 for further information on VIEs.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had outstanding credit facilities to counterparties and arrangements to finance delayed trading settlement up to three days totaling \$60.0 million and \$20.0 million, respectively, and had funded \$39.9 million and \$0 in relation to these facilities, respectively, as of the year end. Credit facilities are supported by counterparties' assets. There were no additional fundings of these facilities subsequent to period end.

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Contractual commitments

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had an outstanding commitment for the construction of improvements at its Helios facility totaling \$9.1 million.

Indemnifications

The Company has provided standard representations for agreements and customary indemnification for claims and legal proceedings. Insurance has been purchased to mitigate certain of these risks. Generally, there are no stated or notional amounts included in these indemnifications and the contingencies triggering the obligation for indemnification are not expected to occur. Furthermore, counterparties to these transactions often provide comparable indemnifications. The Company is unable to develop an estimate of the maximum payout under these indemnifications for several reasons. In addition to the lack of a stated or notional amount in a majority of such indemnifications, it is not possible to predict the nature of events that would trigger indemnification or the level of indemnification for a certain event. The Company believes, however, that the possibility of making any material payments for these indemnifications is remote. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there was no liability accrued under these arrangements.

Legal and Regulatory Matters

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 or resolution in excess of established accruals, 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 we trade 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, we 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, the Company accrued a legal provision of \$182 million. The accrued amounts include the impact of discounting the estimated cash flows at a rate of approximately 4.3%. 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.

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In December 2022, a proposed class action was filed in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice against GDH Ltd., 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.

Financial Support of GDH Ltd.

In accordance with the LPA, the Company will reimburse or pay for all reasonably incurred expenses, excluding taxes, in the conduct of GDH Ltd.'s business.

Tax Distributions

The LPA also allows the Company to make distributions, as and when determined by the General Partner, in its sole discretion so as to enable unit holders to pay anticipated taxes with respect to allocated Company taxable income and / or gains. Amounts distributed pursuant to the tax distribution provision are treated as an advance against, and reduce (on a dollar for dollar basis), future amounts that would otherwise be distributable to such limited partners. The LPA provides that the value of any tax distribution made shall not exceed 25% of the Company's market capitalization determined at the time the General Partner determines to make such distribution.

Tax-related distributions of \$55.3 million and \$22.4 million were paid during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

In December 2021 and July 2024, the Company contributed approximately \$523.0 million and \$20 million, respectively, into wholly-owned subsidiaries through which the Company is operating bitcoin mining activities and exploring ways to operate other qualified digital assets and blockchain related activities in qualified opportunity zones. The qualified opportunity zone program was established by Congress under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 to encourage long-term investments in low-income urban and rural communities nationwide, and through which taxpayers may defer eligible capital gains provided they meet the program's requirements. In December 2026, the Company will be required to recognize capital gains on 90% of the contributed amount for U.S. federal tax purposes, which will be allocated to its unit holders in accordance with their ownership interests at that time. As such depending on facts and circumstances at that time, the Company may be required to make additional tax distributions to its unit holders, including GDH Ltd.

18. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

Consolidated Sponsored Investment Funds

As a result of a reduction of ownership percentage or amendments to the underlying partnership agreements, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not consolidate any of its sponsored investment funds. Prior to December 31, 2022, the Company controlled and consolidated certain managed funds.

Net income / (loss) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests (i.e., the portion not attributable to the Unit holders of the Company) is identified in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Income / (loss) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests is not adjusted for income taxes for

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consolidated sponsored investment funds that are treated as pass-through entities for tax purposes. Net gain / (loss) related to consolidated VIEs is presented in the following table:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net gain / (loss) on consolidated VIEs	\$ —	\$ —	\$(166,113)
Net income / (loss) attributable to NCI on consolidated VIEs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (97,219)

Non-consolidated Sponsored Investment Funds & Other VIEs

The Company holds investments in VIEs that are not consolidated due to either a lack of variable interests or where the Company is not the primary beneficiary. This includes funds which were once controlled but were subsequently deconsolidated due to reduced ownership percentage or other changes. The fair value option was elected for investments in non-consolidated VIEs for which the Company was deemed to have significant influence; therefore, changes in the fair value of these investments are recorded through net income in Net gain / (loss) on investments in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. NAV was utilized as the practical expedient to fair value. See Note 9 for further information.

The Company's involvement in financing operations of the VIEs is limited to its investment in the entity. The Company does not provide performance guarantees and has no other financial obligation to provide funding to VIEs, other than its own capital commitments.

The following table illustrates the Company's maximum exposure to unconsolidated VIEs which is limited to the fair value of its investments and unfunded commitment as of year-end.

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Fair Value of Investment	Unfunded Commitments	Maximum Exposure	Fair Value of Investment	Unfunded Commitments	Maximum Exposure
Non-Consolidated Sponsored						
Investment Funds	\$398,386	\$56,725	\$455,111	\$187,605	\$48,550	\$236,155
Other VIE's	143,145	12,294	155,439	154,642	12,464	167,106
Total	<u>\$541,531</u>	<u>\$69,019</u>	<u>\$610,550</u>	<u>\$342,247</u>	<u>\$61,014</u>	<u>\$403,261</u>

19. LOANS AND NOTES PAYABLE

Loans payable

In the ordinary course of business the Company may borrow fiat currency, such as US dollars, to facilitate digital asset trading and lending activity. For the majority of these loans, there is no set repayment term and the Company can prepay without penalty.

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Loans payable	\$510,718	\$93,069

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, interest expense related to the Company's Loans payable were \$11.5 million, \$2.2 million, and \$6.9 million, respectively.

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Assets posted as collateral associated with loans payable

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets posted as collateral – Digital intangible assets	\$194,306	\$67,767
Less: Allowance for credit losses	\$ (554)	—
Assets posted as collateral associated with digital asset loans payable . . .	<u>\$193,752</u>	<u>\$67,767</u>

Notes payable

GDH LP issued \$500 million, aggregate principal amount, of 3.00% exchangeable senior notes (the “2026 Exchangeable Notes”) on December 9, 2021 and \$402.5 million, aggregate principal amount, of 2.500% exchangeable senior notes on November 25, 2024 (the “2029 Exchangeable Notes” and, together with the 2026 Exchangeable Notes, the “Exchangeable Notes”). Outstanding 2026 Exchangeable Notes and 2029 Exchangeable Notes will mature and the aggregate principal amount is due in 2026 and 2029, respectively, unless earlier exchanged, redeemed or repurchased. Interest on the Exchangeable Notes is payable semi-annually. There were no origination discounts or premiums associated with the notes. The 2026 Exchangeable Notes had an initial exchange rate of 7,498.2210 ordinary shares per US\$250,000 principal amount and the 2029 Exchangeable Notes had an initial exchange rate of 10,497.5856 ordinary shares per US\$250,000 principal amount. All Exchangeable Notes issued are subject to certain selling and transfer restrictions set forth in each investor’s note purchase agreement and as set forth in the indenture that governs the Exchangeable Notes.

The Company determined that the conversion features represent derivative financial instruments embedded in the Exchangeable Notes. The conversion feature was recorded at fair value as a discount to the value of the Exchangeable Notes as of inception date. Accordingly, the Company recorded an aggregate discount of \$71.0 million and \$94.0 million for the fair value of the derivative liability at inception of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes and the 2029 Exchangeable Notes, respectively. The difference between the proceeds allocated to the convertible instrument at issuance and the fair value of the conversion feature was allocated to the host contract. The Exchangeable Notes and the associated derivative liability are shown as Notes payable in the Company’s consolidated statements of financial position. The unamortized debt issuance cost as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$18.5 million and \$7.5 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 there was \$847.5 million and \$445.0 million in principal outstanding of the Exchangeable Notes, respectively.

On initial recognition of the 2026 Exchangeable Notes and the 2029 Exchangeable Notes, debt issuance costs of \$13.4 million and \$13.6 million, respectively, were recognized as a reduction of Notes payable and are being expensed over the term of the debt. The interest expense from the Exchangeable Notes for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 was \$30.8 million, \$27.3 million and \$37.0 million, respectively, including coupon interest expense of \$14.3 million, \$13.4 million and \$14.9 million, respectively. The effective interest rates on the 2026 and 2029 Exchangeable Notes are 7.0% and 9.2%, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024, the Partnership’s notes payable repayment obligation is as follows:

(in thousands)	Amount Due
2025	\$ —
2026	445,000
2027	—
2028	—
2029	402,500
Total	<u>\$847,500</u>

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20. EQUITY

Issued Unit holders' Capital

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

- (1) GDH LP Class A Units, which are subdivided into GDH LP A-1 Units, all of which are held by GDH Ltd., and GDH LP A-2 Units, all of which are held indirectly by GDH Ltd., through GDH Ltd.'s wholly owned U.S. subsidiary, GDH Intermediate LLC; and
- (2) GDH LP Class B Units, all of which are held by GGI, employees of GDH LP as part of the GDH LP employee compensation plan and certain former shareholders.

The GDH LP Class A Units and GDH LP Class B Units rank pari passu to all distributions from GDH LP.

Under the terms of the LPA, GDH LP Class B Units are exchangeable for GDH Ltd. shares on a one-for-one basis subject to certain limitations and customary adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and other similar transactions. On receipt of a request to exchange, the Company or the General Partner cancels the Class B Units and causes GDH Ltd. to issue ordinary shares. In addition, GDH LP issues Class A Units to GDH Ltd. for the same amount of ordinary shares issued by GDH Ltd. Alternatively at the election of the General Partner, GDH LP may deliver an amount of cash in lieu of GDH Ltd. shares to an exchanging GDH LP Class B Unit holder.

The business of GDH LP is conducted by its General Partner who will be liable for all debts and obligations of the exempted limited partnership to the extent the Company has insufficient assets. As a general matter, a limited partner of GDH LP will not be liable for the debts and obligations of the exempted limited partnership except in narrow circumstances including (i) if such limited partner becomes involved in the conduct of GDH LP's business and holds himself out as a general partner to third parties or (ii) if such limited partner is obliged pursuant to the Cayman Exempted Limited Partnerships Act to return a distribution made to it where the exempted limited partnership is insolvent and the limited partner has actual knowledge of such insolvency at that time.

Private Investment in Public Equity ("PIPE")

On November 12, 2020, GDH Ltd. closed a PIPE of \$50 million of aggregate gross proceeds. As part of the PIPE, GDH Ltd. issued 19,070,000 shares and 4,767,500 warrants. Each warrant was exercisable into an ordinary share of GDH Ltd. for a term of two years from the date of issuance at an exercise price of C\$8.25. Under the terms of the LPA, the Company will issue a Class A Unit for each GDH Ltd. common share issued and any liability associated with the warrant will be pushed down to the Company. The gain / (loss) recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 was \$0, \$0 and \$20.3 million, respectively. All the warrants expired in November 2022.

Issued Capital

Class A Units

During the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, the Company issued 20,110,850; 8,709,592; and 14,131,494 Class A Units, respectively, to GDH Ltd. on exchange of Class B Units, exercise of stock options, restricted share units vesting, warrant exercise, as a result of a capital raise, and as consideration for business combinations.

On April 12, 2024, the GDH Ltd. issued 12,100,000 ordinary shares to a syndicate of underwriters including Jefferies Securities Inc. and Stifel Nicolaus Canada Inc. (collectively, the "Underwriters"). The

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Underwriters purchased the shares at a price of C\$14.00 per ordinary share for gross proceeds of C\$169.4 million in an underwritten block trade. An equivalent number of Class A Units of GDH LP were issued to GDH Ltd.

On July 18, 2024, the Company acquired the assets of CMF. Initial consideration included \$3.5 million of equity. On August 9, 2024, GDH LP issued 359,919 Class A Units in connection with this acquisition. On February 28, 2025, an additional 76,573 Class A Units were issued as milestone consideration. On December 9, 2024, the Company acquired the shares of Fierce. Initial consideration included \$8.3 million of equity. GDH LP issued 427,723 Class A Units in connection with the acquisition this acquisition. Refer to Note 3 for additional information regarding acquisitions.

Ordinary share repurchase and cancellations

The Company cancelled 1,832,402; 4,221,799; and 10,870,449 Class A units during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively primarily in association with withholding obligations on exercised stock options and vested restricted share units, as well as the normal course issuer bid in 2023 and 2022.

On May 26, 2023, GDH Ltd. announced that the TSX approved the Company's plan to commence a normal course issuer bid to purchase up to 10,056,193 ordinary shares (10% of the Company's public float as of May 19, 2023). GDH Ltd. repurchased a total of 1,248,900 ordinary shares for a total cost of \$4.3 million under the plan during the year ended December 31, 2023. No shares were repurchased during the year ended December 31, 2024. All the repurchased shares of GDH Ltd. and the equivalent number of Class A Units in the Company were cancelled. The Company completed its normal course issuer bid program on May 30, 2024.

On May 16, 2022, GDH Ltd. announced that the TSX approved the Company's plan to commence a normal course issuer bid to purchase up to 10,596,720 ordinary shares (10% of the Company's public float as of May 10, 2022). GDH Ltd. began repurchasing shares on May 18, 2022. The Company completed its normal course issuer bid program on October 24, 2022. As of December 31, 2022, GDH Ltd. repurchased a total of 10,596,720 shares for a total cost of \$53.3 million. All repurchased shares of GDH Ltd. and the equivalent number of Class A Units in the Company were cancelled.

Class B Units

During the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, there were 81,357; 30,121; and 10,055,909 of Class B Units exchanged for ordinary shares of GDH Ltd, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2022, there were 2,671,350 Class B units redeemed for \$8.0 million. No Class B units were redeemed during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

As of December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, there were 127,577,780; 109,299,332; and 104,811,539 Class A Units outstanding, respectively, and 215,862,343; 215,928,474; and 215,943,369 Class B Units outstanding, respectively. The change in Class A units during the year ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 was due to exchanges of Class B Units for ordinary shares of GDH Ltd. (and into Class A Units of GDH LP), issuance of Class A Units on exercise of options, issuance of Class A Units as a result of a capital raise, issuance of Class A Units as a result of warrant exercises, and issuance of Class A Units as consideration for business combinations.

Distributions

During the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 there were tax related distributions of \$55.3 million, \$22.4 million, and \$184.3 million, respectively, made for the purpose of covering unit holders' tax expense due to 2024, 2023 and 2022 taxable income. The majority of the recipients of the tax distributions are related parties. See Note 22 for further information on related party transactions.

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21. EQUITY BASED COMPENSATION

Equity based compensation

For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the total compensation and benefits include cash based payments and equity based payments as follows:

(in thousands)	Year ended		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Compensation and benefits excluding equity based compensation	\$191,435	\$136,132	\$127,078
Equity based compensation ⁽¹⁾	74,156	83,124	89,123
Total compensation and benefits ⁽²⁾	<u><u>\$265,591</u></u>	<u><u>\$219,256</u></u>	<u><u>\$216,201</u></u>

(1) Excludes Deferred Share Units related to directors which is included in General and administrative expense.

(2) Net of capitalized compensation costs related to internally generated intangible assets.

The Company has awarded compensatory Class B Units, stock options and restricted stock to eligible officers and employees. For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, equity based compensation included the following:

(in thousands)	Year ended		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Stock options	\$20,475	\$23,138	\$27,628
Restricted Stock (Restricted Stock, Restricted Stock Units and Deferred Share Units) ⁽¹⁾	54,489	60,593	61,512
Compensatory Class B Unit Awards			
Profit Interest Units	53	59	720
	<u><u>\$75,017</u></u>	<u><u>\$83,790</u></u>	<u><u>\$89,860</u></u>

(1) Includes expense associated with restricted stock issued in connection with the Company's acquisition of Vision Hill.

Equity Plans

The Company has granted stock options to employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company under the GDH Ltd. stock option plan (the "Plan"), subject to the approval of the board of directors of GDH Ltd. The exercise price of each option was not less than the market price of GDH Ltd.'s shares at the date of grant. Options granted under the Plan had a term not to exceed 5 years and are subject to vesting provisions as determined by the board of directors of GDH Ltd., who administer the Plan. On exercise of an option, the holder will receive one common share in GDH Ltd. and GDH LP will issue one Class A Unit to GDH Ltd. The maximum number of shares reserved for issuance under the Plan was fixed at 45,565,739 shares of GDH Ltd. Following the approval of the Long Term Incentive Plan, the Company no longer makes grants under the Plan and future grants will be made from the Long Term Incentive Plan. The Plan reserve has been rolled over into the Long Term Incentive Plan.

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Long Term Incentive Plan

In May 2021 (subsequently amended and restated in May 2024), the Board of Directors of GDH Ltd. approved the GDH Ltd. Long Term Incentive Plan (“LTIP”) to grant stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and share units in the form of restricted share units and/or performance share units to employees, officers and consultants of GDH Ltd. and its affiliates and deferred share units to non-employee directors of GDH Ltd. and non-employee managers of the board of managers of the General Partner. Under the LTIP Plan, the exercise price of each option may not be less than the market price of GDH Ltd.’s shares at the date of grant. Options granted under the LTIP typically have a term not to exceed five years and are subject to vesting provisions as determined by the board of directors of GDH Ltd., who administer the LTIP. On exercise of an option, the holder will receive one common share in GDH Ltd. and GDH LP will issue one Class A Unit to GDH Ltd. The maximum number of shares reserved for issuance under the LTIP is fixed at 48,290,478 shares of GDH Ltd.

Non-Treasury Plan

In May 2021, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the GDH Ltd. Non-Treasury Share Unit Plan (“Non-Treasury Plan”) as a supplement to the LTIP under which grants are settled solely in cash. Share units are restricted share units or performance share units.

Stock Options

A summary of the Company’s stock option activity under the plans, including stock options with performance based conditions is set forth in the following table:

Description	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C\$)	Weighted-Average Remaining Terms (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Balance, December 31, 2021	30,413,345	\$ 7.64	3.43	\$366,012
Granted	1,565,000	19.63		
Exercised	(2,627,053)	2.68		
Forfeited	(1,698,749)	11.26		
Balance, December 31, 2022	27,652,543	8.56	2.62	\$ 9,594
Granted ⁽¹⁾	10,963,780	\$ 6.30		
Stock options replaced by replacement awards	(1,875,000)	23.08		
Exercised	(5,847,020)	3.73		
Forfeited	(5,485,996)	9.23		
Expired / Canceled / Repurchased	(3,144,334)	14.04		
Balance, December 31, 2023	22,263,973	\$ 6.56	2.98	\$ 76,893
Granted	2,913,051	16.66		
Exercised	(3,546,327)	3.16		
Forfeited	(1,521,299)	6.63		
Canceled	(244,390)	11.55		
Balance, December 31, 2024	19,865,008	\$ 8.58	3.44	\$230,641
Vested and expected to vest as of December 31, 2024	19,865,008	\$ 8.58	3.44	\$230,641
Options exercisable as of December 31, 2024	10,691,460	\$ 7.37	1.66	\$132,653

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Description	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C\$)	Weighted-Average Remaining Terms (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Vested and expected to vest as of December 31, 2023	22,263,973	\$ 6.56	2.98	\$ 76,893
Options exercisable as of December 31, 2023 . . .	9,712,157	\$ 5.80	1.82	\$ 40,427
Vested and expected to vest as of December 31, 2022	27,652,543	\$ 8.56	2.62	\$ 9,594
Options exercisable as of December 31, 2022 . . .	14,180,883	\$ 4.66	2.06	\$ 8,135

(1) Includes stock options granted due to stock option modification.

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted to employees was \$6.99, \$4.04, and \$10.86 per share for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The total intrinsic value of the 3,546,327, 5,847,020, and 2,627,053 options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 was \$39.9 million, \$14.0 million, and \$19.0 million, respectively. The intrinsic value is the difference between the estimated fair value of the Company's units at the time of exercise and the exercise price of the stock option.

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the aggregate difference between the closing stock price of the GDH Ltd.'s ordinary shares on December 31, 2024 and the exercise price for in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders if all in-the-money options had been exercised on December 31, 2024.

The fair value of options vested during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 was \$20.3 million, \$17.2 million, and \$21.6 million, respectively.

Modification of stock options previously granted

Effective March 29, 2023, certain outstanding stock option awards were modified reducing the number of options and exercise price. 1,875,000 previously granted options were reduced to 1,500,000 options, and the exercise price of the modified awards was reduced to C\$6.75. The incremental fair value of the replacement awards is being recognized over the modified vesting period. The impact to the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was not material.

As of December 31, 2024, the total unamortized stock-based compensation expense related to the stock options was \$34.2 million, which will be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 4.4 years.

Stock Option Valuation Assumptions

The fair value of the options granted was measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average inputs:

Inputs to the Black-Scholes Model	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Share price	C\$12.41 – C\$27.45	C\$4.77-C\$7.43	C\$4.83 – C\$20.40
Exercise price	C\$10.00 – C\$37.38	C\$4.19-C\$8.06	C\$5.39 – C\$21.30
Expected term (in years)	5	5	5
Expected volatility	85% – 90%	80% – 90%	98% – 120%
Risk-free interest rate	2.8% – 3.8%	3.00% – 3.96%	2.48% – 3.00%
Dividend yield	—%	0%	0%

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The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model were determined as follows:

Share price. The closing price of GDH Ltd. shares on the respective grant dates was used.

Expected Term. Full term of the options was used as the expected term.

Expected Volatility. In estimating the expected volatility of the underlying stock price, the Company considered historical volatility of GDH Ltd.'s shares, implied volatility from traded options, volatility of comparable companies, and industry indices.

Risk-free Interest Rate. The risk-free interest rate was calculated by interpolating government bond yields over the expected terms of the respective option grants.

Dividend Yield. GDH Ltd. has never declared or paid any cash dividends and does not plan to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future, and therefore, used an expected dividend yield of zero.

The Company has made a policy election to recognize forfeitures of awards as they occur.

Compensatory Class B Unit Awards

The Company has awarded Class B Unit awards to eligible officers and employees. The Class B Units granted are typically comprised of subtype R units ("Standard Units") and subtype P units ("Profit Interest Units"). Class B Units typically vest over periods ranging from two to four years and are expensed using the straight-line method over the requisite service period.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the compensatory Class B Units during the respective periods:

Description	Class B Units	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value (C\$)
Balance, December 31, 2021	14,890,203	1.81
Granted/ Transferred	—	—
Exchanged / Redeemed	(4,097,259)	1.98
Forfeited	—	—
Balance, December 31, 2022	10,792,944	\$1.49
Granted/ Transferred	—	—
Exchanged	—	—
Forfeited	—	—
Balance December 31, 2023	10,792,944	1.49
Granted/ Transferred	—	—
Exchanged	(81,357)	\$1.65
Forfeited	—	—
Balance December 31, 2024	10,711,587	1.49
Class B Units exercisable, December 31, 2024	10,711,587	\$1.49
Class B Units exercisable, December 31, 2023	10,777,718	\$1.49

The fair values of units vested during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 were \$0.3 million, \$0.1 million, and \$1.8 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, there was no unamortized stock-based compensation expense related to the Class B Units.

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Standard Units valuation assumptions

The fair value of the Standard Units has been determined to be the closing stock price of GDH Ltd. shares on the date of grant.

Profits Interest Units valuation assumptions

The Profit Interest Units receive “catch up” allocations with respect to book income which enable such units to accumulate capital accounts equal to those of Standard Units. Initially, the Profit Interest Units will have a capital account balance of \$0, which will be adjusted 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 value of GDH LP’s assets. Such “catch up” allocations will terminate once the Profit Interest Units have accumulated capital accounts equal to those of other Standard Units. Once a Profit Interest Unit has vested and has been fully “caught up,” such Profit Interest Unit may be exchanged for one share of GDH Ltd. for no additional consideration. The fair value of the Profit Interest Units was estimated using the probability-weighted expected return method. In applying this method, a payoff was determined for a Profit Interest Unit under three potential scenarios, each payoff was weighted by an estimated probability of the corresponding scenario and then the probability-weighted payoffs were discounted to the date of grant and summed. The scenarios, probabilities and other inputs into the model were selected using professional judgment, considering, among other things, the results of a one-period trinomial model, the results of a standard Black-Scholes option pricing model under different assumptions and the estimated fair value of a common share of GDH Ltd.

There were no Class B units granted during the year ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Restricted Stock

On May 19, 2021, the Company granted 845,428 restricted shares as part of the business combination with Vision Hill. The restricted shares vested over approximately 3 years and were expensed using the straight-line method over the requisite service period. All granted restricted shares were fully vested as of June 30, 2024.

The following table summarizes the activity related to Restricted Stock during the respective periods:

Description	Number of Units	Weighted Average Grant Price (C\$)
Balance, December 31, 2021	1,925,399	11.39
Vested	(281,809)	19.11
Balance, December 31, 2022	1,643,590	\$10.07
Vested	(736,782)	10.61
Forfeited	(625,000)	5.35
Balance, December 31, 2023	281,808	19.11
Vested	(281,808)	19.11
Forfeited	—	—
Balance, December 31, 2024	—	\$ —

As of December 31, 2024, there was no unamortized stock-based compensation expense related to unvested restricted stock.

Restricted Share Units

Restricted share units vest over approximately 3-4 years and are expensed using the straight-line method over the requisite service period. The Company accounts for forfeitures as they occur.

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The following table summarizes the activity related to Restricted Share Units during the respective periods:

Description	Number of Units ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Grant Price (C\$)
Balance, December 31, 2021	7,833,659	23.32
Granted ⁽¹⁾	6,718,554	18.13
Exercised	(1,425,013)	22.99
Forfeited/ Cancelled	(1,664,283)	22.04
Balance, December 31, 2022	11,462,917	\$20.50
Granted ⁽¹⁾	4,983,339	4.92
Exercised	(3,036,166)	19.20
Forfeited/ Cancelled	(2,206,466)	18.31
Balance, December 31, 2023	11,203,624	\$14.36
Granted ⁽¹⁾	3,439,035	14.85
Exercised	(3,668,309)	15.44
Forfeited/ Cancelled	(964,777)	14.17
Balance, December 31, 2024	10,009,573	\$14.15
Units vested as of December 31, 2024	4,066,372	\$15.07
Units vested as of December 31, 2023	3,281,195	\$18.47

(1) Includes deferred share units granted to the directors as part of annual compensation.

As of December 31, 2024, there was \$48.4 million of unamortized stock-based compensation expense related to unvested restricted share units, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.4 years.

During the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company granted 240,164, 375,783 and 830,305 restricted share units, respectively, under the Non-Treasury Share Unit Plan which will be settled in cash. The restricted share units vest over three to four years with varying vesting schedules and had a fair value of \$2.7 million, \$1.2 million and \$10.1 million at grant date for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The outstanding liability related to cash settled units as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$10.2 million and \$4.3 million, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company granted 242,498 and 299,151 Stock Appreciation Rights (“SARs”), respectively, under the LTIP which will be settled in cash. The SARs vest over three years and had a weighted average grant date fair value of \$1.5 million and \$0.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The outstanding liability as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 related to the SARs was \$1.7 million and \$1.0 million, respectively.

Income tax benefits related to equity based compensation recognized in the Company’s consolidated statement of operations for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 were \$2.3 million, \$0.7 million, and \$3.7 million, respectively.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company’s related parties include entities over which it exercises significant influence and its key management personnel. Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly.

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Compensation of directors and officers

Director and officer compensation as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 includes nine, nine and ten individuals, respectively, consisting of officers, former officers and certain employees, who are considered to have decision making authority. Compensation provided to key management personnel for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Year ended		
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Base compensation and accrued bonuses ⁽¹⁾	\$16,780	\$12,957	\$ 6,733
Benefits	340	359	400
Equity based compensation	24,566	32,524	24,052
Total	<u>\$41,686</u>	<u>\$45,840</u>	<u>\$31,185</u>

- (1) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, \$13.4 million and \$10.1 million, respectively, of accrued bonuses were included within Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

GDH LP, an operating partnership, is managed by the Board of Managers of the General Partner. Director fees, including equity based compensation provided to the directors was \$0.7 million, \$0.8 million, and \$0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Distributions

During the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, there were tax-related distributions paid of \$55.3 million, \$22.4 million and 184.3 million, respectively. A majority of the recipients of the distributions were related parties.

Sublease

Galaxy Investment Partners LLC, which has leased the office space located on the 8th floor of 107 Grand Street, New York, New York 10013, subleased to Galaxy Digital Services to occupy the 8th floor on the same terms as the master lease. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company exited the premises prior to the conclusion of the sublease term. The Company made payments on the sublease through June 2023, the expiration of the sublease, and had no associated lease liability as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Investments in Galaxy Funds

Our directors and executive officers are generally permitted to invest their own capital (or capital of estate planning vehicles controlled by them or their immediate family members) directly in our funds and affiliated entities. In general, such investments are not subject to management fees, and in certain instances may not be subject to performance fees. The fair value of such investments aggregated to \$12.9 million and \$11.0 million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Transactions with GDH Ltd.

In accordance with the LPA, the Company will reimburse or pay for all reimbursable expenses of GDH Ltd. For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company paid or accrued \$3.2 million, \$2.2 million, and \$2.5 million, respectively, on behalf of GDH Ltd., which has been included in General and administrative expenses on the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The Company has also provided a financial guarantee to a subsidiary of GDH Ltd. sufficient to cover its costs

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and obligations as they come due through December 31, 2025. The Company has not paid or accrued any amount under this financial guarantee for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 or 2022.

On April 14, 2022 the Company entered into a Promissory Note (amended and restated in November 2023 and December 2024, the “Promissory Note”) with GDH Intermediate LLC (“GDHI LLC”), a subsidiary of GDH Ltd. Under the terms of the Promissory Note, the Company can request that GDHI LLC make advances to the Company from time to time, fulfillment of which is in GDHI LLC’s sole and absolute discretion. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, GDHI LLC had advanced \$96.9 million and \$67.2 million to the Company, respectively.

Under the terms of the Promissory Note, interest accrues on any outstanding advances at a rate per annum equal to 7.0% effective December 30, 2024 (7.0% through September 30, 2023 and 9% through December 29, 2024). Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears on June 30 and December 31 of each year, commencing on December 31, 2022, subject to the right of GDHI LLC to elect that the amount of any such interest payment be capitalized and increase the principal amount of the Promissory Note in lieu of being paid in cash. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the interest payable on the Promissory Note was \$0. The Promissory Note may be recalled in whole or in part by GDHI LLC at any time during the term of the note. Otherwise it will mature, and the principal amount of all outstanding advances, plus any accrued and unpaid interest, will be due and payable on December 31, 2025, unless extended by GDHI LLC.

As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had \$95.8 million and \$66.0 million, respectively, in net payables to GDH Ltd. primarily for the aforementioned Promissory Note partially offset by receivables for stock option exercises and withholding tax associated with restricted share units vesting.

The Company’s CEO serves as co-chairman of the board for Candy Digital Inc. in which the Company made an investment during 2021 resulting in the two entities becoming related parties. A family member of the CEO also holds a position with this company. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company’s investment in Candy Digital Inc. was valued at \$9.1 million and \$18.0 million, respectively. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, Galaxy Interactive Fund I, LP, a non-consolidated sponsored investment fund, also held an investment in the company valued at \$1.0 million and \$2.4 million, respectively.

The Company has sub-advisory arrangements with a beneficial owner of GDH Ltd.. Such sub-advisory arrangements have been entered into with, or advised by, Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP, a consolidated subsidiary of the Company, in its capacity as an investment advisor registered under the Advisers Act. For the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the associated advisory fees were \$2.1 million, \$0.9 million, and \$1.0 million, respectively.

The CEO of the Company, through an entity which he controls, owns a private aircraft that the Company uses for business purposes in the ordinary course of operations, on terms that are advantageous to the Company. The CEO paid for the purchase of this aircraft with his personal funds and has borne all operating, personnel and maintenance costs associated with its operation and use. During the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company incurred \$0.5 million, \$0.3 million, and \$1.2 million, respectively, for such use negotiated on an arms-length basis in compliance with our aviation matters policy adopted in August 2022.

In addition, we have from time to time made use of the CEO’s private boat to host corporate meetings and for other business purposes in the ordinary course of the Company’s operations, on terms that are advantageous to us. The CEO paid for the purchase of this boat with his personal funds and has borne most of the operating, personnel and maintenance costs associated with its operation and use; while the Company paid for the cost of any food and beverage consumption and a portion of operating fees. During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company incurred \$0.02 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, in relation to this boat. The value of this service was not material to the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022.

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In connection with the receipt of surety bonds for the purpose of state money transmission licenses on behalf of a subsidiary of the Company, GGI agreed to act as indemnitor, along with the Company, at the request of the insurers. The Company was liable to GGI for fees of \$0.4 million for the indemnity through December 31, 2024, which was calculated as 1% of the aggregate notional amount of the surety bonds held on behalf of the subsidiary. The Company will continue to incur fees due to GGI of 1% for the duration of these outstanding surety bonds which are renewed annually.

Prior to joining the GDH Ltd.'s board in September 2021, the current chairman of the GDH Ltd.'s board entered into a consulting agreement with the Company in April 2021. Under the terms of the consulting agreement, the chairman was engaged to provide professional services to the Company for a period of three years beginning on September 1, 2021. In 2021, the chairman received 1,500,000 RSUs and 500,000 options under the LTIP in connection with the consulting agreement. The equity based compensation expense related to this grant for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 was \$5.0 million, \$11.9 million and \$11.6 million, respectively. This consulting agreement has expired as of September 1, 2024.

In February 2023, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with a board member of GDH Ltd. The Company paid \$1.0 million under this agreement during each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had recorded \$4.8 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, of tax payments made on behalf of certain related parties. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company made tax indemnification payments of \$4.9 million to certain related parties.

23. REPORTABLE SEGMENTS

The Company manages and reports its activities in the following operating businesses: Global Markets, Asset Management and Digital Infrastructure Solutions. In determining the Company's segment structure, the Company considered the basis on which the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), as well as other members of senior management, review the financial and operational performance of the Company. The Company's CODM is its chief executive officer. The CODM primarily relies on segment operating income and net income after taxes to evaluate the performance of each reportable segment.

Global Markets

The Global Markets segment is comprised of the Company's proprietary and counterparty trading activities, lending, as well as advisory and capital market activities. The Global Markets segment generates revenue primarily from fee income and principal trading. It includes realized and unrealized gains and losses on the majority of the Company's digital assets and certain equity investments. The Global Markets segment also incurs the majority of the Company's interest expense used to fund its trading and lending activities.

Asset Management

The Asset Management segment manages investments in the digital asset ecosystem both on behalf of the Company and external limited partners. The segment generates management and performance-based fee revenue. Management fees generated off the Company's principal investments are eliminated in the Corporate and Other segment. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on the Company's principal investments are included in this segment.

Digital Infrastructure Solutions

The Digital Infrastructure Solutions segment includes the Company's investment in emerging and crypto-native technologies. In addition to the Company's mining operation, the Digital Infrastructure Solutions

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segment includes the GK8 self-custody technology business acquired in February 2023, and validator staking services including CMF acquired in July 2024. Fees generated from staking the Company's proprietary digital assets are eliminated in the Corporate and Other segment.

Corporate and Other consists of the Company's unallocated corporate overhead, other unallocated costs not identifiable to any of the other reportable segments, and eliminations of inter-segment transactions as required for consolidation. Transactions between segments are based on specific criteria or approximate market rates for comparable services.

The Company's chief operating decision maker reviews compensation expenses separately from other segment items, which include transaction expenses, general and administrative expenses, technology and marketing costs, as well as professional fees.

Assets and liabilities by each of the reportable segments as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Global Markets	Asset Management	Digital Infrastructure Solutions	Corporate and Other	Totals
Total assets	\$6,050,337	\$636,374	\$326,100	\$ 107,044	\$7,119,855
Total liabilities	\$3,644,943	\$ 183	\$ 23,497	\$ 1,256,880	\$4,925,503
Net assets	<u>\$2,405,394</u>	<u>\$636,191</u>	<u>\$302,603</u>	<u>\$(1,149,836)</u>	<u>\$2,194,352</u>

Assets and liabilities by each of the reportable segments as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Global Markets	Asset Management	Digital Infrastructure Solutions	Corporate and Other	Totals
Total assets	\$2,715,789	\$574,739	\$274,806	\$ 49,581	\$3,614,915
Total liabilities	\$1,310,404	\$ 10,651	\$ 9,885	\$ 572,804	\$1,903,744
Net assets	<u>\$1,405,385</u>	<u>\$564,088</u>	<u>\$264,921</u>	<u>\$(523,223)</u>	<u>\$1,711,171</u>

Income and expenses by each of the reportable segments for the year ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

(in thousands)	Global Markets	Asset Management	Digital Infrastructure Solutions	Corporate and Other	Totals
Revenues	42,282,130	63,918	275,194	(24,569)	42,596,673
Net gain / (loss) on digital assets	610,893	26,011	(2,347)	—	634,557
Net gain / (loss) on investments	181,273	78,431	(913)	—	258,791
Net gain / (loss) on derivatives trading	267,010	—	759	—	267,769
Revenues and gains / (losses) from operations	43,341,306	168,360	272,693	(24,569)	43,757,790
Transaction expenses	42,563,835	—	199,199	(21,258)	42,741,776
Compensation and benefits	118,626	49,713	42,526	54,726	265,591
Notes interest expense	—	—	—	30,804	30,804
Depreciation and amortization	3,090	406	37,600	5,796	46,892
Other expenses	54,622	12,684	15,537	231,148	313,991
Operating expenses	42,740,173	62,803	294,862	301,216	43,399,054
Operating income	601,133	105,557	(22,169)	(325,785)	358,736

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(in thousands)	Global Markets	Asset Management	Digital Infrastructure Solutions	Corporate and Other	Totals
Change in fair value of warrant liability . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Unrealized gain / (loss) on notes payable – derivative	—	—	—	(31,727)	(31,727)
Other income / (expense), net	1,991	119	444	220	2,774
Total other income / (expense)	1,991	119	444	(31,507)	(28,953)
Net income / (loss) for the year, before taxes	\$ 603,124	\$105,677	\$ (21,724)	\$ (357,294)	\$ 329,783
Income tax expense / (benefit)	—	—	—	(16,939)	(16,939)
Net income / (loss) for the year	\$ 603,124	\$105,677	\$ (21,724)	\$ (340,355)	\$ 346,722
Net income / (loss) attributable to Unit holders of the Company	\$ 603,124	\$105,677	\$ (21,724)	\$ (340,355)	\$ 346,722

Income and expenses by each of the reportable segments for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows (recast based on adoption of ASU 2023-07):

(in thousands)	Global Markets	Asset Management	Digital Infrastructure Solutions	Corporate and Other	Totals
Revenues	\$51,542,689	\$ 25,187	\$63,602	\$ (4,699)	\$51,626,779
Net gain / (loss) on digital assets	253,235	78,996	1,219	—	333,450
Net gain / (loss) on investments	70,065	20,155	7,607	—	97,827
Net gain / (loss) on derivatives trading	150,715	1,074	(206)	—	151,583
Revenues and gains / (losses) from operations	52,016,704	125,412	72,222	(4,699)	52,209,639
Transaction expenses	51,569,087	—	23,840	(504)	51,592,423
Compensation and benefits	113,853	48,102	27,568	29,733	219,256
Notes interest expense	—	—	—	27,285	27,285
Depreciation and amortization	401	197	17,826	4,521	22,945
Other expenses	48,111	9,931	9,779	25,743	93,564
Operating expenses	51,731,452	58,230	79,013	86,778	51,955,473
Operating income	\$ 285,252	\$ 67,182	\$ (6,791)	\$ (91,477)	\$ 254,166
Other income					
Change in fair value of warrant liability					—
Net unrealized gain / (loss) on notes payable – derivative	—	—	—	(9,603)	(9,603)
Other income / (expense), net	(317)	(127)	254	55	(135)
Total other income / (expense)	(317)	(127)	254	(9,548)	(9,738)
Net income / (loss) for the year, before taxes	\$ 284,935	\$ 67,055	\$ (6,537)	\$ (101,025)	\$ 244,428
Income tax expense (benefit)	—	—	—	15,914	15,914
Net income / (loss) for the year	\$ 284,935	\$ 67,055	\$ (6,537)	\$ (116,939)	\$ 228,514
Net income / (loss) attributable to Unit holders of the Company	\$ 284,935	\$ 67,055	\$ (6,537)	\$ (116,939)	\$ 228,514

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Income and expenses by each of the reportable segments for the year ended December 31, 2022 is as follows (recast based on adoption of ASU 2023-07):

(in thousands)	Global Markets	Asset Management	Digital Infrastructure Solutions	Corporate and Other	Totals
Revenues	\$119,387,382	\$ 405,387	\$ 34,078	\$ (1,000)	\$119,825,847
Net gain / (loss) on digital assets	1,077,503	(139,138)	—	—	938,365
Net gain / (loss) on investments	(137,153)	(295,306)	(32,459)	—	(464,918)
Net gain / (loss) on derivatives trading	191,581	977	—	—	192,558
Revenues and gains / (losses) from operations	120,519,313	(28,080)	1,619	(1,000)	120,491,852
Transaction expenses	120,760,283	220,276	15,372	—	120,995,931
Compensation and benefits	78,304	42,088	11,470	84,339	216,201
Notes interest expense	—	—	—	37,029	37,029
Depreciation and amortization	1,754	—	8,573	2,525	12,852
Other expense	68,592	9,512	52,971	47,984	179,059
Operating expenses	120,908,934	271,876	88,386	171,876	121,441,072
Operating income	(389,621)	(299,956)	(86,767)	(172,876)	(949,220)
Other income / (expense)					
Change in fair value of warrant liability	—	—	—	20,322	20,322
Net unrealized gain / (loss) on notes payable – derivative	—	—	—	57,998	57,998
Other income, net	(98)	142	691	25,745	26,480
Total other income / (expense)	(98)	142	691	104,065	104,800
Net income / (loss) for the year, before taxes	(389,719)	(299,814)	(86,076)	(68,811)	(844,420)
Income tax expense	—	—	—	(28,291)	(28,291)
Net income / (loss) for the year	\$ (389,719)	\$ (299,814)	\$ (86,076)	\$ (40,520)	\$ (816,129)
Net income attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	(97,219)	—	—	(97,219)
Net income / (loss) attributable to Unit holders of the Company	\$ (389,719)	\$ (202,595)	\$ (86,076)	\$ (40,520)	\$ (718,910)

24. RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company's digital assets activities may expose it to a variety of financial and other risks: credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, market risk, loss of access risk, irrevocability of transactions, hard fork and airdrop risks and regulatory oversight risk, among others.

The Company lends digital assets to third parties. On termination of a loan, the borrower is required to return the digital assets to the Company; any gains or loss in the market price during the loan would inure to the Company. In the event of bankruptcy of the borrower, the Company could experience delays in recovering its 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 the

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
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Company, exposing the Company to credit risks with respect to the borrower and potentially exposing the Company to a loss of the difference between the value of the digital assets and the value of the collateral. If a borrower defaults under its obligations with respect to a loan of digital assets, including by failing to deliver additional collateral when required or by failing to return the digital assets upon the termination of the loan, the Company may expend significant resources and incur significant expenses in connection with efforts to enforce the loan agreement, which may ultimately be unsuccessful.

The Company also participates in decentralized finance protocols, smart contracts that perform specific functions, which are predominantly built on top of the Ethereum blockchain. Decentralized finance protocols allow the Company to provide or access liquidity, as well as exchange digital assets directly, on the blockchain. The Company deposits or transfers its digital assets to the smart contracts of these decentralized finance protocols and typically receives protocol-specific digital assets that represent the Company's claims on the underlying digital assets. The Company's transactions with such decentralized finance protocols rely on the functions of open source smart contracts, which are not developed by the Company and could be subject to exploits. The Company mitigates this smart contract risk through review of smart contract audits, as well as other risk management strategies that prevent concentration in or over-reliance on any individual decentralized finance protocol. Additionally, as transactions on decentralized protocols may occur without a centralized authority, the Company has implemented processes to monitor and review the digital asset wallets that interact with decentralized protocols in which the Company participates. As of December 31, 2024, four protocols, Maker DAO / Sky DAO, Coinbase wrapped bitcoin, Aave, and Pendle, represented 77% of the Company's digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols. As of December 31, 2023, two protocols, Compound, Maker DAO / Sky DAO, represented 92% of the Company's digital assets associated with decentralized finance protocols balance.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and loans receivable. The Company has established guidelines, relative to credit ratings and maturities, that seek to maintain safety and liquidity. The Company held \$19.7 million and \$199.6 million of cash at brokers and \$64.7 million and \$24.9 million of cash on trading platforms as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company routinely assesses the financial strength of its customers and maintains allowances for anticipated losses. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, no individual customer accounted for 10% or more of net accounts receivable. During the year ended December 31, 2024, two digital asset trading platforms accounted for 40% of revenue; and during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, three digital asset trading platforms accounted for 54% and 67% of revenue, respectively. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, two counterparties and their related parties accounted for 27% and 65%, respectively, of the Company's Loans receivable and Digital assets loan receivable balance.

The Company is also subject to liquidity and concentration risk related to its short-term loans payable. The loans are callable on demand by the counterparties and are collateralized by the Company's cash, investment securities, and digital assets held in the Company's trading accounts at counterparties' trading platforms. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, one individual counterparty accounted for greater than 5% of the Company's total current liabilities, at 8.5% and 12.0%, respectively. The proceeds from these loans are utilized for trading activities.

The Company conducts digital asset trades using both direct principal to principal transactions with counterparties and through centralized or decentralized digital asset trading platforms. Digital assets held on trading platforms are subject to the operational control of the platform operators, and could potentially be lost or impaired due to fraud or negligence of the platform operators. The Company mitigates this risk by performing regular reviews of each digital asset trading platform it transacts on, distributing its digital assets across multiple different trading platforms to reduce concentration risk, and holding assets in self-custody where appropriate. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, approximately 22% of the Company's digital assets were held with third parties, including centralized trading platforms or posted with

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

counterparties. No centralized digital asset trading platform held more than 10% of the Company's digital assets, including posted collateral over which the Company maintains control, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The Company operates a bitcoin mining business. The Company operates its own mining facility and utilizes third party hosting providers. The facilities are subject to operational risks including managing power costs and maintaining uptime, some of which are outside of the Company's control. As of December 31, 2024, the Company predominantly operates its mining equipment at its mining facility in Texas, which reduces reliance on third-party hosting service providers.

The regulatory environment related to digital assets is complex, evolving, and uncertain, requiring the Company to allocate resources in legal, accounting, compliance, technology, and other functions which impact the Company's consolidated financial statements. Future regulatory rules adopted domestically and internationally may impose obligations and restrictions on how the Company manages to conduct its business activities in the future.

The Company seeks to minimize potential adverse effects of these risks on performance by employing experienced personnel; daily monitoring of the Company's investments, digital assets and market events; and diversifying the Company's business strategy, as well as its investment portfolio within the constraints of the Company's investment objectives.

25. INCOME TAXES

GDH LP is a Cayman exempted limited partnership treated as a partnership for US federal tax purposes and as such income taxes are generally the responsibility of the partners through an allocation of GDH LP's taxable income (loss), and not that of GDH LP. GDH LP is subject to a 4.0% entity level New York City unincorporated business tax ("UBT") on income allocated or apportioned to New York City. Foreign corporate subsidiaries are generally subject to taxes in the foreign jurisdictions where they are located. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements other than for GDH LP's UBT obligation and for the entities in the consolidated GDH LP group subject to income taxes in the local jurisdictions in which they operate. The net difference between the tax basis in the Company's assets and liabilities and the reported amount was approximately \$(1.5) billion and \$(995) million as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The aggregate net basis difference of the partners may differ, potentially materially, from that of the Company based on items, allocations, and methodologies specific to the individual partners. The allocation of taxable income to partners may vary substantially from net income reported in these consolidated financial statements.

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

Income before taxes for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 consists of the following:

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
Income before taxes:			
Cayman Islands	\$ 589,189	\$167,356	\$ 578,155
Foreign	(259,406)	77,072	(1,422,575)
Total	\$ 329,783	\$244,428	\$ (844,420)

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
Income tax expense			
Partnership level tax	\$ (6,270)	\$ 1,920	\$ (8,736)
Corporate subsidiaries			
Cayman Islands	—	—	—
Foreign	(2,283)	7,457	3,068
Current tax expense / (benefit)	(8,553)	9,377	(5,668)
Deferred tax expense / (benefit)	(8,386)	6,537	(22,623)
Total	\$ (16,939)	\$15,914	\$ (28,291)

The effective income tax rate reported in the Company's consolidated statements of operations varies from the Cayman income tax rate of 0.0% for the following items:

(in thousands)	2024	2023	2022
Earnings before income taxes	\$329,783	\$244,428	\$(844,420)
Income tax at Cayman statutory tax rate	— —%	— —%	— —%
Increase (decrease) in the income tax rate resulting from:			
Foreign rate differential on entity level			
partnership tax	(1,381) (0.42)%	5,050 2.07%	(19,099) 2.26%
Foreign subsidiaries taxed at different rates	(15,558) (4.72)%	10,864 4.44%	(9,192) 1.09%
Total income tax expense / (benefit) and effective income tax rate	\$ (16,939) (5.14)%	\$ 15,914 6.51%	\$ (28,291) 3.35%

The Company recognizes the effects of a tax position in the financial statements only if, as of the reporting date, it is "more likely than not" to be sustained based on its technical merits and their applicability to the facts and circumstances of the tax position. Neither the Company, nor any of its foreign corporate subsidiaries, are subject to income tax examination in any jurisdiction in which they operate for any years prior to 2020.

At December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company's unrecognized tax benefits relating to uncertain tax positions, excluding related interest and penalties, consisted of the following, none of which, if recognized, would impact the Company's effective tax rate. As of December 31, 2024, the Company does not believe that there will be a significant change to the uncertain tax positions during the next 12 months.

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
Unrecognized tax benefits, beginning of period	\$ 8,132	\$6,291	\$ 5,137
Increases in tax positions in prior periods	—	2,437	9,199
Decreases in tax positions in prior periods	(307)	—	—
Increases in tax positions in current periods	—	163	6,219
Decreases in tax positions in current periods	—	—	(14,264)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(6,120)	(759)	—
Unrecognized tax benefits, end of period	<u>\$ 1,705</u>	<u>\$8,132</u>	<u>\$ 6,291</u>

The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. Related to the unrecognized tax benefits, the Company recorded interest expense in income tax expense of \$1.5 million and \$1.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, there was no accrued interest recorded in the statements of financial position. There were no penalties accrued as of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

The following table presents the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities before the impact of offsetting deferred income tax assets and liabilities within the same tax paying component of an entity and tax jurisdiction. Deferred tax assets are recognized within Other non-current assets in the Company's statements of financial position. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized within Other non-current liabilities in the Company's statements of financial position.

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Deferred income tax assets:		
Differences between book and tax basis:		
Partnership investments	\$ —	\$ —
Other	6,244	4,587
Net operating loss carryforward	68,432	48,098
Total deferred income tax assets	<u>\$ 74,676</u>	<u>\$ 52,685</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Differences between book and tax basis:		
Partnership investments	\$(21,406)	\$(13,158)
Digital assets	(26,749)	(24,439)
Investment basis differences	(4,402)	(2,765)
Other	(2,096)	(2,989)
Total deferred income tax liability	<u>\$(54,653)</u>	<u>(43,351)</u>
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	<u>\$ 20,023</u>	<u>\$ 9,334</u>

A valuation allowance is recorded when, based on the weight of all available evidence, management determines it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. This analysis is complex and, amongst other factors, requires that management assess the likelihood that the Company and/or its subsidiaries will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize its deferred tax assets. Subsidiaries will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasting cash flows from operations and applying existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income

GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022

differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the date of the statement of financial position could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company and/or its subsidiaries operate could limit the ability of the Company to realize tax deductions in future periods. As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company did not record a valuation allowance as it is more likely than not that all deferred tax assets will be fully realized.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized a deferred tax asset of \$68.4 million and \$48.1 million, respectively, for tax loss carryforwards, none of which are subject to limitation.

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In March 2025, Galaxy entered into a 15-year agreement with CoreWeave to host high-performance computing and artificial intelligence infrastructure and deliver 133 MW of Critical IT Load at its Helios campus in West Texas.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholder and the Board of Directors of
Galaxy Digital Inc.:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Galaxy Digital Inc. (the Corporation) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the consolidated statements of operations, equity and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Corporation in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

Critical audit matters are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. We determined that there are no critical audit matters.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Corporation's auditor since 2022.

New York, New York
March 27, 2025

Galaxy Digital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Year ended	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Revenue	\$—	\$—
Operating expenses:		
Bank charges	2	2
Total operating expenses	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Net loss before taxes	(2)	(2)
Income tax expense / (benefit)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net loss	<u><u>\$ (2)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (2)</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Galaxy Digital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, Except Share and Per Share Data)

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2024</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2023</u>
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1	\$ 3
Total current assets	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Total assets	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Liabilities and stockholder's equity		
Stockholder's equity		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 1,000 shares authorized, 100 shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid in capital	5	5
Retained deficit	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Total stockholder's equity	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Galaxy Digital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, Except Share Data)

	<u>Common stock</u>		<u>Additional paid in capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings / (deficit)</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>1,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$—</u>
Recapitalization	—	—	5		5
Loss for the period	—	—	—	(2)	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>1,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>
Loss for the period	—	—	\$—	(2)	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>1,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Galaxy Digital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Operating activities		
Loss for the period	<u>\$(2)</u>	<u>\$(2)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$(2)</u>	<u>\$(2)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Galaxy Digital Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

1. ORGANIZATION

Galaxy Digital Inc. (the “Corporation”) is currently a wholly owned subsidiary of Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd. (“GDHL” or “GDH Ltd.”). The Corporation was formed in Delaware on April 23, 2021, under the name Galaxy Digital Pubco Inc. The Corporation changed its name from Galaxy Digital Pubco Inc. to Galaxy Digital Inc. on September 24, 2021.

The Corporation was formed primarily for the purposes of redomiciling GDHL and Galaxy Digital Holdings LP (“GDH LP”), collectively the “existing Galaxy businesses,” to Delaware. The Corporation’s costs and obligations, including those related to the Corporation’s formation and the redomiciling transactions, have been and will be paid by GDHL except certain banking fees.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated statements of financial position have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Corporation did not have any subsidiaries and as such the numbers presented as of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are on a stand-alone basis. As of December 31, 2022, the Corporation had one subsidiary and as such the numbers presented as of the year ended December 31, 2022 are on a consolidated basis. Statements of operations, changes in stockholder’s equity, and cash flows have not been presented for the year ended December 31, 2022 because the Corporation had not engaged in any business or other activities except in connection with its formation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits in financial institutions.

Investments

When the Corporation does not have a controlling financial interest in an entity, but can exert significant influence over the entity’s operating and financial policies, the investment is accounted for as an equity method investment. The Corporation has elected to apply the fair value option to equity method investments. The Corporation had one equity method investment in Titan Merger Sub 2, Inc (“Merger Sub 2”) through May 19, 2023 when Merger Sub 2 was authorized for dissolution. No gains or losses were recognized in relation to the Corporation’s investment. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Corporation had no equity method investments.

Expenses

The Corporation is charged certain banking fees. These fees are recognized as incurred and presented in the Corporation’s consolidated statements of operations as operating expenses.

3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the ordinary course of business, the Corporation and its affiliates may be threatened with, named as defendants in, or made parties to pending and potential legal actions, including class actions, arbitrations or other disputes. The Corporation’s affiliates are 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 Corporation 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.

Galaxy Digital Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. Dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

On March 27, 2025, the Corporation, GDHL and certain of its affiliates 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 \$182 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. Under the terms of the settlement, GDH LP also agreed to, among other things, compliance enhancements related to public statements about cryptocurrency and purchases and sales of cryptocurrency.

4. STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

The Corporation is authorized to issue 1,000 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share. On April 23, 2021, the Corporation issued 100 shares of Common Stock to GDHL in exchange for a nominal amount of cash. In September 2023, the Corporation was capitalized with additional funds for the Corporation to cover banking fees.

5. INCOME TAXES

Galaxy Digital Inc. is a US Corporation treated as a corporation for U.S. Federal tax purposes.

Provision for income taxes is provided for using the asset and liability method, whereby deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of the differences between the U.S. GAAP and tax bases of assets and liabilities, measured at the balance sheet date using the tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded when, based on the weight of all available evidence, management determines it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Significant judgment is required in determining whether a valuation allowance should be established, as well as the amount of such allowance.

The Corporation recognizes the income tax accounting effects of changes in tax law or rates (including retroactive changes) in the period of enactment.

The Corporation analyzes its tax filing positions in all tax jurisdictions where it is required to file income tax returns, as well as for all open tax years in these jurisdictions, which include all periods starting from 2020. If the Corporation determines that uncertainties in tax positions exist, the Corporation recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit recognized in the financial statements for a particular tax position is based on the greatest benefit that is more likely than not to be realized.

Due to the complexity of tax laws and the required interpretations by both the taxpayer and respective taxing authorities, significant judgment is required in determining tax expense / (benefit) and in evaluating tax positions and related uncertainties under U.S. GAAP. The Corporation reviews its tax positions quarterly and adjusts its tax balances, as necessary, when new legislation is passed or new information becomes available. Interest and penalties, when applicable, related to income taxes are recorded within Income taxes expense / (benefit) in the Corporation's consolidated statements of operations.

**ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT CIRCULAR MATTERS UNDER CANADIAN SECURITIES LAWS
(NI 51-102F5)**

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GLOSSARY

Unless otherwise specified or if the context so requires, the following terms have the meanings set forth below for purposes of this Management Circular:

In this Management Circular, references to “Galaxy,” the “Company,” “we” and “our” refer to (i) GDHL (a Cayman Islands exempted company) prior to the Domestication, (ii) GDH Delaware (a Delaware corporation) following the Domestication and prior to the Reorganization Merger and (iii) Pubco (a Delaware corporation) following the Reorganization Merger.

“\$” Except where otherwise indicated, references to “dollars,” “US\$,” or “\$” are to U.S. dollars, and any references to “C\$” are to Canadian dollars;

“10% shareholder” has the meaning set out on page 69;

“Adjournment” has the meaning set out on page 54;

“Adjournment Proposal” means the vote to approve by ordinary resolution the Adjournment;

“allowable capital loss” has the meaning set out on page 66;

“Amended LP Agreement” has the meaning set out on page 39;

“Beneficial Shareholders” has the meaning set out on page 14;

“Blakes” means Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP;

“Board” means the board of directors of GDHL;

“Canadian Securities Laws” means the securities legislation and regulations thereunder of each province and territory of Canada and the rules, instruments, policies and orders of each Securities Regulator made thereunder;

“Cayman Islands Companies Act” means the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised);

“Certification Process Adjustment” has the meaning set out on page 50;

“Citi” means Citigroup Inc.;

“Class A Common Stock” means Class A common stock in the capital of GDH Delaware which will convert, automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into one share of Class A common stock in the capital of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger;

“Class B Common Stock” means Class B common stock in the capital of GDH Delaware which will convert, automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into one share of Class B common stock in the capital of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger;

“Class A Units” means Class A limited partnership units of GDH LP, prior to consummation of the continuation of GDH LP as a Delaware limited partnership;

“Class B Units” means Class B limited partnership units of GDH LP, prior to consummation of the continuation of GDH LP as a Delaware limited partnership;

“CMF” means CryptoManufaktur LLC;

“Code” means Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

“Common Stock” means the Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock, collectively;

“CRA” means the Canada Revenue Agency;

“Davis Polk” means Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP;

“Deferred Income Plan” means any trust governed by a TFSA, DPSP, FHSA, RDSP, RRSP, RRIF or RESP, each as defined herein;

“DGCL” means Delaware General Corporation Law;

“Director Nomination Agreement” has the meaning set out on page 41;

“Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act” means the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010;

“Domestication” has the meaning set out on page 22;

“Domestication Proposal” means the vote to approve by special resolution the Domestication;

“Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment” has the meaning set out on page 9;

“Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences” has the meaning set out on page 23;

“Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals” means the vote to approve by special resolution the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences;

“Domestication Tax Opinion” has the meaning set out on page 69;

“DPSP” means a deferred profit sharing plan, as defined in the Tax Act;

“Electing Shareholder” has the meaning set out on page 72;

“Exchange Act” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;

“Exchangeable Notes” means, together, the \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 3.00% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2026 issued by GDH LP on December 9, 2021, of which \$445 million principal was outstanding as of December 31, 2024, and \$402.5 million aggregate principal amount of 2.500% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2029 issued by GDH LP on November 25, 2024;

“Excluded Shareholders” means the following Shareholders, as applicable: (i) GDHL, (ii) “interested parties” (as defined in MI 61-101), (iii) any “related party” of an “interested party” and (iv) any person that is a “joint actor” (as such terms are defined in MI 61-101);

“Existing Organizational Documents” has the meaning set out on page 9;

“Existing LP” means each existing Class B limited partner of GDH LP;

“F Reorganization” has the meaning set out on page 68;

“Fasken” means Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP;

“FASB” means Financial Accounting Standards Board;

“FATCA” means sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code;

“FHSA” means a first home savings account, as defined in the Tax Act;

“Form 54-101F7” means the form “Request for Voting Instructions Made by Intermediary” under NI 54-101;

“Form W-8BEN” means the Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Individuals);

“Form W-8BEN-E” means the Certificate of Foreign Status of Beneficial Owner for United States Tax Withholding and Reporting (Entities);

“Founder” or “Mr. Novogratz” means Michael Novogratz;

“GAAP” means generally accepted accounting principles;

“GDH Delaware” means GDHL following the Domestication;

“GDH GP” means Galaxy Digital Holdings GP LLC;

“GDH LP” means Galaxy Digital Holdings LP, an exempted limited partnership formed under the laws of the Cayman Islands, and, following the consummation of the continuation of GDH LP as a Delaware limited partnership, means such Delaware limited partnership;

“GDH LPA” means the fifth amended and restated limited partnership agreement of Galaxy Digital Holdings LP, an exempted limited partnership formed under the laws of the Cayman Islands;

“GDHI LLC Merger” has the meaning set out on page 38;

“GDHL” means Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.;

“GDHL Record Date” means April 7, 2025;

“GDHL shareholder” means a holder of Ordinary Shares;

“GGI” means Galaxy Group Investments LLC;

“Governing Documents Amendment” has the meaning set out on page 8;

“Governing Documents Amendment Proposal” means the vote to approve by special resolution the Governing Documents Amendment;

“Governmental Entity” means any:

- (a) multinational, federal, provincial, territorial, state, regional, municipal, local or other government or any governmental or public department, court, tribunal, arbitral body, commission, board, bureau or agency;
- (b) any division, subdivision, ministry, department, section, agent, commission, board or authority of any of the foregoing;
- (c) any stock exchange; or
- (d) any quasi-governmental or private body exercising any regulatory, expropriation or taxing authority under or for the account of any of the foregoing;

“Holder” has the meaning set out on page 63;

“Intermediaries” has the meaning set out on page 54;

“Issuance of Class B Common Stock” has the meaning set out on page 10;

“Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal” means the votes to approve by a simple majority, excluding Excluded Shareholders, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock;

“IFRS” means International Financial Reporting Standards, which are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as adopted in Canada;

“IRS” means U.S. Internal Revenue Service;

“Jenner” means Jenner & Block LLP;

“KPMG” means KPMG LLP;

“LP Units” means limited partnership units of GDH LP upon consummation of the continuation of GDH LP as a Delaware limited partnership;

“LTIP” means the amended and restated long term incentive plan of the Company, effective June 18, 2024;

“Maples” means Maples Group;

“Management Circular” means this management information circular furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management of GDHL for use at the Meeting;

“Meeting” means the special meeting, which shall also constitute an extraordinary general meeting for the purposes of GDHL’s memorandum and articles of association, of Shareholders to be held in person on May 9, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time) at 300 Vesey Street, New York City, New York, 10282, United States and virtually via live webcast at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791>;

“Minority Shareholders” means the Shareholders, excluding the Excluded Shareholders;

“MI 61-101” means Multilateral Instrument 61-101 — Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions;

“Nasdaq” means the Nasdaq Global Select Market;

“NI 54-101” means National Instrument 54-101 — Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer;

“NOBO” means Beneficial Shareholders who do not object to the issuers of the securities they own knowing who they are;

“Non-Certifying Shareholder” has the meaning set out on page 49;

“Non-Electing Shareholder” has the meaning set out on page 71;

“Non-U.S. Holder” has the meaning set out on page 74;

“Notice” means the notice of the Meeting;

“OBO” means Beneficial Shareholders who object to their name being made known to the issuers of securities which they own;

“OIFP Rules” has the meaning set out on page 64;

“Ordinary Shares” means ordinary shares in the capital of GDHL;

“person” includes an individual, firm, trust, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, association, corporation, limited liability company, joint venture, trustee, executor, administrator, legal representative or government (including any Governmental Entity);

“PFIC” has the meaning set out on page 70;

“Potential Alternative” has the meaning set out on page 27;

“Proposals” means the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal and the Adjournment Proposal;

“Proposed Bylaws” means bylaws substantially in the form attached to this Management Circular as Annex “B;”

“Proposed Charter” means a certificate of incorporation substantially in the form attached to this Management Circular as Annex “C;”

“Proposed Organizational Documents” has the meaning set out on page 22;

“Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal” means the vote to approve by special resolution the Proposed Organizational Documents;

“Proposed Transactions” means the Domestication, the Governing Documents Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock and the Reorganization Merger;

“Pubco” means Galaxy Digital Inc.;

“QEF” has the meaning set out on page 71;

“RDSP” means a registered disability savings plan, as defined in the Tax Act;

“Registered Shareholders” means Shareholders who hold Ordinary Shares in their own name;

“REIT” means real estate investment trust;

“Reorganization” means the Domestication, the Governing Documents Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock;

“Reorganization Merger” means the process through which, after the Reorganization, GDH Delaware will merge with and into Pubco with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity;

“Reorganization Mergers” has the meaning set out on page 38;

“Reorganization Merger Tax Opinion” has the meaning set out on page 74;

“RESP” means a registered education savings plan, as defined in the Tax Act;

“RRIF” means a registered retirement income fund, as defined in the Tax Act;

“RRSP” means a registered retirement savings plan, as defined in the Tax Act;

“Sarbanes-Oxley Act” means the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;

“Securities Regulators” means, when used with regard to Canada, the securities commission or other securities regulatory authority of each province and territory of Canada;

“SEC” means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission;

“SEDAR” means the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval;

“Shareholder” means a holder of Ordinary Shares;

“Shareholder Resolution” means any resolution passed by the Shareholders;

“Special Committee” means the special committee of independent directors comprised of all the directors of GDHL, other than Michael Novogratz, Damien Vanderwilt, Michael Daffey, Richard Tavoso and Jane Dietze (Mr. Vanderwilt, Mr. Daffey, Mr. Tavoso and Ms. Dietze were not directors of GDHL when the Special Committee was formed);

“Stock Option Plan” means the amended and restated stock option plan of the Company;

“taxable capital gain” has the meaning set out on page 66;

“Tax Act” means the Income Tax Act (Canada) and the regulations thereunder, as amended;

“Tax Proposals” has the meaning set out on page 63;

“Tax Receivable Agreement” has the meaning set out on page 40;

“TFSA” means a tax free savings account, as defined in the Tax Act;

“TRA Parties” means the parties to the Tax Receivable Agreement;

“Treasury Department” means U.S. Department of the Treasury;

“Treasury Regulation” means the tax regulations issued by the IRS;

“TSX” means the Toronto Stock Exchange;

“United States” or “U.S.” means the United States of America, its territories and possessions, any State of the United States and the District of Colombia;

“U.S. Holder” has the meaning set out on page 69;

“Ventum” means Ventum Financial Corp., formerly named Echelon Wealth Partners;

“VIF” means a Voting Instruction Form;

“Violation” has the meaning set out on page 46;

“XBRL” means eXtensible Business Reporting Language.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

We have made statements in this Management Circular that may be forward looking information within the meaning of Canadian Securities Laws (the “forward-looking statements”). In some cases, you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “may,” “might,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential” or “continue,” the negative of these terms and other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements, which are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us, may include projections of our future performance, our anticipated growth and anticipated trends in our business. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the pending Reorganization, and the parties, perspectives and expectations, are forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to estimates, projections, forecasts or other characterizations of future events or circumstances, including any underlying assumptions, are forward-looking statements.

These statements are only predictions based on our current expectations, beliefs and projections about future events taking into account information available to us. There can be no assurance that future developments affecting us will be those that we have anticipated. There are important factors that could cause our actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to differ materially from the results, level of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including those factors discussed in this Management Circular, including under the headings “Reorganization,” “Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations,” “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations,” “Certain Cayman Islands Income Tax Considerations” and “Risk Factors.” You should specifically consider the numerous risks outlined in this Management Circular.

Although we believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, level of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of any of these forward-looking statements.

Given these risks and uncertainties, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this Management Circular are not guarantees of future performance and our actual results of operations, financial condition or liquidity, and the development of the industry and markets in which we operate, may differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in this Management Circular. In addition, even if our results of operations, financial condition or liquidity, and events in the industry and markets in which we operate, are consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this Management Circular, they may not be predictive of results or developments in future periods.

Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of such statement. Except as required by law, we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise, or to publicly announce any update or revision to, any of the forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ABOUT THE PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The following questions and answers briefly address some commonly asked questions relating to the Proposed Transactions, including the proposals to be presented at the special meeting of GDHL's shareholders, which shall constitute an extraordinary general meeting for purposes of GDHL's memorandum and articles of association, and the questions that shareholders of GDHL may have relating to the Proposed Transactions. The following questions and answers may not include all of the information that may be important to you and that you should consider in making a decision with respect to the proposals described herein. Additionally, the following questions and answers, as well as the summary section that follows, are not meant to be a substitute for the information contained in the remainder of this Management Circular, and this information is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed descriptions and explanations contained elsewhere in this Management Circular.

General Questions & Answers for GDHL Shareholders

Q: Why are GDHL shareholders receiving this Management Circular?

A: GDHL shareholders are receiving this Management Circular because they are being asked to consider and vote upon, among other things, a proposal to approve certain reorganization transactions, including a domestication of GDHL and GDH LP, as described in this Management Circular. This Management Circular is furnished to GDHL shareholders in connection with the solicitation of proxies by GDHL management for use at the special meeting, which shall constitute an extraordinary general meeting for purposes of GDHL's memorandum and articles of association (the "Meeting"), of the holders of ordinary shares of GDHL to be held in person on May 9, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time) at 300 Vesey Street, New York City, New York, 10282, United States and virtually via live webcast at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791>. Subject to the necessary approval of GDHL shareholders, among other transactions, GDHL expects to (i) deregister under the Cayman Islands Companies Act and domesticate under Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, pursuant to which domestication the jurisdiction of incorporation of GDHL will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware (the "Domestication" and GDHL following the Domestication, "GDH Delaware"), (ii) consummate certain related corporate reorganization transactions, including the amendment, prior to the Domestication, of GDHL's existing share capital and memorandum and articles of association, a copy of which is attached to this Management Circular as Annex A, to authorize and provide for the issuance and terms of Class B ordinary shares of GDHL (the "Governing Documents Amendment" and, all such related corporate reorganization transactions, collectively with the Domestication, the "Reorganization") and (iii) consummate a merger with Pubco, in which GDH Delaware will merge with and into Pubco, with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity (the "Reorganization Merger"), with Pubco succeeding GDHL as the publicly traded company in which existing holders of GDHL ordinary shares will own their equity interests.

In addition, pursuant to the registration statement of which this Management Circular forms a part, Pubco is registering the issuance of shares of Pubco Class A Common Stock that will ultimately be held by GDHL shareholders upon completion of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.

This Management Circular and its annexes contain important information about the transactions described herein and the other matters to be acted upon at the Meeting. You should read this Management Circular, including the attached annexes, carefully and in its entirety.

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT. IF YOU ARE A GDHL SHAREHOLDER, YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT YOUR PROXY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER CAREFULLY REVIEWING THIS MANAGEMENT CIRCULAR, INCLUDING THE ATTACHED ANNEXES.

Q: What is the Galaxy Reorganization?

A: Subject to the approval of GDHL shareholders, GDHL is proposing to effectuate a reorganization and domestication, which would also include a re-domiciliation of GDHL and GDH LP. In summary, under the proposed terms of the Reorganization, among other things:

- GDHL and GDH LP will redomicile from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware.

- GDHL and its affiliated entities' corporate and capital structure will be reorganized so as to normalize it on the basis of frequently used "Up-C Structures" in the United States, with the Reorganization including the following steps:
 - Pubco, a new Delaware-incorporated holding company, will become the successor public company of GDHL, with all outstanding GDHL ordinary shares ultimately being converted into and exchanged for shares of Class A Common Stock of Pubco.
 - The existing organizational documents of GDH LP will be amended and restated, including to provide that Michael Novogratz, the Chief Executive Officer and Founder of GDHL, who currently controls the general partnership interests of GDH LP, will transfer control of such general partnership interests to Pubco. However, notwithstanding such transfer of control of the general partnership interests of GDH LP to Pubco, Michael Novogratz will continue to ultimately effectively control the operations of GDH LP by virtue of his ownership of the new voting securities of Pubco that will be issued to entities controlled by him, as described below (i.e., Michael Novogratz will have the same control over GDH LP he has now, but through his control of Pubco rather than directly through the general partnership interests of GDH LP).
 - Pubco will issue new voting securities to entities controlled by Michael Novogratz and other holders of Class B Units of GDH LP (such holders collectively, the "Existing LPs") that will entitle them to vote (but not hold any economic rights) at the Pubco level, as though they had converted their existing Class B Units of GDH LP to Class A Common Stock of Pubco. The holder of each such voting security of Pubco will also hold a LP Unit of GDH LP that will entitle its holder to economic rights in GDH LP and that cannot be transferred without a concurrent transfer of such a voting security of Pubco. As a result of such issuance, Michael Novogratz is expected to own approximately 59.9% of Pubco's voting power immediately following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger.
 - Pubco will enter into, and agree to certain payment rights and obligations pursuant to, an amendment and restatement of the existing tax receivable agreement between GDHL, GDH LP and certain other parties thereto.
- The "variable voting rights" attached to GDHL's ordinary shares that currently restrict the aggregate votes that may be cast by U.S. shareholders will be eliminated.
- Pubco has applied to list its Class A Common Stock on the Nasdaq.

Q: What else will happen in the Reorganization and in the Reorganization Merger?

A: In the Domestication, all of the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares of GDHL will convert, automatically and by operation of law and without redemption or cancellation, on a one-for-one basis into an equivalent number of shares of Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware and GDH Delaware will, pursuant to its post-Domestication certificate of incorporation, be authorized to issue up to 500 million shares of Class B Common Stock. Additionally, in the Domestication, GDHL will change its name to, and GDH Delaware's name will be, "Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc."

In connection with the Domestication, the memorandum and articles of association of GDHL (as amended by the Governing Documents Amendment) (the "Existing Organizational Documents") will be amended and restated (as proposed to be amended and restated, the "Proposed Organizational Documents," and such amendment, the "Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment"). The Proposed Organizational Documents will be in effect as the governing documents of GDH Delaware upon the completion of the Domestication, but prior to the consummation of the Reorganization Merger, and will provide for two classes of common stock of GDH Delaware: Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock.

In the Reorganization Merger, (i) each share of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware will convert, automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into one share of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of Pubco, respectively, and (ii) the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco will be amended and restated to be substantively identical to the Proposed Organizational Documents (and the term "Proposed Organizational

Documents” shall refer, following the Reorganization Merger, to the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco as so amended). Following the Reorganization Merger, each share of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of Pubco will entitle its holder to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of Pubco stockholders. Shares of Class B Common Stock of Pubco will not have any rights to receive dividends or distributions on liquidation of Pubco (beyond their par value).

As a result of and following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will succeed GDHL as the publicly traded company in which existing holders of GDHL ordinary shares will own their interests, and all securities being registered pursuant to the registration statement of which this Management Circular is a part will be issued by Pubco as the continuing parent entity following such transactions.

Following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will be a holding company. All of our activities are, and will following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger be, conducted through GDH LP and its subsidiaries, and Pubco’s principal assets following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger will be its direct and indirect ownership of (i) certain limited partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in our business, and (ii) all of the general partnership interests of GDH LP, which will entitle it to control our business. Following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, (i) Pubco will be the sole general partner of GDH LP and thereby will control all actions of GDH LP, and (ii) entities controlled by Michael Novogratz, the Chief Executive Officer and Founder of GDHL, will own approximately 59.9% of Pubco’s voting securities and ultimately effectively control our business.

Q: Why is GDHL issuing shares of Class B Common Stock?

A: GDHL shareholders, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such vote under Multilateral Instrument 61-101 — Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions (“MI 61-101” and such excluded persons “Excluded Shareholders”), are further being asked to consider and vote upon the issuance, immediately following the Domestication, of a number of shares of Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware (which shares of Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware will convert automatically and by operation of law on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class B Common Stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) to each Existing LP of GDH LP equal to the number of such Class B Units of GDH LP held by each such Existing LP of GDH LP (the “Issuance of Class B Common Stock”).

Q: When will the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger occur?

A: Subject to the necessary approval of GDHL shareholders, the Board may adopt the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger at any time.

Additional Questions & Answers About the Special Meeting of GDHL Shareholders

Q: What is the purpose of the Meeting?

A: The purpose of the Meeting of GDHL shareholders is to vote on proposals related to the Reorganization, comprised of the Domestication, the Governing Documents Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, Issuance of Class B Common Stock and, if necessary or appropriate, the adjournment of the Meeting to a later date or dates, and to transact such other business as is proper at the Meeting.

Q: Where and when will the Meeting be held?

A: The Meeting will be held in person on May 9, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time) at 300 Vesey Street, New York City, New York, 10282, United States and virtually via live webcast at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791>.

Q: How can I attend the meeting in person?

A: The Meeting will be held in person and virtually on May 9, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time). In order to attend in person, you must (i) be a Registered Shareholder or duly appointed proxyholder and (ii) present government-issued photo identification (such as a driver's license or passport). You will only be allowed to attend the meeting if you are a Registered Shareholder or, if you are a Beneficial Shareholder, you have appointed yourself as a proxyholder by May 7, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time). Please send an email to Investor.Relations@galaxy.com by the close of business on May 2, 2025, if you plan to attend the Meeting in person. We reserve the right to restrict admission to the Meeting for security or health and safety reasons at our sole discretion. Attendees who disrupt or impede the Meeting or breach the rules of conduct may be removed from the Meeting. No cameras, recording equipment, large bags or packages will be permitted in the Meeting. The use of cell phones, smart phones, tablets and other personal communication devices for any reason during the Meeting is strictly prohibited. Anyone can listen to the meeting by logging into the virtual meeting as a guest. Please see "How do I attend a virtual meeting?"

Q: How do I attend a virtual meeting?

A: If you are a Registered Shareholder, GDHL's transfer agent, TSX Trust Company, will have sent you a form of proxy. Registered Shareholders planning to access and vote at the Meeting should not complete the proxy or return it to TSX Trust Company if you will be accessing and voting at the Meeting during the webcast. If you are planning to access the Meeting, your proxy will be required in order for you to complete the instructions below:

1. Log in at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791> at least 15 minutes before the Meeting starts.
2. Click on "I have a control number"
3. Enter your 12-digit control number (your control number is located on your proxy)
4. Enter the password: galaxy2025 (case sensitive)
5. Follow the instructions to access the Meeting and vote when prompted

Beneficial Shareholders wishing to access and vote at the Meeting during the live webcast can do so as follows:

1. Appoint yourself as proxyholder by writing your name in the space provided on the proxy or voting instruction form. Do not fill out your voting instructions
2. Sign and send it to your intermediary, following the voting deadline and submission instructions on the voting instruction form
3. Get a control number by contacting TSX Trust Company at tsxtrustproxyvoting@tmx.com by 10:00 a.m. (local time) on May 7, 2025 and complete the necessary forms
4. Log in at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791> at least 15 minutes before the meeting starts
5. Click on "I have a control number"
6. Enter the control number provided to you by tsxtrustproxyvoting@tmx.com
7. Enter the password: galaxy2025 (case sensitive)
8. Follow the instructions to access the Meeting and vote when prompted

Q: Who is soliciting the vote of GDHL shareholders?

A: This Management Circular is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by GDHL's management for use at the Meeting.

Q: What are GDHL shareholders being asked to consider and vote upon at the Meeting?

A: GDHL shareholders will vote on the following proposals at the Meeting:

1. a special resolution to approve a reorganization comprised of:
 - a. the Domestication (such proposal “Domestication Proposal”);
 - b. the Governing Documents Amendment (such proposal the “Governing Documents Amendment Proposal”);
 - c. upon the consummation of the Domestication, the amendment and restatement of the Existing Organizational Documents by their deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of the Proposed Organizational Documents (such proposal, the “Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal”); and
 - d. four separate proposals with respect to certain material differences between the existing organizational documents and the proposed organizational documents of GDH Delaware following its domestication as a Delaware corporation (collectively, the “Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals”);
2. assuming the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals are approved, a resolution to approve, by a simple majority, excluding Excluded Shareholders, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock (such proposal, the “Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal”); and
3. to approve by ordinary resolution the technical proposal to allow the chairman to adjourn the Meeting (the “Adjournment”) to a later date or dates, if necessary or appropriate, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal (such proposal, the “Adjournment Proposal” and together with the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal, each of the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal, the “Proposals”).

The Issuance of Class B Common Stock is a “related party transaction” pursuant to MI 61-101. The Board formed a special committee of independent directors comprised of all the directors of GDHL, other than Michael Novogratz, Damien Vanderwilt, Michael Daffey, Richard Tavoso and Jane Dietze (the “Special Committee”), to consider the Reorganization.

After careful consideration of, among other things, the unanimous recommendation of the Special Committee, the Board has determined (with the interested directors declaring their interest and abstaining on voting with respect to the resolutions related to the Reorganization) that the Proposed Transactions are in the best interests of GDHL and its shareholders and recommends that you vote or give instruction to vote “FOR” the approval of the Proposed Transactions.

Q: What vote of GDHL shareholders is required to approve the Proposals presented at the Meeting?

A: Each of the Proposals that must be approved by special resolution must be approved, as a matter of Cayman Islands law, by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the ordinary shares of GDHL who, being present in person or virtually or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Meeting, vote at the Meeting. Each of the Proposals that must be approved by ordinary resolution must be approved, as a matter of Cayman Islands law, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the ordinary shares of GDHL who, being present in person or virtually or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Meeting, vote at the Meeting. The Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal must be approved by a simple majority, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such vote under MI 61-101.

The Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment Proposal and each of the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals is conditioned on the approval of the Domestication Proposal. The Adjournment Proposal is not conditioned on the approval of any other Proposal.

Q: Will any other matters be voted on at the Meeting?

A: The Board does not intend to present any other matters at the Meeting and does not know of any other matters that will be brought before GDHL's shareholders for a vote at the Meeting. If any other matter is properly brought before the Meeting, your signed proxy gives authority to Francesca Don Angelo, Andrew Siegel and Michael Novogratz, as proxies, with full power of substitution, to vote on such matters at their discretion.

Q: Will the Reorganization Merger be submitted to a vote of GDHL shareholders?

A: Assuming the Reorganization is approved by GDHL shareholders, in accordance with applicable law, the Reorganization Merger is not required to be, and will not be, submitted to a vote of GDHL or GDH Delaware shareholders.

Q: Who is entitled to vote at the Meeting?

A: Only GDHL's registered shareholders at the close of business on April 7, 2025 (the "GDHL Record Date") will be entitled to receive notice of, and to vote at, the Meeting or any adjournment thereof. GDHL shareholders who are unable to or who do not wish to attend the Meeting are requested to date and sign the enclosed form of proxy promptly and return it in the self-addressed envelope enclosed for that purpose or by any of the other methods indicated in the form of proxy.

Q: What constitutes a quorum at the Meeting?

A: The quorum for the transaction of business at the Meeting consists of two or more GDHL shareholders holding at least 25% in par value of GDHL's ordinary shares entitled to vote at the Meeting being individuals present in person or virtually or by proxy or if a corporation or other non-natural person by its duly authorized representative or proxy. As of the GDHL Record Date, 32,600,561 ordinary shares of GDHL, in the aggregate, would be required to achieve a quorum.

Q: What happens if a GDHL shareholder sells or otherwise transfers their ordinary shares of GDHL before the Meeting?

A: The GDHL Record Date is earlier than the date on which the transactions that are the subject of the Proposals are expected to be completed. If you transfer your ordinary shares of GDHL after the GDHL Record Date, but before the Meeting, unless the transferee obtains from you a proxy to vote those shares, you will retain your right to vote at the Meeting. If you transfer your ordinary shares of GDHL prior to the GDHL Record Date, you will have no right to vote those shares at the Meeting.

Q: How many votes does each GDHL shareholder have?

A: Subject to the Certification Process Adjustment (as described below), each GDHL shareholder is entitled to one vote for each ordinary share held by such GDHL shareholder as of the close of business on the GDHL Record Date. As of the close of business on the GDHL Record Date, there were 130,402,242 outstanding GDHL ordinary shares.

The Existing Organizational Documents provide for a "Certification Process Adjustment" whereby, in connection with any resolution passed by GDHL shareholders (each, a "Shareholder Resolution"), each GDHL shareholder shall be required to provide a certification as to its status, and the status of any person for whom the GDHL shareholder holds GDHL ordinary shares beneficially, as a United States resident or a non-United States resident. In connection with the Certification Process Adjustment, in respect of any Shareholder Resolution in a meeting or in writing, each GDHL shareholder shall be required to certify that, at the time of the 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 the time of signifying

its agreement to the proposed written resolution: (a) it is not a United States resident; and (b) to the extent it holds GDHL ordinary shares for the account or benefit of any other person, such person is not a United States resident (each GDHL shareholder not making such certification, a “Non-Certifying Shareholder”). GDHL shareholders who certify that they hold GDHL ordinary shares for the account or benefit of any other person who is a United States resident, will also be asked to certify the extent to which GDHL ordinary shares they own beneficially are owned beneficially for United States residents and to which GDHL ordinary shares they hold are owned beneficially for persons that are not United States residents. This Certification Process Adjustment is intended to preserve GDHL’s status as a “foreign private issuer” within the meaning of Rule 405 under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 3b-4 under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 GDHL shareholders are entitled to cast.

Q: What is the voting recommendation of the Board?

A: After careful consideration of, among other things, the unanimous recommendation of the Special Committee, the Board has determined (with the interested directors declaring their interest and abstaining on voting with respect to the resolutions related to the Reorganization) that the Reorganization is (i) fair to GDHL shareholders, other than Excluded Shareholders, and (ii) in the best interest of GDHL, and recommends that you vote or give instruction to vote “FOR” the approval of the Reorganization.

Q: When do proxies need to be submitted?

A: To be effective, a properly executed proxy must be received not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on May 7, 2025 or, if the Meeting is adjourned or postponed, not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on the day which is two business days preceding the date of the adjourned or postponed meeting. The time limit for the deposit of proxies may be waived by the chairman of the Meeting at his discretion, without notice, but the chairman of the Meeting is under no obligation to do so.

Q: What is the difference between holding ordinary shares of GDHL as a Registered Shareholder and as a Beneficial Shareholder?

A: Many GDHL shareholders hold their ordinary shares through a stockbroker or bank (an “Intermediary” or “Intermediaries”) rather than directly in their own names.

“Registered Shareholders” means GDHL shareholders who hold GDHL’s ordinary shares in their own name.

“Beneficial Shareholders” means GDHL shareholders who do not hold GDHL’s ordinary shares in their own name and Intermediaries own securities on behalf of Beneficial Shareholders. As summarized below, there are some distinctions Registered Shareholders and Beneficial Shareholders.

Registered Shareholder — If your ordinary shares of GDHL are registered directly in your name with our transfer agent, you are a Registered Shareholder and this Management Circular is being sent directly to you by GDHL. You may vote the ordinary shares registered directly in your name by completing and mailing the proxy or by voting in person or virtually at the Meeting.

Beneficial Shareholder — Beneficial Shareholders should note that the only proxies that can be recognized and acted upon at the Meeting are those deposited by Registered Shareholders (those whose names appear on the records of GDHL as the registered holders of GDHL’s ordinary shares) or as set out in the following disclosure. If GDHL’s ordinary shares are listed in an account statement provided to a shareholder by a broker, then in almost all cases those GDHL’s ordinary shares will not be registered in the shareholder’s name on the records of GDHL. Such GDHL’s ordinary shares will more likely be registered under the names of Intermediaries. Intermediaries are required to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of meetings. Every Intermediary has its own mailing procedures and provides its own return instructions to clients. There are two kinds of Beneficial Shareholders — those who object to their name being made known to the issuers of securities which they own (called “OBOs” for Objecting Beneficial Owners) and those who do not object to the

issuers of the securities they own knowing who they are (called “NOBOs” for Non-Objecting Beneficial Owners). GDHL is taking advantage of the provisions of National Instrument 54-101 — Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer (“NI 54-101”) that permit it to deliver the Notice, this Management Circular and the form of proxy (collectively, the “meeting materials”) directly to the NOBOs.

Q: How can GDHL shareholders who are Registered Shareholders vote?

A: If you are a Registered Shareholder, there are two ways to vote: (1) by completing and mailing your proxy, or (2) by voting in person or virtually at the Meeting.

If you are voting by mailing your proxy, to be effective, a properly executed proxy from a Registered Shareholder must be submitted using one of the following methods:

- (a) date and sign the proxy and return it to GDHL’s transfer agent, TSX Trust Company, by fax within North America at (416) 595-9593 or by mail to 301-100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 4H1; or
- (b) log on to the website of TSX Trust Company at www.voteproxyonline.com. Registered Shareholders must follow the instructions set out on the website and refer to the proxy for the holder’s account number and the proxy access number.

If you return your proxy but you do not indicate your voting preferences, the proxies will vote your GDHL ordinary shares **FOR** each of the Proposals and any other matter that is properly submitted to a GDHL shareholder vote at the Meeting. Only the form of proxy accompanying this Management Circular will be counted.

The proxy must be executed by the Registered Shareholder, or if the applicable shareholder is a corporation, the proxy should be signed in its corporate name and its corporate seal must be affixed to the proxy or the proxy must be signed by an authorized officer whose title should be indicated. A proxy signed by an authorized officer or a person acting as attorney, executor, administrator or trustee, or in some other representative capacity, should reflect such person’s full title as such and should be accompanied by the appropriate instrument evidencing qualification and authority to act (unless such instrument has been previously filed with GDHL).

Q: How can GDHL shareholders who are Beneficial Shareholders vote?

A: Beneficial Shareholders who are NOBOs can expect to receive a scannable Voting Instruction Form (“VIF”) from TSX Trust Company. The VIF is to be completed and returned to TSX Trust Company as set out in the instructions provided on the VIF. TSX Trust Company will tabulate the results of the VIFs received from NOBOs. By choosing to send these materials to you directly, GDHL (and not the Intermediary holding GDHL’s ordinary shares on your behalf) has assumed responsibility for (i) delivering these materials to you, and (ii) executing your proper voting instructions. Please return your VIF as specified in the request for voting instructions that was sent to you. Beneficial Shareholders who are OBOs should follow the instructions of their Intermediary carefully to ensure that their GDHL’s ordinary shares are voted at the Meeting. GDHL does intend to pay for intermediaries to forward to OBOs under NI 54-101 the proxy-related materials and Form 54-101F7 — Request for Voting Instructions Made by Intermediary, and in the case of an OBO, the OBO will not receive the materials unless the OBO’s Intermediary assumes the cost of delivery. The proxy supplied to you by your broker will be similar to the proxy provided to Registered Shareholders by GDHL. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the Intermediary on how to vote your GDHL’s ordinary shares on your behalf. Most brokers delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge in the United States and in Canada. Broadridge mails a VIF in lieu of a proxy provided by GDHL. The VIF will name the same persons as GDHL’s proxy to represent your GDHL’s ordinary shares at the Meeting. You have the right to appoint a person (who need not be a Beneficial Shareholder of GDHL), other than any of the persons designated in the VIF, to represent your GDHL’s ordinary shares at the Meeting and that person may be you. To exercise this right, insert the name of the desired representative (which may be you) in the blank space provided in the VIF. The completed VIF must then be returned

to Broadridge by mail or facsimile or given to Broadridge by phone or over the internet, in accordance with Broadridge's instructions. Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of GDHL's ordinary shares to be represented at the Meeting and the appointment of any representative. If you receive a VIF from Broadridge, the VIF must be completed and returned to Broadridge, in accordance with its instructions, well in advance of the Meeting in order to have your GDHL's ordinary shares voted or to have an alternate representative duly appointed to attend the Meeting and vote your GDHL's ordinary shares at the Meeting.

Non-registered GDHL shareholders who have not objected to their Intermediary disclosing certain ownership information about themselves to GDHL are referred to as "NOBOs." Those non-registered GDHL shareholders who have objected to their Intermediary disclosing ownership information about themselves to GDHL are referred to as "OBOs." GDHL has elected to send the meeting materials directly to the NOBOs, and, to the extent possible, indirectly through Intermediaries to the OBOs. The Intermediaries (or their service companies) are responsible for forwarding the meeting materials to each OBO, unless the OBO has waived the right to receive them. Intermediaries will frequently use service companies to forward the meeting materials to non-registered GDHL shareholders.

Q: If a GDHL shareholder is not going to attend the Meeting in person or virtually, should they submit their proxy instead?

A: Yes. Whether you plan to attend the Meeting or not, please read this Management Circular carefully and vote your shares by completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy in the non-postage-paid envelope provided.

Q: To whom and when do GDHL shareholders' proxies need to be submitted?

A: To be effective, a properly executed proxy must be received not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on May 7, 2025 or, if the Meeting is adjourned or postponed, not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on the day which is two business days preceding the date of the adjourned or postponed meeting. The time limit for the deposit of proxies may be waived by the chairman of the Meeting at his discretion, without notice, but the chairman of the Meeting is under no obligation to do so.

If you are voting by mailing your proxy, to be effective, a properly executed proxy from a Registered Shareholder must be submitted using one of the following methods:

- (a) date and sign the proxy and return it to GDHL's transfer agent, TSX Trust Company, by fax within North America at (416) 595-9593 or by mail to 301-100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 4H1; or
- (b) log on to the website of TSX Trust Company at www.voteproxyonline.com. Registered Shareholders must follow the instructions set out on the website and refer to the proxy for the holder's account number and the proxy access number.

Persons who are Beneficial Shareholders must complete and return the voting instruction form provided to them by their intermediary (such as a broker, custodian, trustee, nominee) and return it in accordance with the instructions accompanying such voting instruction form.

Q: Can GDHL shareholders change their vote or revoke their proxy?

A: In addition to any other manner permitted by law, a proxy may be revoked by:

- (a) executing a proxy bearing a later date or by executing a valid notice of revocation, either of the foregoing to be executed by the Registered Shareholder or their authorized attorney in writing, or, if the GDHL shareholder is a corporation, under its corporate seal by an officer or attorney duly authorized, and by delivering the proxy bearing a later date to TSX Trust Company or at the address of the registered office of GDHL at PO Box 309, Uglund House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands, at any time up to and including the last business day that precedes the day of the Meeting or, if the Meeting is adjourned or postponed, the last business day that precedes any

reconvening thereof, or to the chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any reconvening thereof, or in any other manner provided by law; or

(b) personally attending the Meeting and voting.

Q: How are votes counted at the Meeting?

A: GDHL will appoint a scrutineer at the Meeting, who will collect all proxies and ballots and tabulate the results. The scrutineer is typically a representative of GDHL's transfer agent.

Q: Does a proxy need to be signed?

A: The proxy must be executed by the Registered Shareholder, or if the applicable shareholder is a corporation, the proxy should be signed in its corporate name and its corporate seal must be affixed to the proxy or the proxy must be signed by an authorized officer whose title should be indicated. A proxy signed by an authorized officer or a person acting as attorney, executor, administrator or trustee, or in some other representative capacity, should reflect such person's full title as such and should be accompanied by the appropriate instrument evidencing qualification and authority to act (unless such instrument has been previously filed with GDHL).

Q: What will happen if a GDHL shareholder signs and submits their proxy without indicating how they wish to vote?

A: The persons named in the proxy will vote or withhold from voting GDHL ordinary shares represented thereby in accordance with your instructions on any ballot that may be called for. If you specify a choice with respect to any matter to be acted upon, your GDHL ordinary shares will be voted accordingly. In respect of a matter for which a choice is not specified in the proxy, the management appointee acting as a proxyholder will vote in favor of each matter identified in the proxy.

Q: Who will solicit and pay the cost of soliciting proxies from GDHL shareholders?

A: Solicitations of proxies will be primarily by mail, but may also be solicited personally or by Internet or telephone by directors, officers and regular employees of GDHL. They will not be paid any additional amounts for soliciting proxies. All costs of the solicitation will be borne by GDHL.

GDHL has also engaged TMX Investor Solutions Inc. to assist with the solicitation of proxies. For questions on voting your shares, please contact TMX Investor Solutions Inc., by email at INFO_TMXIS@tmx.com, by telephone at 1 (877) 478-5043 (toll free within North America) or for outside North America, call direct at (437) 561-5063. GDHL has agreed to pay TMX Investor Solutions Inc. a reasonable fee, including an additional contingent success fee, and reimbursement of certain disbursements. GDHL will also reimburse TMX Investor Solutions Inc. for certain out-of-pocket losses, damages and expenses.

Q: What should GDHL shareholders do if they receive more than one set of voting materials?

A: GDHL shareholders may receive more than one set of voting materials, including multiple copies of this Management Circular and multiple proxies or VIFs. For example, if you hold your shares in more than one brokerage account, you will receive a separate VIF for each brokerage account in which you hold shares. If you are a Registered Shareholder and your shares are registered in more than one name, you will receive more than one proxy. Please complete, sign, date and return each proxy and VIF that you receive in order to cast your vote with respect to all of your GDHL ordinary shares.

Q: What should GDHL shareholders do now?

A: GDHL shareholders are urged to read carefully and consider the information contained in this Management Circular, including the section entitled "Risk Factors," and the annexes attached hereto. GDHL shareholders should then vote as soon as possible in accordance with the instructions provided in this Management Circular and on the enclosed proxy or, if you hold your shares through a brokerage firm, bank or other nominee, on the VIF provided by the broker, bank or nominee.

Q: Who can help answer GDHL shareholders' questions?

- A: If you are a GDHL shareholder and have questions about the Meeting or the Proposals, or if you need additional copies of this Management Circular or the enclosed proxy, you should contact:

Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.
300 Vesey Street
New York City, New York 10282, United States
Attention: Investor Relations
Email: investor.relations@galaxy.com

You may also contact GDHL's strategic shareholder advisor and proxy solicitation agent:

TMX Investor Solutions Inc.
by email at INFO_TMXIS@tmx.com,
by telephone at 1 (877) 478-5043 (toll free within North America) or for outside North America, call direct at (437) 561-5063.

To obtain timely delivery, GDHL shareholders must request additional copies of this Management Circular or the enclosed proxy or any other materials no later than five business days prior to the Meeting.

Additional Questions & Answers About the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger

Q: How will the Reorganization affect GDHL ordinary shares?

- A: In the Domestication, all of the issued and outstanding Class A ordinary shares of GDHL will convert, automatically and by operation of law and without redemption or cancellation, on a one-for-one basis into an equivalent number of shares of Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware and GDH Delaware will, pursuant to its post-Domestication certificate of incorporation, be authorized to issue up to 500 million shares of Class B Common Stock. Then, in the Reorganization Merger, GDH Delaware shareholders will receive an equivalent number of shares of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of Pubco in exchange for their shares of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware, respectively.

Q: What exchanges will Pubco be listed on following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger?

- A: GDHL's ordinary shares are currently listed on the TSX. In connection with the Reorganization, Pubco has applied to have Pubco's Class A Common Stock approved for listing on the Nasdaq, either concurrently with or subsequent to consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. For a period of time following the consummation of the Reorganization, and immediately following Pubco's intended listing on the Nasdaq, Pubco will remain listed on the TSX. Pubco ultimately may choose to delist its shares from the TSX in the future, which would not require further shareholder approval under TSX rules provided an acceptable alternative market exists for Pubco's Class A Common Stock. There can be no assurance as to whether such listing and/or delisting will occur on the terms described herein or at all.

Q: What amendments will be made to the existing organizational documents of GDHL in the Reorganization?

- A: Prior to the Domestication, GDHL intends to complete the Governing Documents Amendment, in which GDHL's existing memorandum and articles of association will be amended to authorize and provide for the issuance and terms of up to 500 million Class B ordinary shares of GDHL.

In connection with the Domestication, GDHL will complete the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, in which the memorandum and articles of association of GDHL (as amended by the Governing Documents Amendment) will be amended and restated by their deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of the proposed new certificate of incorporation, substantially in the form attached to this Management Circular as Annex B and the proposed new bylaws, substantially in the form attached to this Management Circular as Annex C. The Proposed Organizational Documents

will be in effect as the governing documents of GDH Delaware upon the completion of the Domestication, but prior to the consummation of the Reorganization Merger, and will provide for two classes of common stock of GDH Delaware: Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock.

Q: Will the Proposed Organizational Documents be the governing documents of Pubco?

A: In the Reorganization Merger, the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco will be amended and restated to be substantively identical to the Proposed Organizational Documents (and the term “Proposed Organizational Documents” shall refer, following the Reorganization Merger, to the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco as so amended).

Q: How will the Proposed Organizational Documents differ from GDHL’s Existing Organizational Documents?

A: The Existing Organizational Documents under the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) differ materially from the Proposed Organizational Documents of GDH Delaware and, after the Reorganization Merger, Pubco, under the DGCL.

Each share of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware (prior to the Reorganization Merger) and Pubco (following the Reorganization Merger) will entitle its holder to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. Shares of Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware (prior to the Reorganization Merger) and Pubco (following the Reorganization Merger) will not be entitled to economic interests.

Among other differences between the Existing Organizational Documents and the Proposed Organizational Documents, in order to comply with applicable money transmitter laws in the United States, the Proposed Organizational Documents provide that GDH Delaware’s (or, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco’s) board may take certain actions including (i) preventing the transfer of capital stock, (ii) redeeming capital stock at par or (iii) restricting the exercise of rights with respect to capital stock, in certain circumstances in which a stockholder would potentially hold more than 9.9% of the total issued and outstanding shares of GDH Delaware (or, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco) on a fully diluted basis.

Q: Why does Galaxy intend to complete the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger?

A: The Reorganization is intended to normalize GDHL’s corporate and capital structure and align all stakeholders’ interests at the Pubco level. The Board and the Special Committee believe that the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger will result in enhanced shareholder value. See — “Background To and Reasons For the Reorganization” below for a more detailed description of the reasons for and background to the Reorganization.

Q: Do GDHL shareholders have appraisal or dissenters’ rights if they object to the Reorganization or the Reorganization Merger?

A: No. There are no appraisal or dissenter rights available to holders of GDHL ordinary shares in connection with the Reorganization or the Reorganization Merger under Cayman Islands law or the DGCL.

Q: What interests do GDHL’s current officers and directors have in the Proposals?

A: In considering the recommendation of the Board to vote in favor of the Proposals, GDHL shareholders should be aware that, aside from their interests as GDHL shareholders, certain of our directors and officers have interests in the Proposals that are different from, or in addition to, those of other GDHL shareholders generally. The Special Committee and GDHL’s directors were aware of and considered these interests, among other matters, in evaluating the Proposals and in recommending approval of the Proposals. GDHL shareholders should take these interests into account in deciding whether to approve the Proposals. For a further discussion of these interests.

Q: Did the Board obtain a third-party valuation or fairness opinion in determining whether or not to proceed with the Reorganization?

A: No. The Board did not obtain a third-party valuation or fairness opinion in connection with its determination to approve the Reorganization. However, the Board did establish the Special Committee to consider the Reorganization and the Special Committee retained independent counsel and an independent financial advisor. The members of the Special Committee and GDHL's officers and directors have substantial experience in evaluating the operating and financial merits of companies from a wide range of industries and concluded that their experience and backgrounds, together with the experience and expertise of GDHL's advisors and the advisors of the Special Committee, enabled them to make the necessary analyses and determinations regarding the Reorganization

THE REORGANIZATION

Overview of the Reorganization

Subject to the approval of Shareholders, GDHL is proposing a reorganization and domestication of GDHL and GDH LP. In summary, under the proposed terms of the Reorganization, among other things:

- GDHL and GDH LP will redomicile from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware.
- GDHL and its affiliated entities' corporate and capital structure will be reorganized so as to normalize it on the basis of frequently used "Up-C structures" in the United States, with the Reorganization including the following steps:
 - Pubco, a new Delaware-incorporated holding company, will become the successor public company of GDHL, with all outstanding Ordinary Shares being ultimately converted into and exchanged for shares of Class A Common Stock of Pubco.
 - The existing organizational documents of GDH LP will be amended and restated, including to provide that Michael Novogratz, the Chief Executive Officer and Founder of GDHL, who currently controls the general partnership interests of GDH LP, will transfer control of the general partnership interests of GDH LP to Pubco. However, notwithstanding such transfer of control of the general partnership interests of GDH LP to Pubco, Michael Novogratz will continue to ultimately effectively control the operations of GDH LP by virtue of his ownership of the new voting securities of Pubco that will be issued to entities controlled by him, as described below (i.e., Michael Novogratz will have the same control over GDH LP he has now, but through his control of Pubco rather than directly through the general partnership interests of GDH LP).
 - Pubco will issue new voting securities to entities controlled by Michael Novogratz and other Existing LPs that will entitle them to vote (but not hold any economic rights) at the Pubco level, as though they had converted their existing Class B Units of GDH LP to shares of Class A Common Stock of Pubco. The holder of each such voting security of Pubco will also hold a LP Unit of GDH LP that will entitle its holder to economic rights in GDH LP and that cannot be transferred without a concurrent transfer of such a voting security of Pubco. As a result of such issuance, Michael Novogratz is expected to own approximately 59.9% of Pubco's voting power immediately following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. As a result, after the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will be a "controlled company" within the meaning of the Nasdaq rules and may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance standards. Pubco does not currently intend to rely on any of these exemptions following the aforementioned transactions and may not elect to do so in the future without approval of its independent directors.
- Pubco will enter into, and agree to certain payment rights and obligations pursuant to, an amendment and restatement of the existing tax receivable agreement between GDHL, GDH LP and certain other parties thereto.
- The "variable voting rights" attached to the Ordinary Shares that currently restrict the aggregate votes that may be cast by U.S. shareholders will be eliminated.
- Pubco has applied to list its Class A Common Stock on the Nasdaq under the symbol "GLXY."
- In order to comply with applicable money transmitter laws in the United States, the Proposed Organizational Documents (as defined below) will provide that Pubco's board of directors may take certain actions, including (i) preventing the transfer of capital stock, (ii) redeeming capital stock at par value or (iii) restricting the exercise of rights with respect to capital stock, in certain circumstances in which a stockholder of Pubco would potentially hold more than 9.9% of the total issued and outstanding shares of Pubco on a fully diluted basis.

The Domestication

Subject to the approval of Shareholders, GDHL expects to deregister under the Cayman Islands Companies Act and domesticate under Section 388 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, pursuant to

which the jurisdiction of incorporation of GDHL will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware.

Pursuant to the Domestication, GDHL will re-domicile as a Delaware entity. To effect the Domestication, GDHL will file a notice of deregistration with the Cayman Islands Registrar of Companies, together with the necessary accompanying documents, and will file a certificate of domestication and a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, pursuant to which the jurisdiction of incorporation of GDHL will be transferred by way of continuation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware.

GDHL is currently governed by the Cayman Islands Companies Act, but upon the completion of the Domestication, GDH Delaware will be governed by the DGCL. Accordingly, Shareholders are urged to carefully consult the information set forth in the Appendix “2” — “Comparison of Corporate Governance and Shareholder Rights.”

In the Domestication, all of the issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares will convert, automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into an equivalent number of shares of Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware and GDH Delaware will, pursuant to its post-Domestication certificate of incorporation, be authorized to issue up to 500 million shares of Class B Common Stock. Additionally, in the Domestication, GDHL will change its name to, and GDH Delaware’s name will be, “Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc.”

Shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon the Domestication pursuant to the Domestication Proposal.

The Governing Documents Amendment

In connection with the Domestication, GDHL will consummate certain related corporate reorganization transactions, including the amendment of GDHL’s existing organizational documents to authorize and provide for the issuance and terms of Class B ordinary shares of GDHL.

Shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon the Governing Documents Amendment pursuant to the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal.

The Proposed Organizational Documents

In connection with the Domestication, the Existing Organizational Documents will be amended and restated (which documents, as proposed to be amended and restated, are referred to as the “Proposed Organizational Documents”). The Proposed Organizational Documents will be in effect as the governing documents of GDH Delaware upon the completion of the Domestication, but prior to the consummation of the Reorganization Merger (as described below), and will provide for two classes of common stock of GDH Delaware: Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock.

If the Domestication and the Proposed Organizational Documents are approved by Shareholders and effectuated then, following the Domestication, GDHL’s affairs will no longer be governed by the Existing Organizational Documents under the Cayman Islands Companies Act, but rather GDH Delaware’s affairs will be governed by the Proposed Organizational Documents under the DGCL. The Proposed Organizational Documents will consist of a certificate of incorporation substantially in the form attached to this Management Circular as Annex “B” (the “Proposed Charter”) and bylaws substantially in the form attached to this Management Circular as Annex “C” (the “Proposed Bylaws.”)

GDHL is proposing the adoption of the Proposed Organizational Documents in connection with the Domestication because they contain provisions typical of other Delaware public companies.

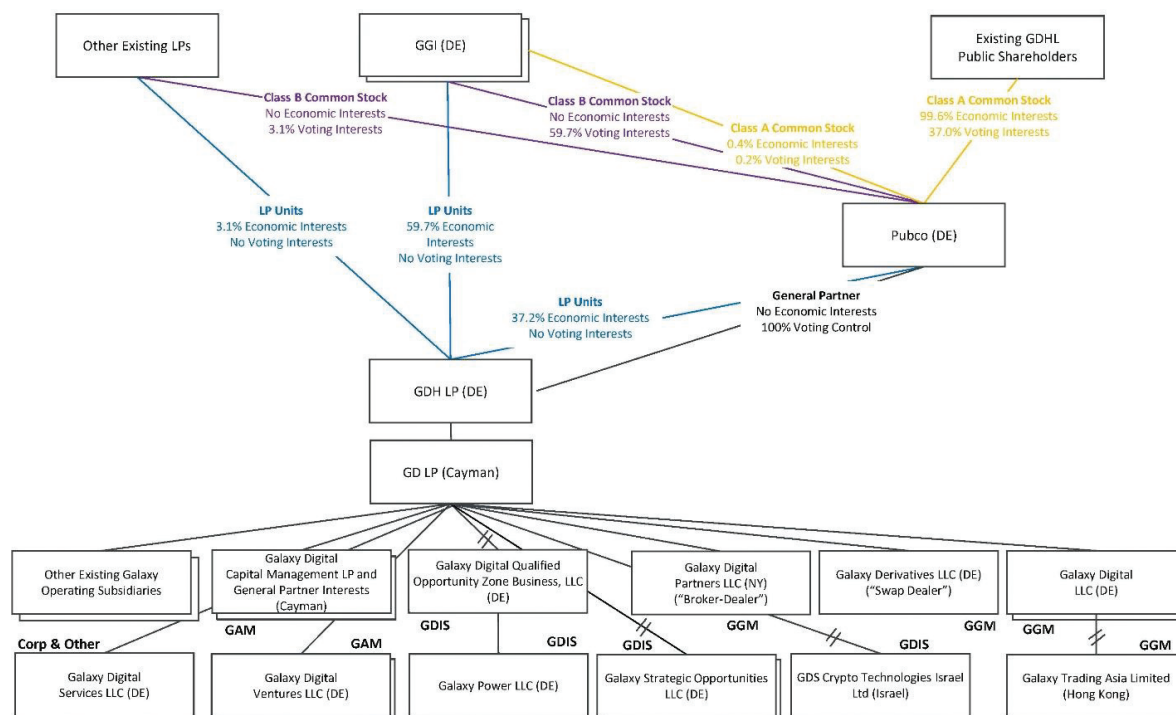
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The Existing Organizational Documents, which, following completion of the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, will govern GDHL’s affairs under the Cayman Islands Companies Act differ materially from the Proposed Organizational Documents, which will govern GDH Delaware’s affairs under the DGCL. Accordingly, Shareholders are being asked to approve certain material differences between the Existing Organizational Documents and the Proposed Organizational Documents, which are referred to as the “Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences” and which are described in this Management Circular.

A summary of each of the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals is set forth below. These summaries are qualified in their entirety by reference to the complete text of the Proposed Organizational Documents.

	Existing Organizational Documents	Proposed Organizational Documents
Quorum for Shareholder Action – Organizational Documents Proposal A	The Existing Organizational Documents provide that two or more GDHL shareholders holding at least 25% in par value of the GDHL ordinary shares entitled to vote constitutes a quorum for a GDHL shareholder meeting.	The Proposed Organizational Documents provide that the presence of a majority of the outstanding voting power of GDH Delaware at a GDH Delaware shareholder meeting constitutes a quorum for a GDH Delaware shareholder meeting, except where a separate vote by a class or series of classes of shares is required, the presence in person or by proxy of a majority of the voting power of all outstanding shares of stock of such class or series of classes, as applicable, constitutes quorum.
Removal of Directors – Organizational Documents Proposal B	The Existing Organizational Documents provide that any director may be removed by an affirmative vote of at least 66 ² / ₃ % of the total voting power of the outstanding GDHL ordinary shares.	The Proposed Organizational Documents provide that directors may be removed, with or without cause, by the majority vote of the total voting power of outstanding shares of GDH Delaware common stock, voting together as a single class.
Exclusive Forum – Organizational Documents Proposal C	The Existing Organizational Documents do not contain a provision adopting an exclusive forum for certain shareholder litigation.	The Proposed Organizational Documents provide that, unless GDH Delaware consents to a different forum, (i) certain specified actions and proceedings may only be brought before the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or another state or federal district court in the State of Delaware), and (ii) any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act, the Exchange Act or other federal securities laws for which there is exclusive federal or concurrent federal and state jurisdiction, may only be brought before the federal district courts of the United States.
Ownership Limitations – Organizational Documents Proposal D	The Existing Organizational Documents do not contain provisions relating to ownership limitations.	In order to comply with applicable money transmitter laws in the United States, the Proposed Organizational Documents provide that GDH Delaware’s board may take certain actions including (i) preventing the transfer of capital stock, (ii) redeeming capital stock at par or (iii) restricting the exercise of rights with respect to capital stock, in certain circumstances in which a stockholder would potentially hold more than 9.9% of the total issued and outstanding shares of GDH Delaware on a fully diluted basis.

Shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences pursuant to the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposal.



The Issuance of Class B Common Stock

Following the Domestication, but immediately prior to the Reorganization Merger, subject to the approval of Shareholders, GDH Delaware expects to issue a number of shares of Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware (which shares of Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware will convert into shares of Class B Common Stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) to each existing Class B limited partner of GDH LP (each, an “Existing LP”) equal to the number of Class B Units of GDH LP held by each such Existing LP immediately following the Domestication, which issuance is referred to as the “Issuance of Class B Common Stock.” In addition, following the Reorganization, current holders of Class B Units of GDH LP will become holders of LP Units in GDH LP (which will entitle the holder to certain economic rights in GDH LP) and an equal number of shares of Class B Common Stock (which will entitle the holder to voting rights with respect to Pubco). A share of Class B Common Stock is not transferable unless there is a concurrent transfer of an LP Unit and vice versa. Each LP Unit (except any LP Units held by Pubco and its subsidiaries) may be exchanged for one share of Class A Common Stock (and any such exchange of an LP Unit will result in the cancellation of a share of Class B Common Stock).

The shares of Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware will not represent any economic interest in GDH Delaware (or, following the Reorganization Merger, Pubco) and will solely represent voting interests (with each Existing LP continuing to hold their economic interest in GDH LP directly by virtue of their ownership of LP Units, into which the Class B Units of GDH LP will convert by operation of law upon consummation of the continuation of GDH LP as a Delaware limited partnership).

Shareholders, other than Excluded Shareholders, are being asked to consider and vote upon the Issuance of Class B Common Stock pursuant to the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal. The Issuance of Class B Common Stock will occur immediately following the Domestication.

The issuance of the Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware to each Existing LP of GDH LP holding Class B Units of GDH LP is a “related party transaction” for the purposes of MI 61-101. The issuance of such stock must be approved by a resolution passed by simple majority, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such under MI 61-101. See — “Canadian Securities Law Matters” and — “Minority Approval” below.

The Reorganization Merger

Following the Reorganization, GDHL will complete the Reorganization Merger. In the Reorganization Merger, GDH Delaware will merge with and into Pubco, which was incorporated as a Delaware corporation for the purpose of consummating the Reorganization Merger and which does not have any assets or operations, with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity. In connection with the Reorganization Merger, (i) each share of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware will convert, automatically and by operation of law, on a one-for-one basis into one share of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of Pubco, respectively, and (ii) the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco will be amended and restated to be substantively identical to the Proposed Organizational Documents (and the term “Proposed Organizational Documents” shall refer, following the Reorganization Merger, to the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Pubco as so amended). Each share of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of Pubco will entitle its holder to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of holders of Pubco Common Stock.

As further described in this Management Circular, following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will succeed GDHL as the publicly traded company in which existing Shareholders will own their equity interests in our business.

Following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, Pubco will be a holding company. All of our activities are, and will be following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, conducted through GDH LP and its subsidiaries, and Pubco’s principal assets following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger will be its direct ownership of (i) certain LP Units GDH LP, which will entitle it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in our business, and (ii) all of the general partnership interests of GDH LP. As further described below, immediately following the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger, (i) Pubco will be the sole general partner of GDH LP and thereby will control all actions of GDH LP, and (ii) entities controlled by Michael Novogratz will own and control approximately 59.9% of Pubco’s voting securities and ultimately effectively control our business.

Assuming the Reorganization is approved by GDHL shareholders, the Reorganization Merger is not required to be, and will not be, submitted to a vote of shareholders of GDHL or GDH Delaware, but will not be consummated unless the Reorganization is approved at the Meeting.

Background To and Reasons For the Reorganization

Background

While the Reorganization is intended to normalize GDHL’s corporate and capital structure and align all stakeholders’ interests at the Pubco level, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock is a “related party transaction” pursuant to MI 61-101. The Board formed the Special Committee of independent directors, comprised of all the directors of GDHL, other than Mr. Novogratz, at the time of its formation, to consider the Reorganization. The Special Committee retained independent counsel, Fasken and an independent financial advisor, Venum. The Special Committee met formally in person and by telephone six times from March 12, 2021 until the announcement of the Reorganization and then once more prior to the mailing of this Management Circular. In addition, members of the Special Committee engaged in discussions with each other and with representatives of Citi, Venum, Jenner and Fasken on numerous other occasions. The following is a summary of the material events, meetings, negotiations and discussions leading up to the public announcement of the Reorganization on May 5, 2021 and thereafter.

The Board from time to time evaluates business alternatives and strategic opportunities available to GDHL as part of its ongoing review and oversight of GDHL’s business, with a view to the best interests of GDHL. As part of this process, the Board has, from time to time, considered a variety of strategic alternatives available to GDHL, including redomiciling GDHL to the United States and normalizing its corporate structure.

In February 2021, management of GDHL began to consider alternatives to achieve a normalized capital structure and to redomicile GDHL from the Cayman Islands to the United States. On February 8, 2021, management of GDHL met with Blakes, Davis Polk and Maples to discuss structuring and preliminary

considerations for (i) a redomiciling of GDHL from the Cayman Islands to Delaware; (ii) a reorganization of GDHL and GDH LP that would include the holders of Class B Units of GDH LP receiving a new class of common stock of GDH Delaware and (iii) a listing of the shares of Pubco on the Nasdaq.

From February 8, 2021 through February 16, 2021, Davis Polk, Blakes, Maples worked on evaluating the feasibility of the Reorganization.

On February 16, 2021, the Board held a meeting where it discussed a potential acquisition of BitGo Holdings, Inc. (“BitGo”). At this meeting, management of GDHL presented on the potential redomiciliation of GDHL from the Cayman Islands to the United States.

From February 16, 2021 through February 26, 2021, Davis Polk, Blakes, Maples continued to work on evaluating the feasibility of the Reorganization.

The Board held a meeting on February 26, 2021. Management of GDHL presented to the Board on the possibility of undertaking the Reorganization. Representatives of Davis Polk and Blakes attended the meeting. Management of GDHL explained to the Board that they were considering a possible Reorganization, which would allow GDHL to redomicile to the State of Delaware, simplify and normalize its capital structure, pursue a U.S. listing and facilitate potential acquisitions. Counsel advised the Board of the duties and responsibilities of the directors in the context of the Reorganization under corporate law. Davis Polk outlined alternatives available to the Board, including continuing GDHL’s current structure (i.e., the status quo). Blakes advised that the possible Reorganization involved restructuring the Class B Units of GDH LP and that Mr. Novogratz, a director and the Chief Executive Officer of GDHL, and certain other officers of GDHL are holders of Class B Units of GDH LP and, as a result, portions of the Reorganization would constitute a related party transaction for the purposes of MI 61-101. The Board discussed matters of independence, including possible Special Committee membership considerations in that regard. The Board discussed these alternatives and unanimously agreed that management should continue to pursue the possible Reorganization. The Board agreed to establish the Special Committee, consisting of Bill Koutsouras (Chair), Nereida Flannery, Theagenis Iliadis and Dominic Docherty to: (i) review the proposal made to effect the Reorganization, (ii) evaluate the Reorganization and any other alternatives available to GDHL which may be in the best interests of GDHL, including maintenance of the status quo (each such alternative, a “Potential Alternative”), (iii) oversee any related negotiations, and (iv) make recommendations to the Board respecting the Reorganization or a Potential Alternative. The Special Committee was also given the power to engage independent legal counsel and retain financial and other professional advisors. We note that Nereida Flannery and Theagenis Iliadis did not stand for re-election to the Board of Directors in 2023 and therefore no longer serve on the Special Committee.

From February 26, 2021 through March 12, 2021, management of GDHL, Davis Polk and Blakes continued background work related to the structuring of the possible Reorganization. Management of GDHL kept the Chair of the Special Committee apprised of the work.

The Special Committee held a meeting on March 12, 2021, with representatives of Blakes and Davis Polk in attendance. The Special Committee and those in attendance discussed, among other things, the development of the Special Committee’s mandate, considerations under MI 61-101, and whether to retain independent legal counsel and financial advisor(s) and/or valuator(s). The Special Committee determined that it wished to retain independent counsel and agreed to further consider the foregoing matters further with such counsel. The Special Committee then discussed whether it should request compensation for their service. The Chair of the Special Committee proposed that, at this time and consistent with other committee service, the Special Committee not receive any additional compensation. He added that if the time commitment associated with the Special Committee were to materially increase then they could reconsider this matter. The other members of the Special Committee agreed with the Chair’s proposal.

On March 16, 2021, the Special Committee met and determined to retain Fasken as independent legal counsel.

On March 18, 2021, the Special Committee met with Fasken to discuss the mandate of the Special Committee and review the duties and responsibilities of the members. Fasken outlined the requirements for a “related party transaction” and the process required under MI 61-101 and the steps to the proposed

Reorganization were reviewed. Fasken worked with the Chair of the Special Committee to create a list of financial advisors for the Special Committee to consider retaining.

The Chair of the Special Committee and Fasken interviewed a number of prospective financial advisors. On April 18, 2021, the Special Committee retained Ventum as financial advisor in connection with the Reorganization, following confirmation that Ventum qualified as independent.

During March 2021 and early April 2021, management of GDHL and Davis Polk and Blakes continued background work related to the structuring of the possible Reorganization. Management of GDHL kept the Chair of the Special Committee apprised of their work and Blakes and Fasken had numerous communications regarding such work. During these calls, it was indicated that management of GDHL was considering the possibility of including a “staggered board” as part of the new governance of Pubco.

On April 9, 2021, the Special Committee met with Fasken to discuss the progress of the Reorganization, draft documentation, key terms of the Reorganization, tax consequences of the possible Reorganization and the possibility of including a staggered board as part of the new governance of Pubco.

On April 14, 2021, the Chair of the Special Committee and Fasken met with Davis Polk and Blakes to discuss, among other matters, the proposed structuring of the possible Reorganization, timing, certain diligence issues, regulatory matters (including TSX rules and approvals), and additional information requested by the Special Committee.

On April 15, 2021, the Special Committee met with Fasken to discuss the progress of the structuring of the possible Reorganization and the additional information the Special Committee required for their deliberations.

Between April 15, 2021 and April 22, 2021, Fasken engaged in discussions with Blakes and Davis Polk in respect of additional information and questions posed by the Special Committee which included review and discussion of the current structure of GDHL and GDH LP and share capital matters, the proposed share terms and governing documents of Pubco following the Reorganization, consents and approvals that may be required, direct and indirect costs of the Reorganization, accounting treatment of the Reorganization, current and proposed governing documents (including proposed shareholder protections following the Reorganization), tax matters and regulatory issues. On April 21, 2021, the Special Committee retained Jenner, as its independent United States counsel, to assist with the review, assessment and comparison of the various governance and shareholder protections under Delaware law.

On April 22, 2021, the Special Committee met and received a presentation from management of GDHL, together with Citi, which is a general financial advisor to GDHL, summarizing the anticipated implications of the Reorganization for Shareholders and other considerations that were mitigating factors, including those described below under the heading “Information and Factors Considered by the Special Committee.” After management of GDHL and Citi left the meeting, the Special Committee discussed these matters with its independent advisors.

From April 22, 2021 to April 27, 2021, management of GDHL engaged in discussions with the Chair of the Special Committee in order to keep the Special Committee updated with timing and process.

On April 27, 2021, the Special Committee met to discuss the Reorganization and whether the Special Committee would recommend the Board approve the Reorganization, subject to certain conditions and requirements. The Special Committee discussed at length the advice of its independent financial and legal advisors, the review and finding of the existing constating documents of GDHL and GDH LP and the structure under the proposed Reorganization, the general tax implications, the benefits and disadvantages to the Minority Shareholders and considered the increased litigation and insurance costs of a United States domiciled company. The Special Committee considered Potential Alternatives, including maintaining the status quo, collapsing the current operating subsidiary held by a public holding company structure through the conversion of GDH LP units into Ordinary Shares and a reorganization without a redomiciliation to Delaware.

On April 29, 2021, counsel at Fasken contacted counsel at Blakes and advised that the Special Committee would require the following if it were to support the proposed Reorganization:

1. GDHL will seek “majority of the minority” approval of the Reorganization in accordance with MI 61-101, notwithstanding that no such approval is required under MI 61-101.

2. GDHL will not be relying on the “control company exemptions” under the rules of the Nasdaq at the time of the Reorganization and, if it does in the future intend to rely on these exemptions, such decision will be made by the independent directors.
3. There will not be a staggered board implemented as part of the Reorganization.
4. The management information circular to be prepared in connection with seeking Shareholder approval of the Reorganization will provide disclosure to Shareholders to make a fully informed decision regarding the Reorganization and will comply with the applicable requirements of MI 61-101; and
5. The documents (including the management information circular) implementing the Reorganization will be reviewed and negotiated under the supervision of the Special Committee.

On May 2, 2021, the Board met to discuss the Reorganization and the Special Committee delivered its recommendations to the Board. The Chair of the Special Committee noted that the mandate and purpose of the Special Committee was to evaluate the proposed Reorganization and act as a procedural safeguard to ensure that key decisions are made by directors whose judgment is, and is perceived to be, free of conflicts. He shared with the Board the Special Committee’s process, including, among other things, holding six meetings, hiring independent counsel and an independent financial advisor and reviewing the benefits and disadvantages of the proposed Reorganization to the Minority Shareholders and to GDHL. The Chair of the Special Committee noted that, in addition to considering the terms of the proposed Reorganization, the Special Committee considered whether the fair market value of the securities to be issued to interested parties (as defined in MI 61-101) and the consideration to be received by GDHL is not readily determinable, and in such case whether such fair market value is less than 25% of the market capitalization of GDHL, both of which are important determinations relating to whether GDHL must obtain a formal valuation under certain Canadian Securities Law requirements. The Chair of the Special Committee outlined the framework that the independent financial advisor prepared for the Special Committee to assist it in making these determinations. The Chair of the Special Committee advised that the Special Committee, after taking into account legal and financial advice, had determined that GDHL may rely upon an exemption from the valuation requirements for the Reorganization as the fair market value of the securities to be issued to interested parties and the consideration to be received by GDHL is: (i) not readily determinable, and (ii) the Special Committee acting in good faith has determined that each such fair market value is less than 25% of the market capitalization of GDHL. See “Canadian Securities Law Matters.” The Chair of the Special Committee then conveyed the Special Committee’s recommendations to the Board that the proposed Reorganization is (i) fair to the Minority Shareholders and (ii) in the best interest of GDHL, and that the Board should approve the proposed Reorganization. He also noted that the recommendation is based on the conditions communicated on April 29, 2021.

Following receipt of the recommendations of the Special Committee, Mr. Novogratz declared an interest in the proposed resolutions of the Board in respect of the Reorganization and abstained from the vote. Based on the unanimous recommendations of the Special Committee and after full discussion and deliberation and after review of the terms and conditions of the Reorganization:

1. The Board determined that the steps of Reorganization are in the best interests of GDHL and fair to Shareholders (other than the Excluded Shareholders).
2. The Board, acting in good faith, determined that the fair market value of each of (i) GDH Delaware Class B Common Stock to be issued to Mr. Novogratz and other current senior officers of GDHL (which shares of Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware will convert automatically and by operation of law on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class B Common Stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) and (ii) the consideration to be received by GDHL (being the transfer of all of the general partnership interests of GDH LP) are not readily determinable but in any event are less than 25% of GDHL’s market capitalization (calculated in accordance with MI 61-101), and, as a result, GDHL is exempt from the requirements to obtain a formal valuation and obtain “majority of the minority” approval under Sections 5.5(a)(i) and 5.7(a) of MI 61-101.

3. The Board approved the Reorganization, subject to final resolution of the outstanding matters identified to the Board by management of GDHL, as determined by management of GDHL following review and approval by the Special Committee, and declared it advisable that GDHL proceed with the Reorganization.
4. The Board (i) directed that the Reorganization be submitted for consideration by Shareholders at the Meeting, called for the purpose of considering the Reorganization and (ii) recommended that Shareholders (excluding the Excluded Shareholders) vote in favor of the Reorganization.

The potential acquisition of BitGo was also discussed and approved at the May 2, 2021 Board meeting. The completion of the Reorganization was never conditioned on the completion of the potential acquisition of BitGo, although completing the acquisition of BitGo would have been conditioned on the Reorganization being completed. The Board noted that this was one of the advantages of the Reorganization: the Reorganization, including the Domestication, would ultimately make Pubco's shares attractive as consideration in acquisitions. See "Information and Factors Considered by the Special Committee."

On May 5, 2021, immediately following final resolution of the outstanding matters by management of GDHL and review and approval by the Special Committee, the Reorganization was announced.

On August 15, 2022, GDHL announced that it terminated the acquisition agreement with BitGo, but still intended to complete the Reorganization, including the Domestication.

During September 2022 and early October 2022, management of GDHL and Davis Polk considered the structure of the Reorganization in light of the termination of the potential acquisition of BitGo and proposed certain changes to reduce the complexity of the Reorganization and simplify the legal structure of Pubco.

Between October 3, 2022 and October 8, 2022, Fasken engaged in discussions with Blakes and Davis Polk in respect of the changes to the structure of the Reorganization.

On October 12, 2022, the Special Committee met with its legal and financial advisors in attendance to discuss the changes to the structure to the Reorganization. The Special Committee concluded that the changes to the structure did not affect their analysis of the transactions or alter their previous recommendation to the Board.

Work on the Reorganization continued and by June 2024, management of GDHL through various engagements with the SEC and other regulators had determined to move forward with the Reorganization. The Special Committee was reengaged, which is comprised now of Bill Koutsouras (Chair) and Dominic Docherty as Nereida Flannery and Theagenis Iliadis did not stand for re-election to the Board of Directors in 2023. As the Reorganization's structure was substantially consistent with the prior work completed by the Special Committee, it was deemed to be more efficient and expedient for the existing members of the Special Committee to continue their analysis and interactions with their independent advisors in order to provide a recommendation to the Board.

The Special Committee met on July 23, 2024 to consider and determine what was required to refresh its review and analysis of the Reorganization. The Special Committee engaged with its independent advisors to provide instructions for them to review the Reorganization given the passage of time and provide advice to the Special Committee.

The Special Committee met on August 22, 2024 to discuss the Reorganization with its independent advisors. The Special Committee's preliminary conclusion was that the passage of time and market changes did not affect their analysis of the Reorganization or alter their previous recommendation to the Board.

On September 4, 2024, the Special Committee and its independent advisors attended a GDHL management presentation on the Reorganization and had a dialogue with management and their advisors on the presentation and the proposed Reorganization.

The Special Committee met on January 24, 2025, received updated presentations from its legal and financial advisors, and reaffirmed its recommendation to the Board that the Reorganization is in the best interests of GDHL and is fair to Minority Shareholders.

On January 24, 2025 the Board met to discuss the Reorganization, and the Special Committee delivered its reaffirmed recommendations to the Board. Following the receipt of the re-affirmed recommendations of the Special Committee, Mr. Novogratz declared an interest in the proposed resolutions of the Board in respect of the Reorganization and abstained from the vote. Based on the unanimous recommendations of the Special Committee, after full discussion and deliberation, and after review of the terms and conditions of the Reorganization, the Board ratified, confirmed and approved the determinations, approval, direction and recommendation previously made on May 2, 2021, specifically that:

1. The steps of the Reorganization are in the best interests of GDHL and fair to Shareholders (other than the Excluded Shareholders).
2. The fair market value of each of (i) GDH Delaware Class B Common Stock to be issued to Mr. Novogratz and other current senior officers of GDHL (which shares of Class B Common Stock of GDH Delaware will convert automatically and by operation of law on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class B Common Stock of Pubco in the Reorganization Merger) and (ii) the consideration to be received by GDHL (being the transfer of all of the general partnership interests of GDH LP) are not readily determinable but in any event are less than 25% of GDHL's market capitalization (calculated in accordance with MI 61-101), and, as a result, GDHL is exempt from the requirements to obtain a formal valuation and obtain "majority of the minority" approval under Sections 5.5(a)(i) and 5.7(a) of MI 61-101.
3. The Reorganization is approved subject to final resolution of the outstanding matters identified to the Board by management of GDHL, as determined by management of GDHL following review and approval by the Special Committee, and it is advisable that GDHL proceed with the Reorganization.
4. The Reorganization be submitted for consideration by Shareholders at the Meeting, called for the purpose of considering the Reorganization and (ii) the Board recommends that Shareholders (excluding the Excluded Shareholders) vote in favor of the Reorganization.

Information and Factors Considered by the Special Committee

In determining that the Reorganization is in the best interests of GDHL and fair to Minority Shareholders, and in making its recommendations to Board, the Special Committee undertook a thorough review of, and carefully considered, the terms of the Reorganization, received the advice of Venum and Fasken and considered a number of factors. In view of the variety of factors and the amount of information considered in connection with the Special Committee's evaluation of the Reorganization, the Special Committee did not find it practicable to, and did not, quantify or otherwise attempt to assign any relative weight to each of the specific factors considered in reaching its determination and recommendation. The Special Committee's determination and recommendation is based upon the totality of the information presented and considered by it. The determination and recommendation of the Special Committee were made after consideration of the factors noted herein, other factors and in light of the Special Committee's knowledge of the business, financial condition and prospects of GDHL and considering the advice of the Special Committee's financial, legal and other advisors. Individual members of the Special Committee may have assigned different weights to different factors. The factors considered include the following:

1. *Enhanced shareholder value* — The Reorganization will provide increased liquidity through access to U.S. capital markets, which are the deepest, most dynamic and most liquid in the world and will improve flexibility for future equity and debt capital market needs. The Reorganization reduces complexity and restrictions arising from not being a U.S. registrant and from being a "foreign private issuer" and certain current uncertainties regarding that status. It also allows greater access to and ability to communicate directly with its U.S. retail shareholder base. While GDHL has taken significant efforts to not direct any selling efforts to U.S. investors that are not qualified, nonetheless there is a sizable U.S. shareholder base, many of whom it cannot currently engage with due to regulatory restrictions. Redomiciling to the United States will eliminate restrictions on U.S. shareholder engagement. Galaxy will be able to share its mission broadly to enhance shareholder value.

2. *Normalized corporate structure* — The Reorganization is shareholder friendly because it moves all voting rights to the publicly traded company into an “Up-C Structure” frequently used in the United States and well-understood by the market. The Reorganization is also expected to permit full consolidation vs. passive equity investment for the Pubco and GDH LP financial statement and for U.S. Investment Company Act purposes. As a result, financial reporting should be easier for the internal finance team to produce and for investors and equity analysts to understand.
3. *Normalized capital structure* — The Reorganization removes restrictions on U.S. shareholder ownership by eliminating the certification and adjustment process currently in place (as described under the heading “Voting Shares and Principal Holders Thereof”), thereby opening significant possibilities for financing opportunities. Following the Reorganization, Pubco equity can be issued to U.S. residents with tax deferred treatment which may create additional opportunities for acquisitions and allows management to compensate all employees directly in equity.
4. *Aligns all stakeholders’ interests, including shareholders, employees, and clients* — All ultimate holders of Common Stock will vote together at the Pubco level following the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger. In addition, since GGI, an entity beneficially owned by our Founder, will indirectly transfer the general partnership interests of GDH LP to Pubco, GDH LP will be controlled by Pubco, unlike under the current structure of GDHL where the general partnership interests of GDH LP are wholly-owned by GDH GP and, indirectly, GGI. There is no expected impact on creditors from the Reorganization.
5. *Headquarters* — The Reorganization also aligns principal trading market, governing jurisdiction and governance structure to Galaxy’s established U.S. headquarters. It also permits the primarily U.S. executive team to engage actively with established U.S. relationships for business and financing opportunities.
6. *Prominence, predictability, and flexibility of Delaware law.* For many years, the State of Delaware has followed a policy of encouraging incorporation in its state and, in furtherance of that policy, has been a leader in adopting, construing, and implementing comprehensive, flexible corporate laws responsive to the legal and business needs of corporations organized under its laws. Many corporations have chosen the State of Delaware initially as a state of incorporation or have subsequently changed the corporate domicile to the State of Delaware. Because of the State of Delaware’s prominence as the state of incorporation for many major corporations, both the legislature and courts in Delaware have demonstrated the ability and a willingness to act quickly and effectively to meet changing business needs. The DGCL is frequently revised and updated to accommodate changing legal and business needs and is more comprehensive, widely used and interpreted than other state corporate laws. This favorable corporate and regulatory environment is attractive to businesses such as ours.
7. *Well-established principles of corporate governance.* There is substantial judicial precedent in the Delaware courts as to the legal principles applicable to measures that may be taken by a corporation and to the conduct of a corporation’s board of directors, such as under the business judgment rule and other standards. Because the judicial system is based largely on legal precedents, the abundance of Delaware case law provides clarity and predictability to many areas of corporate law. Such clarity would be advantageous to Galaxy, its directors and management to make corporate decisions and take corporate actions with greater assurance as to the validity and consequences of those decisions and actions. Further, investors and securities professionals are generally more familiar with Delaware corporations, and the laws governing such corporations, increasing their level of comfort with Delaware corporations relative to other jurisdictions. The Delaware courts have developed considerable expertise in dealing with corporate issues, and a substantial body of case law has developed construing Delaware law and establishing public policies with respect to corporate legal affairs. Moreover, Delaware’s vast body of law on the fiduciary duties of directors provides appropriate protection for Galaxy stockholders from possible abuses by directors and officers. It is anticipated that the DGCL will continue to be interpreted and explained in a number of significant court decisions that may provide greater predictability with respect to corporate legal affairs.

8. *Increased ability to attract and retain qualified directors.* Redomiciliation from the Cayman Islands to the State of Delaware is attractive to directors, officers and Shareholders alike. Pubco's jurisdiction of incorporation being in the State of Delaware may make it more attractive to future candidates for the board of directors, because many such candidates are already familiar with Delaware corporate law from their past business experience. Candidates' familiarity and comfort with Delaware law — especially those relating to director indemnification — draw such qualified candidates to Delaware corporations. Moreover, Delaware's vast body of law on the fiduciary duties of directors provides appropriate protection for Pubco stockholders from possible abuses by directors and officers. The frequency of claims and litigation pursued against directors and officers has greatly expanded the risks facing directors and officers of corporations in carrying out their respective duties. The amount of time and money required to respond to such claims and to defend such litigation can be substantial. While both Cayman and Delaware law permit a corporation to include a provision in its governing documents to reduce or eliminate the monetary liability of directors for breaches of fiduciary duty in certain circumstances, in general, Delaware law is more developed and provides more guidance than Cayman law on matters regarding a corporation's ability to limit director liability.
9. *Continuity* — The Reorganization allows continuity of existence (with Pubco installed as the public parent company of GDHL) and continuity of asset ownership. There will be no material change in the carrying amount of the consolidated assets and liabilities of Galaxy solely as a result of the Reorganization. The business, capitalization, assets and liabilities and financial statements of Pubco immediately following the Reorganization will be the same as those of GDHL immediately prior to the Reorganization.
10. *Effects on share capital* — Existing Ordinary Shares will ultimately become Class A Common Stock of Pubco and existing options and other security-based incentives of GDHL will ultimately become options and security-based incentives of Pubco. The economic rights of such security holders will not change. The Reorganization is considered a new issuance of securities for U.S. securities law purposes and, hence, requires a registration statement on Form S-4 to be filed with and declared effective by the SEC. As a result, the Class A Common Stock will be issued as freely tradeable for U.S. securities law purposes pursuant to a U.S. registration statement. The Class A Common Stock will also be issued as freely tradeable for Canadian securities law purposes, without the requirement to file a prospectus. The Reorganization allows continued public trading since trading should not be disrupted on the TSX prior to Galaxy's anticipated Nasdaq listing.
11. *Contractual consents and approvals* — There are no known material consents or approvals under contracts at the GDHL or GDH LP level for the Reorganization, except those required by pursuant to the GDH LPA which are anticipated to be obtained.
12. *Tax considerations* — Based on the facts and considerations described herein under the headings "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" and "Certain Cayman Islands Income Tax Considerations," among others, there are no material adverse U.S. tax consequences because of the Reorganization or Reorganization Merger expected to apply (i) to Galaxy or (ii) to holders of options and other security-based incentives of GDHL. Going forward, Galaxy will be taxed as a U.S. entity but the actual impact is not meaningful due to existing tax obligations. For U.S. Shareholders, there is a non-economic benefit due to removal of PFIC status. U.S. Shareholders would no longer need to deal with annual PFIC information statements and related matters. Based on the facts and considerations described herein under the heading "Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations," there are no material adverse Canadian tax consequences because of the Reorganization or the Reorganization Merger to Canadian Shareholders.

The Special Committee also considered numerous uncertainties, risks and other potential negative factors associated with the Reorganization, including, among others, the following:

1. *Increased litigation and insurance expenses* — Following the Reorganization, Pubco may face potential increase in litigation and associated expenses. However, the potential for increased litigation as a U.S. company are mitigated by the benefits anticipated of operating as a U.S. public

company due to increased ability to engage with the U.S. market. In addition, the cost of directors' and officers' insurance is expected to increase. The increased cost expected for required insurance as a U.S. public company is mitigated by the fact that the U.S. market has been more willing to engage with digital asset companies and as a result, the market for underwriting will be larger.

2. *Potentially heightened regulatory scrutiny* — Pubco will be subject to SEC reporting standards similar to, but more stringent than, standards in Canadian markets following the Reorganization. In addition, Pubco is expected to remain a reporting issuer in Canada subject to Canadian Securities Laws for the foreseeable future. The stricter regulatory scrutiny and reporting environment are mitigated by ability to access the benefits of transparency, liquidity and flexibility of U.S. capital markets.
3. *Non-completion* — There are risks to GDHL if the Reorganization is announced and not completed, including the costs to GDHL in pursuit of the Reorganization and the potential impact on the trading price of the Ordinary Shares and the market's perceptions of GDHL's prospects.
4. *Change in accounting principles and standards* — The change to U.S. GAAP from IFRS will have a meaningful impact on the way cryptocurrency assets are accounted for, as digital assets will be accounted for as intangible assets rather than receive fair value accounting treatment. This concern is mitigated because management will be able to report non-GAAP metrics, which Galaxy believes more accurately reflect the current valuation of the digital asset portfolio, better reflect Galaxy's actual book value and provide investors with more consistent and historically comparable results. The other changes not anticipated to be collectively material. In addition, a majority of investors are familiar with U.S. GAAP standards, reducing complexity to model and value the business.
5. *Business risks* — There is a risk that the potential benefits of the Reorganization are not fully realized, or only partially realized, and recognizing that many of those benefits are uncertain and that there are many potential regulatory challenges associated with successfully completing the Reorganization. Costs relating to implementing the Reorganization may be significantly higher than expected. The Reorganization may be potentially disruptive to Galaxy as it may interrupt business operations, result in system integration issues or divert management's time away from their usual roles.

The foregoing summary of the information and factors considered by Special Committee in making its recommendations to the Board is not intended to be exhaustive but includes the material information and factors considered by Special Committee in its consideration of the Reorganization.

Recommendation of the Special Committee

The Special Committee unanimously determined that the proposed Reorganization is (i) fair to the Minority Shareholders and (ii) in the best interest of GDHL, and that the Board should approve the proposed Reorganization.

Recommendation of the Board

After careful consideration of, among other things, the unanimous recommendation of the Special Committee, the Board has determined (with the interested directors declaring their interest and abstaining on voting with respect to the resolutions related to the Reorganization) that the Reorganization is (i) fair to the Shareholders (other than Excluded Shareholders) and (ii) in the best interest of GDHL, and recommends that you vote or give instruction to vote "FOR" the approval of the Reorganization.

Canadian Securities Law Matters

GDHL is a reporting issuer in all provinces and territories of Canada and accordingly is subject to requirements of Canadian Securities Laws including MI 61-101, which regulates transactions that raise the potential for conflicts of interest. MI 61-101 regulates certain types of transactions to ensure fair treatment of

security holders when, in relation to a transaction, there are persons in a position that could cause them to have an actual or reasonably perceived conflict of interest or informational advantage over other security holders.

Pursuant to MI 61-101, if a transaction meets the definition of a “related party transaction” then some of the following may be required: (i) enhanced disclosure in documents sent to security holders, (ii) the approval of security holders excluding, among others, “interested parties” (as defined in MI 61-101), (iii) a formal valuation of the equity securities being acquired, prepared by an independent and qualified valuator, and (iv) an independent committee of the directors of the reporting issuer to carry out specified responsibilities. The security holder protections provided by MI 61-101 go substantially beyond the requirements of corporate law. The issuance by GDH Delaware (and, in the Reorganization Merger, Pubco) of shares of Class B Common Stock to our Founder, the directors and senior officers of GDHL and the managers of and senior officers of GDH GP who hold Class B Units of GDH LP is a “related party transaction” pursuant to MI 61-101. The Reorganization Merger is not a “business combination” pursuant to MI 61-101.

The Board formed the Special Committee to consider the Reorganization. The Special Committee retained independent counsel, Fasken, Jenner and an independent financial advisor, Ventum. As noted above, in consultation with these advisors, the Board, upon the recommendation of the Special Committee, determined that the fair market value of the subject matter of the transaction and the consideration for the transaction is not readily determinable as there is no market to determine the fair market value of the voting rights exchanged in the proposed Reorganization. Notwithstanding this determination, the Board, acting in good faith and based on the recommendation of the Special Committee with the input from its independent financial and legal advisors, concluded that neither the fair market value of the subject matter of the transaction nor the consideration for the transaction exceeds 25% of the market capitalization of GDHL. The subject matter of the related party transaction is the transfer of control of the general partnership interests of GDH LP from GDH GP and, indirectly, GGI (a company controlled by our Founder) to GDH Delaware (and ultimately to Pubco following the Reorganization Merger). GDH LP is the operating entity of GDHL and, currently, GDHL has a minority non-controlling interest in GDH LP. The consideration for the Founder ultimately transferring control of the general partnership interests of GDH LP from GDH GP to Pubco is the issuance of Class B Common Stock (with no economic interest) that gives our Founder (i) the same control over Pubco that he would have upon conversion of his existing Class B Units of GDH LP into Ordinary Shares and (ii) the same control over GDH LP he has now but through Pubco rather than through GDH GP. There are no economic rights associated with the Class B Common Stock that are to be issued to our Founder. Under our current structure, our Founder has no control over GDHL but has complete control over GDH LP. Following the Reorganization, our Founder will have control over Pubco with no direct control over GDH LP. Our Founder will have a right to nominate one director to Pubco following the Reorganization. Prior to the Reorganization, our Founder currently has a right to be nominated for election as a director at each annual general meeting of Shareholders. The Special Committee considered the Reorganization extensively and the effect of the transfer of control of the operating business to the public entity (i.e., the transfer of GDH GP to Pubco) and received advice from both independent legal counsel and its financial advisors on the impact of the Reorganization on the interests of the Pubco shareholders. The Special Committee, after receiving advice from its advisors, is of the view that the risk exposure of the current shareholders of GDHL as a result of the Reorganization Merger is not adversely impacted in any material manner and any risk exposure is mitigated significantly given that Pubco will now have complete control over the GDH LP subject to the protections and requirements under Delaware law. In addition, the economic exposure to the current shareholders of GDHL upon becoming shareholders of Pubco, is the same both prior and after the Reorganization as the assets of GDHL are limited to limited partnership units of GDH LP.

The Reorganization does not involve a purchase of securities to effect a change of control. The transaction is simply a reorganization of the corporate and capital structure that effects a transfer of control from a subsidiary operating entity level to a parent holding company level but does not involve a transfer of any economic or other rights of the parties. There is no recognized (non-arbitrary) manner or market by which to value the fair market value of the voting control of a holding company that is separate and apart from its economic value or the fair market value of voting control of an operating entity, which is being exchanged for voting control of the holding company. The financial advisor for the Special Committee

considered in detail the value of the subject matter and the consideration to be received as part of the Reorganization. Although there were no precedent transactions directly on point to this transaction and no market whereby the value of standalone voting rights could be determined, the most analogous transactions (although not perfectly analogous) that could provide some insight as to the “potential” value of standalone voting rights involving a collapse of a multiple voting/dual class structure that result in the elimination of the controlling voting rights of such shares but maintains the existing economic rights of the shareholders. Given that the shareholders’ economic rights in these precedent transactions were not compromised (other than by dilution in favour of the multiple voting shareholder) and only the “voting rights” that were being eliminated, one basis to consider the value for such “voting rights” was the premium paid in those transactions with the premium being calculated as the percentage of share ownership issued to the multiple voting shareholder in excess of its current economic ownership (resulting in dilution to the other class of shareholders). In the recent precedent transactions in the Canadian public markets whereby multiple voting/dual class structures were eliminated that included premiums paid to the multiple voting shareholder, premiums ranged from 0.8% to 11.4%, representing even at the anomalous upper extreme far less than 25% of the market capitalization of the target company under section 5.5 of MI 61-101.

The Board and the Special Committee determined the market capitalization of GDHL pursuant to subsection (a) of its definition under section 1 of MI 61-101 (as a published market exists). Reliance was not placed on any exemptive relief to include the equity value of GDH LP as is the case in typical REIT related party transactions. The Board did not obtain a third-party valuation or fairness opinion in connection with its determination to approve the Reorganization. GDHL’s officers and directors have substantial experience in evaluating the operating and financial merits of companies from a wide range of industries and concluded that their experience and backgrounds, together with the experience and expertise of GDHL’s advisors, enabled them to make the necessary analyses and determinations regarding the Reorganization.

As a result, GDHL is exempt from the requirements to obtain a formal valuation and obtain “majority of the minority” approval under Sections 5.5(a)(i) and 5.7(a) of MI 61-101. See “The Reorganization — Background to and Reasons for the Reorganization.”

All securities to be issued under the Reorganization, will be issued in reliance on exemptions from the prospectus requirements of applicable Canadian Securities Laws and will generally be “freely tradeable” (other than as a result of any “control block” restrictions which may arise by virtue of the ownership thereof) under Canadian Securities Laws.

Following the Reorganization, Shareholders will retain the same proportionate interest in Pubco that they have in GDHL and Pubco will have the same proportionate interest in the assets of Galaxy as GDHL holds prior to the Reorganization.

Formal Valuation

As described above, GDHL is not required to obtain a formal valuation under MI 61-101 as a result of the exemption from the formal valuation requirement under section 5.5(a)(i) of MI 61-101 for issuers where at the time the transaction is agreed to, neither the fair market value of the subject matter of, nor the fair market value of the consideration for, the transaction, insofar as it involves interested parties, is readily determinable, but in any event do not exceed 25% of the issuer’s market capitalization.

Prior Valuations

To the knowledge of the directors and senior officers of GDHL, after reasonable enquiry, there have been no “prior valuations” (as defined in MI 61-101) prepared in respect of GDHL, the Ordinary Shares or any material assets of GDHL during the 24 months prior to the date of this Management Circular.

Minority Approval

Notwithstanding that no “majority of the minority” approval is required under MI 61-101, the Special Committee and the Board determined to also seek such approval from Shareholders

As a result, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes attached to Ordinary Shares held by Shareholders present in person or virtually or

represented by proxy at the Meeting, excluding for this purpose votes attached to Ordinary Shares held by (i) GDHL, (ii) “interested parties,” (iii) any “related party” of an “interested party” and (iv) any person that is a “joint actor” (as such terms are defined in MI 61-101) with the foregoing.

To the knowledge of the directors and senior officers of GDHL after reasonable inquiry, as of April 7, 2025, the Shareholders whose votes are required to be excluded for purposes of “minority approval” in accordance with MI 61-101, as described above, beneficially owned, or exercised control or direction over, an aggregate of 2,895,004 Ordinary Shares representing approximately an aggregate of 2.2% of the outstanding Ordinary Shares.

Details of such holdings are as follows:

Name	Relationship with GDHL	Number of Ordinary Shares	% Voting Participation
Michael Novogratz ⁽¹⁾	Interested Party	569,257	0.4%
Christopher Ferraro	Interested Party	1,167,886	1.0%
Steve Kurz	Interested Party	675,901	0.5%
Andrew Siegel	Interested Party	396,511	0.3%
Michael Ashe	Interested Party	85,449	0.1%
Kim Pillemer ⁽²⁾	Interested Party	—	—%

Notes:

- (1) Mr. Novogratz is the beneficial owner of the securities through Galaxy Group Investments LLC, Novofam Macro LLC and family trusts controlled by Mr. Novogratz.
- (2) Ms. Pillemer ceased to be an officer on May 6, 2022.

Organizational Structure Prior to the Reorganization

GDHL is a holding company. All of its activities are conducted through GDH LP and its subsidiaries, and GDHL’s principal asset is its ownership, directly and indirectly, of Class A Units of GDH LP, which entitles it to a corresponding percentage ownership of the economic interest in our business. 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 Islands. GDH GP is the existing general partner of GDH LP. GGI is the parent company of GDH GP, and therefore indirectly controls GDH LP. Because GDHL does not manage or operate the business or control the strategic decisions and day-to-day operations of GDH LP and because GDHL only has a minority financial interest in GDH LP, GDHL does not currently consolidate the financial results of GDH LP, and instead accounts for it as an equity method noncontrolling interest to reflect GDHL’s entitlement to a portion of GDH LP’s net income.

The diagram illustrates the corporate structure of Galaxy Digital Holdings LP (Cayman) ("GDH LP"). At the top level, several entities hold stakes in GDH LP:

- Galaxy Group Investments LLC (DE) ("GGI")**: Holds **Class B Units** (59.7% Economic Interests, Limited Consent Rights).
- Novofam Macro, LLC (DE)**: Holds **Class B Units** (59.7% Economic Interests, Limited Consent Rights).
- Galaxy Digital Holdings GP LLC (Cayman) ("GDH GP")**: General Partner, No Economic Interests, 100% Voting Control.
- Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd. (Cayman) ("GDHL")**: Holds **Ordinary Shares** (99.6% Economic Interests and Voting Interests).
- Existing GDHL Public Shareholders**: Hold **Ordinary Shares** (99.6% Economic Interests and Voting Interests).
- Other Existing Class B Unitholders (together with GGI, the "Existing LPs")**: Hold **Class B Units** (3.1% Economic Interests, Limited Consent Rights).
- GDH Intermediate LLC (DE)**: Holds **Class A-1 Units** (No Economic Interests, Limited Consent).
- Galaxy Digital Inc. (DE) ("Pubco")***: Holds **Class A-2 Units** (37.2% Economic Interests, No Voting Interests).

Below GDH LP, the structure branches into various subsidiaries, categorized by business segment:

- Corp & Other**: Includes Galaxy Digital Services LLC (DE).
- GAM**: Includes Galaxy Digital Capital Management LP and General Partner Interests (Cayman), and Galaxy Digital Ventures LLC (DE).
- GDIS**: Includes Galaxy Digital Qualified Opportunity Zone Business, LLC (DE), Galaxy Power LLC (DE), and Galaxy Strategic Opportunities LLC (DE).
- GGM**: Includes Galaxy Digital Partners LLC (NY) ("Broker-Dealer"), Galaxy Derivatives LLC (DE) ("Swap Dealer"), GDS Crypto Technologies Israel Ltd (Israel), and Galaxy Trading Asia Limited (Hong Kong).
- Other Subsidiaries**: Includes Other Existing Galaxy Operating Subsidiaries.

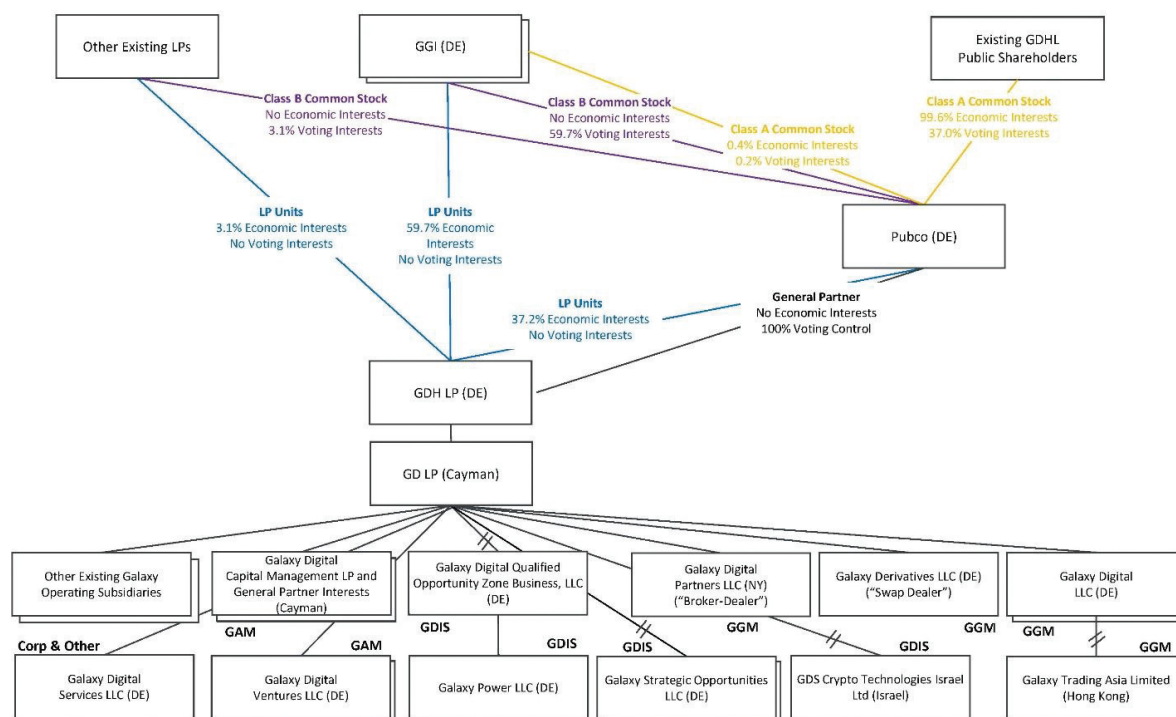
Ownership percentages and types are indicated by colored lines connecting the entities to their respective subsidiaries.

Effect of the Reorganization on Our Organizational Structure

The Existing LPs will collectively hold (i) 1,919,072 shares of Class A Common Stock and 215,862,343 LP Units, which together directly and indirectly represent approximately 63.4% of the economic interest in GDH LP and (ii) through their collective ownership of 1,919,072 shares of Class A Common Stock and 215,862,343 shares of Class B Common Stock, approximately 63.4% of the combined voting power of Pubco's Common Stock.

The following diagram depicts our organizational structure immediately following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, as well as certain post-closing internal restructuring steps we intend to effect immediately following the consummation of such transactions, including the merger of GDH Intermediate LLC with and into Pubco following completion of the Reorganization Merger with Pubco continuing as the surviving entity (the “GDHI LLC Merger” and together with the Reorganization

Merger, the “Reorganization Mergers”) and is provided for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to represent all legal entities within our organizational structure.



Amended LP Agreement

In connection with the Reorganization, the GDH LPA will be amended and restated to effect the continuation of GDH LP to Delaware (the “Amended LP Agreement”). GDH Delaware, GDH LP and each of the Existing LPs will enter into the Amended LP Agreement. Following the Reorganization, and in accordance with the terms of the Amended LP Agreement, we will operate our business through GDH LP. Pursuant to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement, so long as the Existing LPs continue to own any LP Units or securities redeemable or exchangeable into shares of our Class A Common Stock, we will not, without the prior written consent of such holders, engage in any business activity other than the management and ownership of GDH LP or own any assets other than securities of GDH LP and/or any cash or other property or assets distributed by or otherwise received from GDH LP, unless we determine in good faith that such actions or ownership are in the best interest of GDH LP.

Pubco will be the sole general partner of GDH LP and, as a result, Pubco will have control over all of the affairs and decision making of GDH LP. As such, through our officers and directors, we will be responsible for all operational and administrative decisions of GDH LP and the day-to-day management of GDH LP’s business. Pubco will fund any dividends to its holders of Class A Common Stock by causing GDH LP to make distributions to the holders of LP Units. If GDH LP makes such distributions, the holders of LP Units will be entitled to receive equivalent distributions from GDH LP. However, because Pubco (i) may be subject to corporate-level taxation on its allocable share of GDH LP’s taxable income and be required to use a portion of the distributions it receives to pay such corporate-level taxes and (ii) must make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement, amounts ultimately distributed as dividends to holders of Pubco’s Class A Common Stock are expected to be less than the amounts distributed by GDH LP to the other holders of LP Units on a per share basis. Prior to the Reorganization, GDHL has not paid or declared a dividend on the Ordinary Shares.

Assuming GDH LP makes distributions to its limited partners in any given year, the determination to pay dividends, if any, to holders of Class A Common Stock out of the portion, if any, of such distributions remaining after our payment of taxes and Tax Receivable Agreement payments (any such portion, an “excess LP distribution”) will be made by Pubco’s board of directors. Because our board of directors may

determine to pay or not pay dividends to holders of Class A Common Stock, holders of Class A Common Stock may not necessarily receive dividend distributions relating to excess LP distributions, even if GDH LP makes such distributions to us.

The holders of LP Units will generally incur U.S. federal, state and local income taxes on their proportionate share of any net taxable income of GDH LP. Net profits and net losses of GDH LP will generally be allocated to its limited partners pro rata in accordance with the percentages of their respective ownership of LP Units. The Amended LP Agreement will provide for pro rata cash distributions to the holders of LP Units for purposes of funding their tax obligations in respect of the taxable income of GDH LP that is allocated to them. Generally, these tax distributions will be computed based on GDH LP's estimate of the net taxable income of GDH LP allocable to each holder of LP Units multiplied by an assumed tax rate equal to the highest effective marginal combined U.S. federal, state and local income tax rate prescribed for an individual or corporate resident of New York, New York (taking into account the non-deductibility of certain expenses and the character of our income). As a result of (i) potential differences in the amount of net taxable income allocable to us and the other LP Unit holders, (ii) the lower tax rate applicable to corporations than individuals and (iii) the use of an assumed tax rate 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.

Except as otherwise determined by us, if at any time we issue a share of our Class A Common Stock, the net proceeds received by us with respect to such share, if any, shall be concurrently invested in GDH LP and GDH LP shall issue to us one LP Unit, unless such share was issued by us solely to fund the purchase of an LP Unit from a holder of LP Units (upon an election by us to exchange such LP Unit in lieu of redemption following a redemption request by such holder of LP Units), in which case such net proceeds shall instead be transferred to the selling holder of LP Units as consideration for such purchase, and GDH LP will not issue an additional LP Unit to us. Similarly, except as otherwise determined by us, (i) GDH LP will not issue any additional LP Units to us unless we issue or sell an equal number of shares of our Class A Common Stock and (ii) should GDH LP issue any additional LP Units to the Existing LPs or any other person, we will issue an equal number of shares of our Class B Common Stock to such Existing LPs or any other person. Conversely, if at any time any shares of our Class A Common Stock are redeemed, purchased or otherwise acquired by us, GDH LP will redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire an equal number of LP Units held by us, upon the same terms and for the same price per security, as the shares of our Class A Common Stock are redeemed, purchased or otherwise acquired. In addition, GDH LP will not effect any subdivision (by any unit split, unit distribution, reclassification, reorganization, recapitalization or otherwise) or combination (by reverse unit split, reclassification, reorganization, recapitalization or otherwise) of the LP Units unless it is accompanied by a substantively identical subdivision or combination, as applicable, of each class of our Common Stock, and we will not effect any subdivision or combination of any class of our Common Stock unless it is accompanied by a substantively identical subdivision or combination, as applicable, of the LP Units.

Under the Amended LP Agreement, the holders of LP Units (other than us) will have the right, from and after the completion of the Reorganization (subject to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement), to require GDH LP to redeem all or a portion of their LP Units for, at our election, newly-issued shares of Class A Common Stock on a one-for-one basis or a cash payment equal to the volume weighted average market price of one share of our Class A Common Stock for each LP Unit redeemed (subject to customary adjustments, including for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications). If we decide to make a cash payment, the holder of an LP Unit has the option to rescind its redemption request within a specified time period. Upon the exercise of the redemption right, the redeeming holder of LP Units will surrender such LP Units to GDH LP for cancellation. The Amended LP Agreement requires that we contribute cash or shares of our Class A Common Stock to GDH LP in exchange for an amount of newly-issued LP Units in GDH LP equal to the number of LP Units redeemed from the holders of LP Units. GDH LP will then distribute the cash or shares of our Class A Common Stock to such holder of an LP Unit to complete the redemption. In the event of a redemption request by a holder of an LP Unit, we may, at our option, effect a direct exchange of cash or Class A Common Stock for LP Units in lieu of such a redemption. Whether by redemption or exchange, we are obligated to ensure that at all times the number of LP Units that we own equals the number of shares of Class A Common Stock issued by us (subject to certain exceptions for treasury shares and shares underlying certain convertible or exchangeable securities). Shares of Class B

Common Stock will be canceled on a one-for-one basis if we, following a redemption request of a holder of an LP Unit, redeem or exchange LP Units of such holder of an LP Unit pursuant to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement.

The Amended LP Agreement will provide that, in the event that a tender offer, share exchange offer, issuer bid, take-over bid, recapitalization or similar transaction with respect to our Class A Common Stock is proposed by us or our stockholders and approved by our board of directors or is otherwise consented to or approved by our board of directors, the holders of LP Units will be permitted to participate in such offer by delivery of a notice of redemption or exchange that is effective immediately prior to the consummation of such offer. In the case of any such offer proposed by us, we are obligated to use our reasonable best efforts to enable and permit the holders of LP Units to participate in such offer to the same extent or on an economically equivalent basis as the holders of shares of our Class A Common Stock without discrimination. In addition, we are obligated to use our reasonable best efforts to ensure that the holders of LP Units may participate in each such offer without being required to redeem or exchange LP Units.

The Amended LP Agreement will provide that, except for transfers to us as provided above or to certain permitted transferees, the LP Units and shares of Class B Common Stock may not be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of. Moreover, no transfer will be permitted unless the transfer would not require that the transferee make an offer to holders of Class A Common Stock to acquire shares of Class A Common Stock on the same terms and conditions under applicable Canadian Securities Laws if such LP Units were redeemed in exchange for Class A Common Stock as provided above.

Subject to certain exceptions, GDH LP will indemnify all of its limited partners and their officers and other related parties, against all losses or expenses arising from claims or other legal proceedings in which such person (in its capacity as such) may be involved or become subject to in connection with GDH LP's business or affairs or the Amended LP Agreement or any related document.

GDH LP may be dissolved upon (i) the determination by us to dissolve GDH LP or (ii) any other event which would cause the dissolution of GDH LP under the Delaware Revised Uniform Partnership Act, unless GDH LP is continued in accordance with the Delaware Revised Uniform Partnership Act. Upon dissolution, GDH LP will be liquidated and the proceeds from any liquidation will be applied and distributed in the following manner: (a) first, to creditors (including creditors who are limited partners or affiliates of limited partners) in satisfaction of all of GDH LP's liabilities (whether by payment or by making reasonable provision for payment of such liabilities, including the setting up of any reasonably necessary reserves) and (b) second, to the limited partners in proportion to their vested LP Units.

Tax Receivable Agreement

Future redemptions or exchanges by Existing LPs of LP Units for shares of our Class A Common Stock or cash, and other transactions described herein are expected to result in favorable tax attributes for us. These tax attributes would not be available to us in the absence of those transactions and are expected to reduce the amount of tax that we would otherwise be required to pay in the future.

After giving effect to the Reorganization, Pubco will enter into an amended and restated tax receivable agreement (the "Tax Receivable Agreement") among the TRA Parties. Under the Tax Receivable Agreement, we generally will be required to pay to the TRA Parties, in the aggregate, 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax or franchise tax that Pubco actually realizes as a result (i) of any increase in tax basis in GDH LP's assets resulting from redemptions or exchanges by those holders of LP 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. Pubco will be required to make similar payments to Class B limited partners of GDH LP who previously exchanged their partnership interests in GDH LP for Ordinary Shares pursuant to the GDH LPA. We will retain the benefit of the remaining 15% of these tax savings. The payment obligations under the Tax Receivable Agreement are our obligations and not the obligations of GDH LP.

We expect that the payments we will be required to make under the Tax Receivable Agreement could be material. 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 redemptions or

exchanges by the TRA Parties, the price of Class A Common Stock at the time of the exchange, the extent to which such exchanges are taxable, the amount and timing of the taxable income that we generate in the future, the tax rate then applicable and the portion of Pubco's payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement that constitute imputed interest. Payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement are not conditioned on our existing owners' continued ownership interest in GDH LP.

Payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement will be based on the tax reporting positions we determine, and 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 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 federal, state and local 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 federal, state and local 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 LP Units, whether or not 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 stockholders.

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 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.

Director Nomination Agreement

In connection with the Reorganization, we will enter into the director nomination agreement with GGI (the "Director Nomination Agreement"). Pursuant to the terms of the Director Nomination Agreement, so long as GGI continues to beneficially own, in the aggregate and without duplication at least 25% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares of our Common Stock as of the date of such calculation, GGI shall be entitled to nominate one director to the board of directors of Pubco and the board of directors must take certain actions and use its reasonable best efforts to cause any such nominee to be elected or to fill such vacancy. This right will be deemed to have been exercised for so long as our Founder remains on our board of directors. Our Founder is the sole owner of GGI, and as a result, following the Reorganization, he will be able to designate himself or another nominee for election to our board of directors provided that the right of any director designated by our Founder to serve on a committee will be subject to applicable laws and independence rules. The right granted under the Director Nomination Right is materially equivalent to the nomination right our Founder has prior to the Reorganization. Under the Existing Organizational Documents, for so long as our Founder holds 25% of the issued and outstanding Ordinary Shares (assuming for such purposes the conversion of all Class B Units of GDH LP to Ordinary Shares), the Board shall nominate the Founder for election as a director at each annual general meeting of Shareholders.

Indemnification Agreements

We expect to enter into an indemnification agreement with each of our executive officers and directors that provides, in general, that we will indemnify them to the fullest extent permitted by law, in connection with their service to us or on our behalf.

Description of Capital Stock

As a result of the Reorganization, Shareholders will become holders of Pubco's Class A Common Stock. Subject to the consummation of such transactions, your rights as holders of Pubco's Class A Common Stock will be governed by the DGCL and the Proposed Organizational Documents. The following description of the material terms of Pubco's securities reflects the anticipated state of affairs upon completion of the Reorganization. This description is a summary and is not complete. We urge you to read in their entirety the Proposed Organizational Documents each of which will be in effect upon the consummation of the Reorganization, the forms of which are attached hereto as Annex "B" and Annex "C."

In connection with the Reorganization, all outstanding stock options and other incentives granted under our equity incentive plans, to the extent they may be exercised for or settled with Ordinary Shares will automatically be exercised for or settled with shares of Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware, and upon consummation of the Reorganization Merger, shares of Class A Common Stock of Pubco, on the same terms and in the same proportions.

Authorized but Unissued Capital Stock

Delaware law does not require stockholder approval for any issuance of authorized shares. However, to the extent we are successful in listing our Class A Common Stock on the Nasdaq, the listing requirements of the Nasdaq which would apply so long as the shares of Class A Common Stock remain listed on the Nasdaq, require stockholder approval of certain issuances equal to or exceeding 20% of the then outstanding voting power of our Common Stock (or the then outstanding number of shares of Class A Common Stock, which we believe the position of the Nasdaq is that the calculation in this latter case treats as outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon redemption or exchange of outstanding LP Units not held by Pubco (together with an equivalent number of shares of Class B Common Stock)). These additional shares of Class A Common Stock may be used for a variety of corporate purposes, including future public offerings, to raise additional capital or to facilitate acquisitions.

Further, the listing requirements of the TSX will continue to apply for as long as Pubco remains listed on the TSX. For example, TSX rules require stockholder approval of issuances for an aggregate number of listed securities issuable greater than 25% of the number of securities of the listed issuer which are outstanding, on a non-diluted basis, prior to the date of closing of the transaction if the price per security is less than the market price; or that during any six month period are to insiders for listed securities or options, rights or other entitlements to listed securities greater than 10% of the number of securities of the listed issuer which are outstanding, on a non-diluted basis, prior to the date of closing of the first private placement to an insider during the six month period. Certain exemptions maybe available if Pubco has less than 25% of the overall trading volume of its listed securities occurring on the TSX in the 12 months immediately preceding a relevant date.

One of the effects of the existence of unissued and unreserved Common Stock or preferred stock may be to enable our board of directors to issue shares to persons friendly to current management, which issuance could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of our company by means of a merger, tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise, and thereby protect the continuity of our management and possibly deprive the stockholders of opportunities to sell their shares at prices higher than prevailing market prices.

Common Stock

The Proposed Charter will authorize the issuance of 2,500,000,000 shares of Common Stock, consisting of (i) 2,000,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share and (ii) 500,000,000 shares of Class B Common Stock, par value of \$0.001 per share.

Class A Common Stock

Holders of shares of our Class A Common Stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters on which stockholders are entitled to vote generally, including the election or removal of directors. The holders of our Class A Common Stock do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors.

Holders of shares of our Class A Common Stock are entitled to receive dividends when and if declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available therefor, subject to any statutory or contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends.

Upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up and after payment in full of all amounts required to be paid to creditors and to the holders of any outstanding class or series of stock having a preference over, or right to participate with, the Common Stock as to any such distributions, if any, the holders of shares of our Class A Common Stock will be entitled to receive pro rata our remaining assets available for distribution.

All shares of our Class A Common Stock that will be outstanding upon the consummation of the Reorganization will be fully paid and non-assessable. The Class A Common Stock will not be subject to further calls or assessments by us. The rights, powers and privileges of our Class A Common Stock will be subject to those of the holders of any series or class of stock we may authorize and issue in the future.

Class B Common Stock

Each share of Class B Common Stock will entitle its holders to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of our holders of Common Stock. The number of issued and outstanding shares of Class B Common Stock will be equal to the number of issued and outstanding LP Units of GDH LP not held by Pubco or one of its subsidiaries, which LP Units will be redeemable or exchangeable, on a one-for-one basis, for shares of Class A Common Stock. Prior to the consummation of the Reorganization, each Existing LP has the right to exchange (or cause GDH LP to redeem) its Class B Units for an equal number of Ordinary Shares, the ownership of which would entitle such Existing LP to vote together with holders of Ordinary Shares on all matters submitted to a vote of Shareholders. In addition, following the Reorganization, current holders of Class B Units of GDH LP will become holders of LP Units (which will entitle the holder to certain economic rights) and an equal number of shares of Class B Common Stock (which will entitle the holder to voting rights with respect to Pubco). A share of Class B Common Stock is not transferable unless there is a concurrent transfer of an LP Unit and vice versa. Each LP Unit (except any LP Units held by Pubco and its subsidiaries) may be exchanged for one share of Class A Common Stock (and any such exchange of an LP Unit will result in the cancellation of a share of Class B Common Stock).

Except for transfers to us pursuant to the Amended LP Agreement or to certain permitted transferees, the LP Units and corresponding shares of Class B Common Stock may not be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of. Holders of shares of our Class B Common Stock will vote together with holders of our Class A Common Stock as a single class on all matters on which stockholders are entitled to vote, except as otherwise required by law.

The Class B Common Stock is not entitled to economic interests in Pubco. Existing LPs and other future holders of our Class B Common Stock do not have any right to receive dividends or to receive a distribution upon a liquidation or winding up of Pubco. However, if GDH LP makes distributions to Pubco, the other holders of LP Units, including the Existing LPs, will be entitled to receive distributions pro rata in accordance with the percentages of their respective LP Units. The Class B Common Stock will not be subject to further calls or assessment by us.

Dividends

The DGCL permits a corporation to declare and pay dividends out of “surplus” or, if there is no “surplus,” out of its net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year. “Surplus” is defined as the excess of the net assets of the corporation over the amount determined to be the capital of the corporation by its board of directors. The capital of the corporation is typically calculated to be (and cannot be less than) the aggregate par value of all issued shares of capital stock.

Net assets equal the fair value of the total assets minus total liabilities. The DGCL also provides that dividends may not be paid out of net profits if, after the payment of the dividend, remaining capital would be less than the capital represented by the outstanding stock of all classes having a preference upon the distribution of assets. Declaration and payment of any dividend will be subject to the discretion of our board of directors.

Stockholder Meetings

Our Proposed Organizational Documents will provide that annual stockholder meetings will be held at a date, time and place, if any, as exclusively selected by our board of directors. Our Proposed Charter will provide that, subject to any special rights of the holders as required by law, special meetings of the stockholders can only be called by the chairman of our board, our chief executive officer, our president, or at the request of holders of a majority of the total voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, voting together as a single class. Except as described above, stockholders are not permitted to call a special meeting or to require the board of directors to call a special meeting. To the extent permitted under applicable law, we may conduct meetings by remote communications, including by webcast.

Transferability, Redemption and Exchange

Under the Amended LP Agreement, the Existing LPs and other future holders of LP Units will have the right, from and after the completion of the Reorganization (subject to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement), to require GDH LP to redeem all or a portion of their LP Units for, at our election, newly issued shares of Class A Common Stock on a one-for-one basis or a cash payment equal to volume weighted average market price of one share of our Class A Common Stock based on the number of LP Units redeemed (subject to customary adjustments, including for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications) in accordance with the terms of the Amended LP Agreement. Additionally, in the event of a redemption request by a holder of LP Units, we may, at our election, effect a direct exchange of cash or Class A Common Stock for LP Units in lieu of such a redemption. Shares of Class B Common Stock will be canceled on a one-for-one basis if we, following a redemption request of a holder of LP Units, redeem or exchange LP Units of such holder of LP Units pursuant to the terms of the Amended LP Agreement.

As described above, except for transfers to us pursuant to the Amended LP Agreement or to certain permitted transferees, the LP Units and corresponding shares of Class B Common Stock may not be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of.

We may also take certain actions with respect to both the Class A Common Stock and the Class B Common Stock including preventing the transfer of our capital stock, redeeming our capital stock at par or restricting the exercise of rights with respect to capital stock in certain circumstances as described below under “Certain Certificate of Incorporation, Bylaws and Statutory Provisions — Transfer Restrictions; Pubco’s Regulatory Redemption Right.”

Other Provisions

Neither the Class A Common Stock nor the Class B Common Stock has any preemptive or other subscription rights. There will be no redemption, conversion or sinking fund provisions applicable to the Class A Common Stock or Class B Common Stock.

At such time when no LP Units remain redeemable or exchangeable for shares of our Class A Common Stock, our Class B Common Stock will be canceled.

Corporate Opportunity

Delaware law permits corporations to adopt provisions renouncing any interest or expectancy in certain opportunities that are presented to the corporation or its officers, directors or stockholders. Our Proposed Charter will, to the maximum extent permitted from time to time by Delaware law, renounce any interest or expectancy that we have in, or right to be offered an opportunity to participate in, specified business opportunities that are from time to time presented to members of our board of directors who are not employees of the Galaxy. Our Proposed Charter provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, none

of our directors who are not employed by us (including any non-employee director who serves as one of our officers in both his or her director and officer capacities) or his or her affiliates will have any duty to refrain from (i) engaging in a corporate opportunity in the same or similar lines of business in which we or our affiliates now engage or propose to engage or (ii) otherwise competing with us or our affiliates.

In addition, to the fullest extent permitted by law, in the event that our Founder or any non-employee director acquires knowledge of a potential transaction or other business opportunity which may be a corporate opportunity for itself, himself or herself or its, his or her affiliates or for us or our affiliates, such person will have no duty to communicate or offer such transaction or business opportunity to us or any of our affiliates and they may take any such opportunity for themselves or offer it to another person or entity.

Our Proposed Charter will not renounce our interest in any business opportunity that is expressly offered to a non-employee director solely in his or her capacity as a director or officer of Galaxy. In addition, these provisions shall not release any person who is or was our employee from any obligations or duties that such person may otherwise have under applicable law or pursuant to any other agreement with us. To the fullest extent permitted by law, no business opportunity will be deemed to be a potential corporate opportunity for us unless we would be permitted to undertake the opportunity under our Proposed Charter, we have sufficient financial resources to undertake the opportunity and the opportunity would be in line with our business.

Certain Certificate of Incorporation, Bylaws and Statutory Provisions

The provisions of our Proposed Organizational Documents and of the DGCL summarized below may have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, defer or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that you might consider in your best interest, including an attempt that might result in your receipt of a premium over the market price for your shares of Class A Common Stock.

The Proposed Organizational Documents and the DGCL contain provisions that are summarized in the following paragraphs and that are intended to enhance the likelihood of continuity and stability in the composition of Pubco's board of directors. These provisions are intended to avoid costly takeover battles, reduce our vulnerability to a hostile or abusive change of control and enhance the ability of Pubco's board of directors to maximize stockholder value in connection with any unsolicited offer to acquire our company. However, these provisions may have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, deter or prevent a merger or acquisition of us by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest or other takeover attempt that a stockholder might consider in its best interest, including those attempts that might result in a premium over the prevailing market price for the shares of Common Stock held by stockholders.

No cumulative voting. Under Delaware law, the right to vote cumulatively does not exist unless the Proposed Charter specifically authorizes cumulative voting. Our Proposed Charter will not authorize cumulative voting. Therefore, stockholders holding a majority in voting power of the shares of our Common Stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors will be able to elect all our directors.

Election of directors. Our Proposed Organizational Documents will provide that, the number of directors will be fixed from time to time exclusively pursuant to a resolution adopted by the board of directors. Our Director Nomination Agreement will also provide that GGI, subject to certain beneficial ownership requirements, will be entitled to nominate one director to the board (and we will agree to recommend the election of any such nominee and use reasonable best efforts to support any such nominee for election), which nominee shall initially be our Founder. Our Proposed Charter will also provide that, any vacancies on our board will be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, even if less than a quorum.

Removal of director; vacancies and newly created directorships. Subject to obtaining any required stockholder votes, directors may be removed, with or without cause, by the majority vote of the total voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, voting together as a single class. This requirement of a majority vote to remove directors could enable our Founder (or any future holder of a large portion of our total voting power) to exercise veto power over or otherwise significantly influence any such removal. Prior to such time, directors may be removed, but for cause only, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the total voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock.

Action by written consent; special meetings of stockholders. Pursuant to Section 228 of the DGCL, our Proposed Charter will provide that any stockholder action permitted to be taken by or at any annual or special meeting of our stockholders may be effected without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, by the written consent of the holders of the majority of the total voting power of our outstanding stock entitled to vote thereon. Our Proposed Charter will also provide that, subject to any special rights of the holders as required by law, special meetings of the stockholders can be called by the chairman of the board of directors, the chief executive officer or the president of the company or, at the request of holders of a majority of the total voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, voting together as a single class.

Advance notice procedures. Our Proposed Bylaws will establish an advance notice procedure for stockholder proposals to be brought before an annual meeting of our stockholders, including proposed nominations of persons for election to the board of directors. Unless our board of directors elects to waive any applicable requirements, stockholders at an annual meeting will only be able to consider proposals or nominations specified in the notice of meeting or brought before the meeting by or at the direction of the board of directors or by a stockholder who was a stockholder of record on the record date for the meeting, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has given our Secretary timely written notice, in proper form, of the stockholder's intention to bring that business before the meeting. Although the bylaws will not give our board of directors the power to approve or disapprove stockholder nominations of candidates or proposals regarding other business to be conducted at a special or annual meeting, the bylaws may have the effect of precluding the conduct of certain business at a meeting if the proper procedures are not followed and our board of directors does not waive compliance with such procedures or may discourage or deter a potential acquirer from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect its own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our company.

Super-majority approval requirements. The DGCL generally provides that the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the total voting power of the shares entitled to vote on any matter is required to amend a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, unless either a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws require a greater percentage. Our Proposed Organizational Documents will provide that the affirmative vote of holders of 66 2/3% of the total voting power of our outstanding Common Stock eligible to vote in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, will be required to amend, alter, change or repeal specified provisions, including those relating to actions by written consent of stockholders, calling of special meetings of stockholders, election and removal of directors, business combinations and amendment of our Proposed Charter and Proposed Bylaws. This requirement of a super-majority vote to approve amendments to our certificate of incorporation and certificate of incorporation and bylaws could enable a minority of our stockholders to exercise veto power over any such amendments.

Authorized but unissued shares. The authorized but unissued shares of Common Stock are available for future issuance without stockholder approval, subject to any limitations imposed by the listing rules of the Nasdaq, the TSX or other applicable stock exchange or regulatory authority. The existence of authorized but unissued and unreserved Common Stock could make more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Transfer Restrictions; Pubco's Regulatory Redemption Right. The Proposed Charter will provide that we may request that holders or proposed transferees of our capital stock provide such information (including, without limitation, information with respect to citizenship, other holdings of our capital stock and affiliations) as we may reasonably request to determine whether the ownership of, or the exercise of any rights with respect to, our capital stock by such stockholder could result in such stockholder beneficially owning more than 9.9% of our issued and outstanding capital stock on a fully diluted basis (a "Violation"). This provision is designed to ensure we comply with the various licensing regimes of the several jurisdictions in which we operate, as the acquisition of more than 10% of our issued and outstanding capital stock in such jurisdictions could require regulatory notifications and/or consents.

In the event a holder or proposed transferee fails to respond to our request for information or if, upon review of information provided by such holder or proposed transferee, our board of directors determines that such person's holdings or acquisition of our capital stock would result in a Violation, we may refuse to permit any such transfer of capital stock, refuse to honor any transfer of capital stock purported to have been effected (in which case, such transfer shall be deemed to have been void ab initio), suspend rights of stock ownership the exercise of which could result in a Violation, or redeem such shares of our capital stock at

par, on such other terms and conditions as the our board of directors may determine. The Proposed Charter provides that our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, exempt (proactively or retroactively) any person from the foregoing restrictions. The existence of such requirement to provide our board of directors with information on request, and the actions that are available to our board of directors in the event we determine that's a Violation has occurred (or would occur as a result of a proposed transaction), could make more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise, and otherwise discourage stockholders and potential transferees or other investors from acquiring large positions in our capital stock, any of which could have the effect of negatively impacting the market price and transferability of our Class A Common Stock.

Business combinations with interested stockholders. In general, Section 203 of the DGCL prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination, such as a merger, with a person or group owning 15% or more of the corporation's voting stock for a period of three years following the date the person became an interested stockholder, unless (with certain exceptions) the business combination or the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder is approved in a prescribed manner. We have opted out of Section 203 of the DGCL; however, our Proposed Charter will contain similar provisions providing that we may not engage in certain "business combinations" with any "interested stockholder" for a three-year period following the time that the stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless:

- prior to such time, our board of directors approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;
- upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of our voting stock outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding certain shares; or
- at or subsequent to that time, the business combination is approved by our board of directors and by the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 2/3% of our outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

Generally, a "business combination" includes a merger, asset or stock sale, or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. Subject to certain exceptions, an "interested stockholder" is a person who, together with that person's affiliates and associates, owns, or within the previous three years owned, 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock. For purposes of this section only, "voting stock" has the meaning given to it in Section 203 of the DGCL.

Under certain circumstances, this provision will make it more difficult for a person who would be an "interested stockholder" to effect various business combinations with us for a three-year period. This provision may encourage companies interested in acquiring us to negotiate in advance with our board of directors because the stockholder approval requirement would be avoided if our board of directors approves either the business combination or the transaction that results in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder. These provisions also may have the effect of preventing changes in our board of directors and may make it more difficult to accomplish transactions that stockholders may otherwise deem to be in their best interests.

Our Proposed Charter provides that our Founder, and any direct or indirect transferees of our Founder and any group as to which such persons are a party, do not constitute "interested stockholders" for purposes of this provision.

Limitations on Liability and Indemnification of Officers and Directors

The DGCL authorizes corporations to limit or eliminate the personal liability of directors and officers to corporations and their stockholders for monetary damages for breaches of directors' fiduciary duties, subject to certain exceptions. Our Proposed Charter includes a provision that eliminates the personal liability of directors and officers for monetary damages to the corporation or its stockholders for any breach of fiduciary duty as a director or officer, respectively, except to the extent such exemption from liability or limitation thereof is not permitted under the DGCL. The effect of these provisions is to eliminate the rights of us and our stockholders, through stockholders' derivative suits on our behalf, to recover monetary

damages from a director or officer for breach of fiduciary duty as a director or officer, respectively, including breaches resulting from grossly negligent behavior. However, exculpation does not apply to any director or officer if such director or officer has breached their duty of loyalty, acted in bad faith, knowingly or intentionally violated the law, authorized illegal dividends, redemptions or repurchases or derived an improper benefit from his or her actions as a director or officer, respectively.

Our Proposed Bylaws generally provide that we must indemnify and advance expenses to our directors and officers to the fullest extent authorized by the DGCL. We also are expressly authorized to carry directors' and officers' liability insurance providing indemnification for our directors, officers and certain employees for some liabilities. We believe that these indemnification and advancement provisions and insurance are useful to attract and retain qualified directors and executive officers.

The limitation of liability, indemnification and advancement provisions in our Proposed Organizational Documents may discourage stockholders from bringing a lawsuit against directors or officers for breach of their fiduciary duty. These provisions also may have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against directors and officers, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise benefit us and our stockholders. In addition, your investment may be adversely affected to the extent we pay the costs of settlement and damage awards against directors and officers pursuant to these indemnification provisions.

There is currently no pending material litigation or proceeding involving any of our directors, officers or employees for which indemnification is sought

Dissenters' Rights of Appraisal and Payment

Under the DGCL, with certain exceptions, our stockholders will have appraisal rights in connection with a merger or consolidation in which we are a constituent entity. Pursuant to the DGCL, stockholders who properly demand and perfect appraisal rights in connection with such merger or consolidation will have the right to receive payment of the fair value of their shares as determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery, plus interest, if any, on the amount determined to be the fair value, from the effective time of the merger or consolidation through the date of payment of the judgment.

Stockholders' Derivative Actions

Under the DGCL, any of our stockholders may bring an action in our name to procure a judgment in our favor, also known as a derivative action, provided that the stockholder bringing the action is a holder of our shares at the time of the transaction to which the action relates or such stockholder's stock thereafter devolved by operation of law. To bring such an action, the stockholder must otherwise comply with Delaware law regarding derivative actions.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Following the Reorganization, the transfer agent and registrar for the Class A Common Stock is anticipated to be American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC. For so long as Pubco's Class A Common Stock remains listed on the TSX, we expect that TSX Trust will be a co-transfer agent for the Class A Common Stock.

Listing

The Ordinary Shares are currently listed on the TSX under the symbol "GLXY." In connection with the Reorganization, we have applied to have Pubco Class A Common Stock approved for listing on the Nasdaq, either concurrently with or subsequent to the consummation of the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger. For a period of time following the consummation of the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger, and immediately following our intended listing on the Nasdaq, we will remain listed on the TSX, and we expect to continue to be a reporting issuer in Canada for the foreseeable future, subject to certain Canadian Securities Laws requiring us to file reports and other information on SEDAR+, and will therefore be subject to multiple, additional, and at times, competing, governance and reporting obligations. We may choose to delist from the TSX in the future, which would not require further shareholder approval under TSX rules provided an acceptable alternative market exists for our stock.

VOTING SHARES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS THEREOF

Only Ordinary Shares carry voting rights at the Meeting. Subject to the Certification Process Adjustment (as described below), each Ordinary Share carries the right to one vote. The Board fixed April 7, 2025 as the GDHL Record Date for the determination of Shareholders entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the Meeting and at any adjournment thereof, and only Registered Shareholders at the close of business on that date are entitled to such notice and to vote at the Meeting. As of the GDHL Record Date, 130,402,242 Ordinary Shares were issued and outstanding as fully paid and non-assessable ordinary shares in the capital of GDHL.

To the knowledge of the directors and executive officers of GDHL, as at the GDHL Record Date no person beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to GDHL's Ordinary Shares, other than:

Name	Number of Securities	Percentage of Outstanding Ordinary Shares	
		Non-diluted ⁽³⁾	Partially Exchanged ⁽⁴⁾
Michael Novogratz ⁽¹⁾	569,257 Ordinary Shares 205,096,000 Class B Units ⁽²⁾	0.4%	61.3%

Notes:

- (1) Michael Novogratz is the beneficial owner of the securities through Galaxy Group Investments LLC, Novofam Macro LLC and family trusts controlled by Michael Novogratz.
- (2) Class B Units 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.
- (3) Assuming no Class B Units are exchanged for Ordinary Shares, no exchangeable senior notes of GDH LP are exchanged for Ordinary Shares and no dilution from options.
- (4) Assuming that the 205,096,000 B Units held by Michael 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).

The Existing Organizational Documents of GDHL provide for a Certification Process Adjustment whereby, in connection with any resolution passed by the Shareholders (each, a "Shareholder Resolution"), each Shareholder shall be required to provide a certification as to its status, and the status of any person for whom the Shareholder holds Ordinary Shares beneficially, as a United States resident or a non-United States resident. In connection with the Certification Process Adjustment, in respect of any Shareholder Resolution in a meeting or in writing, each Shareholder shall be required to certify that, at the time of the 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 the time of signifying its agreement to the proposed written resolution: (a) it is not a United States resident; and (b) to the extent it holds Ordinary Shares for the account or benefit of any other person, such person is not a United States resident (each Shareholder not making such certification, a "Non-Certifying Shareholder"). Shareholders who certify that they hold Ordinary Shares for the account or benefit of any other person who is a United States resident, will also be asked to certify the extent to which Ordinary Shares they own beneficially are owned beneficially for United States residents and to which Ordinary Shares they hold are owned beneficially for persons that are not United States residents. This Certification Process Adjustment is intended to preserve GDHL's status as a "foreign private issuer" within the meaning of Rule 405 under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and Rule 3b-4 under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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).

The proxy, VIF and declaration of beneficial ownership (which declaration of ownership is to be completed, if required, as per the instructions set out therein and returned to TSX Trust Company within

the timelines applicable to the return of a proxy or VIF as set out above) accompanying this Management Circular allow each Shareholder to make the certifications referred to above. Shareholders attending the Meeting in person will be required to make the certifications when they arrive at the Meeting.

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 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 Board may specify such other requirements or vary the requirements of the Certification Process Adjustment as it in its discretion considers necessary or appropriate to give effect to these restrictions.

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF GDHL SHAREHOLDERS

The Meeting

GDHL will hold the Meeting of GDHL shareholders on May 9, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. (local time) at 300 Vesey Street, New York City, New York, 10282, United States and virtually via live webcast at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791> for the purpose of considering and, if deemed advisable, voting to approve the following proposals (collectively, the “Proposals”):

1. a special resolution to approve:
 - a. the Domestication Proposal;
 - b. the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal;
 - c. Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal; and
 - d. the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals;
2. assuming the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals are approved, a resolution to approve, by a simple majority, excluding Excluded Shareholders, the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal; and
3. to approve by ordinary resolution the Adjournment Proposal.

The full text of the resolutions approving the Proposals is attached to this Management Circular as Appendix “1.”

The Domestication, the Governing Documents Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Amendment, the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences and the Issuance of Class B Common Stock are collectively referred to in this Management Circular as the “Reorganization.”

Each of the Proposals that must be approved by special resolution and must be approved, as a matter of Cayman Islands law, by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the GDHL shareholders who, being present in person or virtually or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Meeting, vote at the Meeting. Each of the Proposals that must be approved by ordinary resolution must be approved, as a matter of Cayman Islands law, by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the GDHL shareholders who, being present in person or virtually or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the Meeting, vote at the Meeting. The Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal must be approved by a simple majority, excluding persons required to be excluded for the purpose of such vote under MI 61-101.

While the Issuance of Class B Common Stock Proposal is conditional on the Domestication Proposal, the Governing Documents Amendment Proposal, the Proposed Organizational Documents Proposal and the Domestication Charter and Bylaws Differences Proposals, collectively, the Adjournment Proposal is not conditional on the approval of any other Proposal.

Only Registered Shareholders at the close of business on the GDHL Record Date will be entitled to receive notice of, and to vote at, the Meeting or any adjournment thereof. Shareholders who are unable to or who do not wish to attend the Meeting are requested to date and sign the enclosed form of proxy promptly and return it in the self-addressed envelope enclosed for that purpose or by any of the other methods indicated in the form of proxy.

Only Registered Shareholders and duly appointed proxyholders who present government-issued photo identification (such as a driver’s license or passport) will be permitted to attend in person. GDHL may restrict admission to the Meeting for security or health and safety reasons at our sole discretion.

Each GDHL shareholder is entitled to one vote for each Ordinary Share held by such GDHL shareholder as of the close of business on the GDHL Record Date. As of the close of business on the GDHL Record Date, there were 130,402,242 outstanding Ordinary Shares.

The GDHL Record Date is earlier than the date on which the transactions that are the subject of the Proposals are expected to be completed. If you transfer your ordinary shares of GDHL after the GDHL Record Date, but before the Meeting, unless the transferee obtains from you a proxy to vote those shares, you will retain your right to vote at the Meeting. If you transfer your ordinary shares of GDHL prior to the GDHL Record Date, you will have no right to vote those shares at the Meeting.

The quorum for the transaction of business at the Meeting consists of two or more GDHL shareholders holding at least 25% in par value of Ordinary Shares entitled to vote at the Meeting being individuals present in person or virtually or by proxy or if a corporation or other non-natural person by its duly authorized representative or proxy. As of the GDHL Record Date, 32,600,561 Ordinary Shares, in the aggregate, would be required to achieve a quorum.

GDHL will appoint a scrutineer at the Meeting, who will collect all proxies and ballots and tabulate the results. The scrutineer is typically a representative of GDHL's transfer agent.

The Board does not intend to present any other matters at the Meeting and does not know of any other matters that will be brought before GDHL's shareholders for a vote at the Meeting. If any other matter is properly brought before the Meeting, your signed proxy card gives authority to Francesca Don Angelo, Andrew Siegel and Michael Novogratz, as proxies, with full power of substitution, to vote on such matters at their discretion.

The Company has made arrangements to enable Shareholders to attend and vote virtually at this Meeting. Registered Shareholders and proxyholders (including Beneficial Shareholders who have appointed themselves as proxyholder) will be able to listen to the Meeting, ask questions and vote at the Meeting online in real time. Beneficial Shareholders who have not duly appointed themselves as proxyholder will be able to attend the Meeting virtually as guests, but guests will not be able to vote or ask questions at the Meeting.

The Meeting will be available online at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791>. In addition to the information below, a detailed guide to how to login to, and vote at, the Meeting can be found at Appendix "3" of this Management Circular.

Shareholders may attend the Meeting virtually using an internet connected device such as a laptop, computer, tablet or mobile phone and the meeting platform will be supported across browsers and devices that are running the most updated version of the applicable software plugins. Those wishing to attend and vote at the Meeting will need to ensure that they remain connected to the Meeting at all times in order to vote when balloting commences, and it is such persons' responsibility to ensure internet connectivity for the duration of the Meeting. The steps that Shareholders will need to follow to access the Meeting will depend on whether they are Registered Shareholders or Beneficial Shareholders. Please read and follow the applicable instructions below carefully.

Registered Shareholders Attending Virtually

If you are a Registered Shareholder, our transfer agent, TSX Trust Company, will have sent you a form of proxy. Registered Shareholders planning to access and vote at the Meeting should not complete the proxy or return it to TSX Trust Company if you will be accessing and voting at the Meeting during the webcast. If you are planning to access the Meeting, your proxy will be required in order for you to complete the instructions below:

1. Log in at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791> at least 15 minutes before the Meeting starts
2. Click on "I have a control number"
3. Enter your 12-digit control number (your control number is located on your proxy)
4. Enter the password: galaxy2025 (case sensitive)
5. Follow the instructions to access the Meeting and vote when prompted

Even if you currently plan to access the Meeting, you should consider voting your Ordinary Shares by proxy in advance so that your vote will be counted if you later decide not to attend the Meeting or in the event that you are unable to access the Meeting for any reason.

Beneficial Shareholders Attending Virtually

Beneficial Shareholders wishing to access and vote at the Meeting during the live webcast can do so as follows:

1. Appoint yourself as proxyholder by writing your name in the space provided on the proxy or voting instruction form. Do not fill out your voting instructions
2. Sign and send it to your intermediary, following the voting deadline and submission instructions on the voting instruction form
3. Get a control number by contacting TSX Trust Company at tsxtrustproxyvoting@tmx.com by 10:00 a.m. (Eastern daylight time) on May 7, 2025 and complete the necessary forms
4. Log in at <https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791> at least 15 minutes before the meeting starts
5. Click on “I have a control number”
6. Enter the control number provided to you by tsxtrustproxyvoting@tmx.com
7. Enter the password: galaxy2025 (case sensitive)
8. Follow the instructions to access the Meeting and vote when prompted

Even if you currently plan to access the Meeting, you should consider voting your Ordinary Shares by proxy in advance so that your vote will be counted if you later decide not to attend the Meeting or in the event that you are unable to access the Meeting for any reason.

The Adjournment

GDHL shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon a technical proposal to allow the chairman to adjourn the Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary or appropriate, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that there are insufficient votes for, or otherwise in connection with, the approval of the proposals relating to Reorganization. If the Adjournment Proposal is not approved by Shareholders, the Board may not be able to adjourn the Meeting to a later date in the event that there are insufficient votes to approve one or more resolutions at the Meeting.

Appraisal and Dissenters Rights of Shareholders

There are no appraisal or dissenter rights available to holders of Ordinary Shares in connection with the Reorganization under Cayman Islands law or the DGCL.

Solicitation of Proxies

This Management Circular is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management of GDHL to be used at the Meeting. Solicitations of proxies will be primarily by mail, but may also be solicited personally or by Internet or telephone by directors, officers and regular employees of GDHL. They will not be paid any additional amounts for soliciting proxies. All costs of the solicitation will be borne by GDHL. GDHL has also engaged TMX Investor Solutions Inc. at a customary fee to assist with the solicitation of proxies. For questions on voting your shares, please contact TMX Investor Solutions Inc., by email at INFO_TMXIS@tmx.com, by telephone at 1-877-478-5043 (toll free within North America) or for outside North America, direct at 1-437-561-5063 (banks, brokers and collect calls outside Canada and the United States). GDHL has agreed to pay TMX Investor Solutions Inc. a reasonable fee, including an additional contingent success fee, and reimbursement of certain disbursements. GDHL will also reimburse TMX Investor Solutions Inc. for certain out-of-pocket losses, damages and expenses.

“Registered Shareholders” means Shareholders who hold Ordinary Shares in their own name. “Beneficial Shareholders” means Shareholders who do not hold Ordinary Shares in their own name and “Intermediaries” refers to brokers, investment firms, clearing houses and similar entities that own securities on behalf of Beneficial Shareholders.

Accompanying this Management Circular is a proxy for Registered Shareholders. The persons named in the enclosed proxy are executive officers and/or directors of GDHL and have been appointed by management of GDHL. A Registered Shareholder has the right to appoint some other person or company who need not be a Shareholder of GDHL, to represent him or her at the Meeting and may do so by inserting the name of such other person or company in the blank space provided in the proxy or by completing another proper proxy and returning it to GDHL’s transfer agent as indicated on the proxy.

Voting by Proxyholder

The persons named in the proxy will vote or withhold from voting Ordinary Shares represented thereby in accordance with your instructions on any ballot that may be called for. If you specify a choice with respect to any matter to be acted upon, your Ordinary Shares will be voted accordingly. The proxy confers discretionary authority on the persons named therein with respect to:

- (a) each matter or group of matters identified therein for which a choice is not specified, other than the appointment of an auditor and the election of directors;
- (b) any amendment to or variation of any matter identified therein; and
- (c) any other matter that properly comes before the Meeting.

In respect of a matter for which a choice is not specified in the proxy, the management appointee acting as a proxyholder will vote in favor of each matter identified in the proxy.

Registered Shareholders

To be effective, a properly executed proxy from a Registered Shareholder must be submitted using one of the following methods:

- (a) date and sign the proxy and return it to GDHL’s transfer agent, TSX Trust Company, by fax within North America at (416) 595-9593 or by mail to Attn: Proxy Dept., 301-100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 4H1; or
- (b) log on to the website of TSX Trust Company at www.voteproxyonline.com. Registered Shareholders must follow the instructions set out on the website and refer to the proxy for the holder’s account number and the proxy access number.

Whatever method Registered Shareholders choose to submit their proxy, they must ensure that the proxy is received not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on May 7, 2025 or, if the Meeting is adjourned or postponed, not later than 10:00 a.m. (local time) on the day which is two business days preceding the date of the adjourned or postponed meeting. The time limit for the deposit of proxies may be waived by the chairman of the Meeting at his discretion, without notice, but the chairman of the Meeting is under no obligation to do so.

Revocation of Proxy

In addition to any other manner permitted by law, a proxy may be revoked by:

- (a) executing a proxy bearing a later date or by executing a valid notice of revocation, either of the foregoing to be executed by the Registered Shareholder or their authorized attorney in writing, or, if the Shareholder is a corporation, under its corporate seal by an officer or attorney duly authorized, and by delivering the proxy bearing a later date to TSX Trust Company or at the address of the registered office of GDHL at PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands, at any time up to and including the last business day that precedes the day of the Meeting or, if the Meeting is adjourned or postponed, the last business day that

precedes any reconvening thereof, or to the chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any reconvening thereof, or in any other manner provided by law; or

(b) personally attending the Meeting and voting.

A revocation of a proxy will not affect a matter on which a vote is taken before the revocation.

A Registered Shareholder attending the Meeting has the right to vote by attending the Meeting and, if he or she does so, his or her proxy is nullified with respect to the matters such person votes upon and any subsequent matters thereafter to be voted upon at the Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

Under normal conditions, confidentiality of voting is maintained by virtue of the fact that TSX Trust Company tabulates proxies and votes. However, such confidentiality may be lost as to any proxy or ballot if a question arises as to its validity or revocation or any other like matter. Loss of confidentiality may also occur if the Board decides that disclosure is in the interests of GDHL or its Shareholders.

A Registered Shareholder attending the Meeting has the right to vote by attending the virtual Meeting and, if he or she does so, his or her proxy is nullified with respect to the matters such person votes upon and any subsequent matters thereafter to be voted upon at the Meeting or any adjournment thereof. A Registered Shareholder attending the Meeting will be required to register for the Meeting as described above under the heading “*Registered Shareholders Attending Virtually*.”

Beneficial Shareholders

The following information is of significant importance to shareholders who do not hold Ordinary Shares in their own name. Beneficial Shareholders should note that the only proxies that can be recognized and acted upon at the Meeting are those deposited by Registered Shareholders or as set out in the following disclosure.

If Ordinary Shares are listed in an account statement provided to a shareholder by a broker, then in almost all cases those Ordinary Shares will not be registered in the shareholder’s name on the records of GDHL. Ordinary Shares will more likely be registered under the names of Intermediaries. For example, in Canada, under the name of CDS (the registration name for The Canadian Depository for Securities Limited, which acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms).

Intermediaries are required to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of meetings of Shareholders. Every Intermediary has its own mailing procedures and provides its own return instructions to clients.

There are two kinds of Beneficial Shareholders — those who object to their name being made known to the issuers of securities which they own (called “OBOs” for Objecting Beneficial Owners) and those who do not object to the issuers of the securities they own knowing who they are (called “NOBOs” for Non-Objecting Beneficial Owners).

GDHL is taking advantage of the provisions of NI 54-101 that permit it to deliver proxy-related materials directly to its NOBOs. As a result, NOBOs can expect to receive a scannable VIF from TSX Trust Company. The VIF is to be completed and returned to TSX Trust Company as set out in the instructions provided on the VIF. TSX Trust Company will tabulate the results of the VIFs received from NOBOs.

These Shareholder materials are being sent to both Registered and Beneficial Shareholders. If you are a Beneficial Shareholder, and GDHL or its agent has sent these materials directly to you, your name, address and information about your holdings of Ordinary Shares, were obtained in accordance with applicable securities regulatory requirements from the Intermediary holding Ordinary Shares on your behalf.

By choosing to send these materials to you directly, GDHL (and not the Intermediary holding Ordinary Shares on your behalf) has assumed responsibility for (i) delivering these materials to you, and (ii) executing your proper voting instructions. Please return your VIF as specified in the request for voting instructions that was sent to you.

Beneficial Shareholders who are OBOs should follow the instructions of their Intermediary carefully to ensure that their Ordinary Shares are voted at the Meeting. GDHL does intend to pay for Intermediaries to

forward to OBOs under NI 54-101 the proxy-related materials and Form 54-101F7 — Request for Voting Instructions Made by Intermediary, and in the case of an OBO, the OBO will not receive the materials unless the OBO's Intermediary assumes the cost of delivery.

The proxy supplied to you by your broker will be similar to the proxy provided to Registered Shareholders by GDHL. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the Intermediary on how to vote your Ordinary Shares on your behalf. Most brokers delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge in the United States and in Canada. Broadridge mails a VIF in lieu of a proxy provided by GDHL. The VIF will name the same persons as GDHL's proxy to represent your Ordinary Shares at the Meeting. You have the right to appoint a person (who need not be a Beneficial Shareholder of GDHL), other than any of the persons designated in the VIF, to represent your Ordinary Shares at the Meeting and that person may be you. To exercise this right, insert the name of the desired representative (which may be you) in the blank space provided in the VIF.

The completed VIF must then be returned to Broadridge by mail or facsimile or given to Broadridge by phone or over the internet, in accordance with Broadridge's instructions. Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of Ordinary Shares to be represented at the Meeting and the appointment of any Shareholder's representative. If you receive a VIF from Broadridge, the VIF must be completed and returned to Broadridge, in accordance with its instructions, well in advance of the Meeting in order to have your Ordinary Shares voted or to have an alternate representative duly appointed to attend the Meeting and vote your Ordinary Shares at the Meeting.

Shareholders may receive more than one set of voting materials, including multiple copies of this Management Circular and multiple proxy cards or VIFs. For example, if you hold your shares in more than one brokerage account, you will receive a separate VIF for each brokerage account in which you hold shares. If you are a Registered Shareholder and your shares are registered in more than one name, you will receive more than one proxy card. Please complete, sign, date and return each proxy card and VIF that you receive in order to cast your vote with respect to all of your Ordinary Shares.

Signature of Proxy

The proxy must be executed by the Registered Shareholder, or if the applicable shareholder is a corporation, the proxy should be signed in its corporate name and its corporate seal must be affixed to the proxy or the proxy must be signed by an authorized officer whose title should be indicated. A proxy signed by an authorized officer or a person acting as attorney, executor, administrator or trustee, or in some other representative capacity, should reflect such person's full title as such and should be accompanied by the appropriate instrument evidencing qualification and authority to act (unless such instrument has been previously filed with GDHL).

Whether you plan to attend the Meeting or not, please read this Management Circular, which is also a prospectus under U.S. securities laws, carefully and vote your shares by completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy in the non-postage-paid envelope provided.

LEGAL MATTERS

Interests of Directors and Officers in the Proposed Transactions

The directors and officers of GDHL may have interests in the Reorganization that are, or may be, different from, or in addition to, the interests of other Shareholders. The Special Committee and the Board are aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, when recommending approval of the Reorganization. In considering the recommendation of the Board and Special Committee, Shareholders should be aware that, as disclosed elsewhere in this Management Circular, certain of the directors and the senior officers of GDHL have interests in the Reorganization or may receive benefits that may differ from, or be in addition to, the interests of Shareholders generally, which may present them with actual or potential conflicts of interest in connection with the Reorganization. These interests and benefits are described herein.

As a result of the Issuance of Class B Common Stock, our Founder and the other holders of Class B Units of GDH LP will receive Class B Common Stock entitling them to vote together with the Class A Common Stock (with each share of Class B Common Stock and each share of Class A Common Stock being entitled to one vote per share). The number of votes attached to the Class B Common Stock will be equal to the number of votes such holders would have if they converted their Class B Units of GDH LP into Ordinary Shares (assuming no U.S. resident holder restrictions). The Class B Units of GDH LP are currently exchangeable into Ordinary Shares on a 1:1 basis.

The following table includes a description of the interest in the Reorganization of persons who are directors or senior officers of GDHL or managers of the board or senior officers of GDH GP and the anticipated effect of the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger on the percentage of voting securities of Pubco beneficially owned or controlled by such persons. The Reorganization will not result in a change in the percentage of securities of GDH LP held by such persons. The numbers below are presented on a non-diluted basis as of April 7, 2025. The remaining 37.7% of voting control of Pubco not included in the following table will be represented by the Class A Common Stock.

Name	Number of Class B Units of GDH LP Currently Held	Number of Shares of Class B Common Stock of Pubco to Ultimately Be Issued	Anticipated Percentage of Voting Control of Pubco via Class B Common Stock
Michael Novogratz <i>Chairman</i> <i>Chief Executive Officer</i> <i>Manager</i>	205,096,000 ⁽¹⁾	205,096,000	59.2%
Christopher Ferraro <i>President</i> <i>Manager</i>	4,661,001 ⁽²⁾	4,661,001	1.4%
Steve Kurz <i>Head of Asset Management</i>	1,520,278 ⁽³⁾	1,520,278	0.4%
Andrew Siegel <i>General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer</i>	223,169 ⁽⁴⁾	223,169	0.1%
Michael Ashe <i>Head of Investment Banking</i>	60,903 ⁽⁵⁾	60,903	0.0%
Other Holders of Class B Units of GDH LP	4,300,992	4,300,992	1.2%

Note:

- (1) Mr. Novogratz owns 569,257 Ordinary Shares as the beneficial owner of all securities held by GGI, Novofam Macro LLC and certain family trusts that he controls.

- (2) Mr. Ferraro owns 1,167,886 Ordinary Shares and holds 1,490,590 options and 270,035 restricted share units entitling him to acquire an additional 1,490,590 and 270,035 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- (3) Mr. Kurz owns 675,901 Ordinary Shares and holds 470,684 options and 146,404 restricted share units entitling him to acquire an additional 470,684 and 146,404 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- (4) Mr. Siegel owns 396,511 Ordinary Shares and holds 34,106 options and 83,388 restricted share units entitling him to acquire an additional 34,106 and 83,388 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- (5) Mr. Ashe holds 85,449 Ordinary Shares and holds 1,179,512 options and 88,974 restricted share units entitling him to acquire an additional 1,179,512 and 88,974 Ordinary Shares, respectively.

Securities Holdings of Directors and Officers

In addition to the security holdings described above as of April 7, 2025:

- Bill Koutsouras, our Lead Director, held 100,000 options and 57,467 deferred share units entitling him to acquire 100,000 and 57,467 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Dominic Docherty, a director of GDHL and manager of GDH LP, owned 89,100 Ordinary Shares and held 150,000 options and 57,467 deferred share units entitling him to acquire 150,000 and 57,467 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Damien Vanderwilt, a director of GDHL, held 533,120 Ordinary Shares and held 3,634,300 options entitling him to acquire 3,634,300 Ordinary Shares.
- Rhonda Adams Medina, a manager of GDH LP, held 150,000 options and 57,467 deferred share units entitling her to acquire 150,000 and 57,467 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Jason Urban, our Head of Trading, owned 426,826 Ordinary Shares and held 1,633,696 options and 205,026 restricted share units entitling him to acquire 1,633,696 and 205,026 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Alex Ioffe, our former Chief Financial Officer, owned 261,686 Ordinary Shares and held 599,000 options (including 204,000 options which will be cancelled and forfeited in their entirety in connection with Mr. Ioffe's termination of employment pursuant to the Ioffe Separation Agreement) and 55,001 restricted share units entitling him to acquire 599,000 and 55,001 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Richard Tavoso, a director of GDHL, owned 575,000 Ordinary Shares and held 57,467 deferred share units entitling him to acquire 57,467 Ordinary Shares.
- Michael Daffey, the Chairman of the Board, owned 1,500,000 Ordinary Shares and held 500,000 options entitling him to acquire 500,000 Ordinary Shares.
- Erin Brown, our Chief Operating Officer owned 292,207 Ordinary Shares and held 1,435,484 options and 197,728 restricted share units entitling her to acquire 1,435,484 and 197,728 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Francesca Don Angelo, our Deputy General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, owned 290,497 Ordinary Shares and held 127,285 options and 59,353 restricted share units entitling her to acquire 127,285 and 59,353 Ordinary Shares, respectively.
- Jane Dietze, a director of GDHL, held 74,645 deferred share units entitling her to acquire 74,645 Ordinary Shares.
- Anthony Paquette, who became our Chief Financial Officer in January 2025, held 975,000 options and 375,000 restricted share units entitling him to acquire 975,000 and 375,000 Ordinary Shares, respectively.

Arrangements Between the Issuer and Security Holders

Other than as disclosed in this Management Circular, there is no agreement, commitment or understanding made or proposed to be made between GDHL and a security holder of GDHL relating to the matters to be acted upon as identified in this Management Circular.

Interest of Certain Persons or Companies in Matters to be Acted Upon

Other than as disclosed in this Management Circular, none of the directors or executive officers of GDHL, no proposed nominee for election as a director of GDHL, and none of the persons who have been directors or executive officers of GDHL since the commencement of GDHL's last completed financial year and no associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing persons has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in any matter to be acted upon at the Meeting. As the Reorganization is an internal reorganization being proposed to Shareholders, neither GDHL nor any related party of GDHL has entered into any agreement with any interested party with respect to the Reorganization, except as disclosed in this Management Circular.

Indebtedness of Directors and Executive Officers

As at the date hereof, and during GDHL's financial year ended December 31, 2024, no director or executive officer of GDHL, no proposed nominee for election as a director of GDHL, no associate of any such director, executive officer or proposed nominee (including companies controlled by them), no employee of GDHL or any of its subsidiaries, and no former executive officer, director or employee of GDHL or any of its subsidiaries, is indebted to GDHL 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 GDHL or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates.

Interest of Informed Persons in Material Transactions

This Management Circular briefly describes (and, where practicable, states the approximate amount) of any material interest, direct or indirect, of any informed person of GDHL, any proposed director of GDHL, or any associate or affiliate of any informed person or proposed director, in any transaction since the commencement of GDHL's most recently completed financial year or in any proposed transaction which has materially affected or would materially affect GDHL or any of its subsidiaries.

Statutory Rights

Securities legislation in the provinces and territories of Canada provides Shareholders with, in addition to any other rights they may have at law, one or more rights of rescission, price revision or to damages, if there is a misrepresentation in a circular or notice that is required to be delivered to those Shareholders. However, such rights must be exercised within prescribed time limits. Shareholders should refer to the applicable provisions of the securities legislation of their province or territory for particulars of those rights or consult a lawyer.

Auditor

Shareholders approved the appointment of KPMG as auditor of GDHL at the annual meeting of Shareholders held on June 18, 2024. Upon completion of the Reorganization, KPMG will be the auditor of Pubco.

Other Legal Matters

Certain legal matters relating to the Reorganization are to be passed upon by Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP on behalf of Galaxy with respect to matters of Canadian law, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, on behalf of Galaxy with respect to matters of U.S law, Maples Group, on behalf of Galaxy with respect to matters of Cayman Islands law and Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP, on behalf of the Special Committee.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets out information on GDHL's equity compensation plans under which Ordinary Shares are authorized for issuance 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 – LTIP Options	13,370,908	C\$10.06	—
Equity compensation plan approved by securityholders – LTIP RSUs	9,528,616	—	—
Equity compensation plan approved by securityholders – LTIP PSUs	156,198	—	—
Equity compensation plan approved by securityholders – LTIP DSUs	324,759	—	—
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders – Options	3,634,300 ⁽³⁾	C\$ 6.21	—
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders – Share Units (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 LTIP was 48,290,478 Ordinary Shares, such fixed number is equal to 14.04% of the Fully Exchanged Share Capital (as defined below) as of March 24, 2025. 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 LTIP.
- (2) The terms of each option varies, as determined by GDHL and Board, but including vesting periods.
- (3) Granted pursuant to section 613(c) of the TSX Company Manual.

Market Information and Previous Sales

The Ordinary Shares are currently listed on the TSX under the symbol “GLXY.” The market value of the Ordinary Shares on March 11, 2021, the last trading day before the announcement of the Reorganization, was \$18.11 per share. On April 7, 2025, being the last complete trading day prior to the date hereof, the closing price of the Ordinary Shares on the TSX was C\$12.34. The trading data on the TSX for the prior 12-months is:

Month	High (C\$)	Low (C\$)	Volume
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

Month	High (C\$)	Low (C\$)	Volume
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 2025	23.98	14.76	21,761,496

In the 12 months preceding this Management Circular, GDHL issued (i) 864,215 Ordinary Shares for acquisitions and (ii) 12,100,000 Ordinary Shares pursuant to a bought deal in April 2024 with a syndicate of underwriters, led by Canaccord Genuity Corp. under which Galaxy raised C\$169.4 million. Galaxy has also issued shares pursuant to the exercise of stock options, vesting of restricted share units and deferred share units, and conversion rights (including the exchange of Class B Units of GDH LP).

CERTAIN CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is, as of the date hereof, a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations regarding the Reorganization and the Reorganization Mergers that are generally applicable to a GDHL shareholder who acquires Pubco Class A Common Stock and becomes a shareholder of Pubco as a consequence of the Reorganization Merger and who, for the purposes of the *Tax Act* and at all relevant times, is resident or deemed to be resident in Canada, holds Ordinary Shares (including, for greater certainty, Class A ordinary shares of GDHL after the Governing Documents Amendment becomes effective) and subsequently Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware and then Pubco Class A Common Stock as capital property, deals at arm's length with each of GDHL and Pubco, including any successors thereto as a consequence of the Reorganization and Reorganization Mergers, and is not affiliated with GDHL or Pubco, including any successors thereto as a consequence of the Reorganization and Reorganization Mergers (a "Holder").

Generally, Ordinary Shares, shares of Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware and shares of Pubco Class A Common Stock will be considered to be capital property to a Holder provided that the Holder does not hold such shares in the course of carrying on a business of trading or dealing in securities and has not acquired such shares in one or more transactions considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade. None of the Ordinary Shares, Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware or Pubco Class A Common Stock are or will be (as the case may be) "Canadian securities" for purposes of the irrevocable election under subsection 39(4) of the *Tax Act* to treat all "Canadian securities" (as defined in the *Tax Act*) owned by a Holder as capital property, and therefore any such election will not apply to the Ordinary Shares, Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware or Pubco Class A Common Stock. Holders who (a) do not hold Ordinary Shares or (b) in the case of shares of Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware or shares of Pubco Class A Common Stock will not hold such shares, in each case, as capital property should consult their own tax advisors regarding their particular circumstances.

This summary is not applicable to a Holder (a) that is a "financial institution" (as defined in the *Tax Act*) for the purposes of the mark-to-market rules in the *Tax Act*, (b) an interest in which is a "tax shelter investment" (as defined in the *Tax Act*), (c) that is a "specified financial institution" (as defined in the *Tax Act*), (d) that reports its "Canadian tax results" (as defined in the *Tax Act*) in a currency other than Canadian dollars, (e) that has entered or will enter into a "derivative forward agreement" (as defined in the *Tax Act*) in respect of Ordinary Shares, Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware or Pubco Class A Common Stock, (f) in respect of which GDHL, GDH Delaware or Pubco is at any time a "foreign affiliate" for any purpose of the *Tax Act* (including for purposes of any "specified provision" within the meaning of paragraphs 93.1(1.1)(a) through (d) of the *Tax Act*), or (g) that does not deal at arm's length with a corporation in respect of which GDHL, GDH Delaware or Pubco is at any relevant time a "foreign affiliate" for purposes of the "foreign affiliate dumping" rules in section 212.3 of the *Tax Act*. Any such Holder should consult its own advisor with respect to the tax consequences of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Mergers to it.

This summary does not discuss the Canadian income tax consequences of the Reorganization or Reorganization Mergers to holders of Class B Units of GDH LP. Any such holders should consult with their own tax advisors.

This summary assumes that none of GDHL, GDH Delaware or Pubco will, at any relevant time, be resident in Canada for purposes of the *Tax Act* on the basis that the "central management and control" of GDHL, GDH Delaware and Pubco will reside outside Canada at all relevant times.

This summary is based on the descriptions of the Reorganization and Reorganization Mergers herein, a confirmation as to certain factual matters received from an officer of GDHL, and on confirmations received from local counsel to GDHL in each of Delaware and the Cayman Islands as to certain matters of foreign law, in each case without independent investigation or verification. This summary is also based on the provisions of the *Tax Act* in force on the date hereof, all specific proposals to amend the *Tax Act* publicly announced by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date hereof ("Tax Proposals") and an understanding of the current administrative policies and assessing practices of the Canada Revenue Agency (the "CRA") made publicly available prior to the date hereof. This summary assumes that the Tax Proposals will be enacted in the form proposed; however, no assurance can be given that the Tax Proposals will be enacted in the form proposed or at all. This summary is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal

income tax considerations and, except for the Tax Proposals, does not take into account or anticipate any changes in law, whether by legislative, governmental, administrative or judicial decision or action, nor does it take into account any other federal or any provincial, territorial or foreign income tax legislation or considerations, which may differ significantly from those discussed herein.

This summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any particular Holder, and no representation with respect to the income tax consequences to any particular Holder is made. Holders should consult their own tax advisors for advice with respect to the tax consequences of the Reorganization and Reorganization Mergers to them, having regard to their particular circumstances.

Currency Conversion

For purposes of the Tax Act, all amounts relating to the acquisition, holding or disposition of Ordinary Shares, Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware and Pubco Class A Common Stock must generally be expressed in Canadian dollars. Amounts denominated in another currency must be converted into Canadian dollars using the applicable exchange rate determined in accordance with the Tax Act.

Effect of the Domestication on Holders

The Domestication will not give rise to a taxable event to a Holder, and a Holder's adjusted cost base in their Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware immediately after the Domestication will be equal to such Holder's adjusted cost base in their Ordinary Shares immediately before the Domestication.

Effect of the Reorganization Merger on Holders

It is expected that the Reorganization Merger will be a "foreign merger" for purposes of the Tax Act.

As a result, pursuant to subsection 87(8) of the Tax Act, a Holder of Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware (other than a Holder that elects for such subsection not to apply, as discussed below) will be deemed to dispose of such Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware for proceeds of disposition equal to the aggregate adjusted cost base of such Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware to the Holder immediately before the Reorganization Merger and will be deemed to acquire Pubco Class A Common Stock on the Reorganization Merger at a cost equal to the same amount. Accordingly, such a Holder will not realize any capital gain or capital loss as a result of the Reorganization Merger.

A Holder of Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware who elects for subsection 87(8) not to apply in respect of the disposition of such Holder's Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware in the Reorganization Merger will be considered to have disposed of their Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware for proceeds of disposition equal to the fair market value of the Pubco Class A Common Stock received in exchange therefor on the Reorganization Merger. Such a Holder of Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that such proceeds of disposition, net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base to such Holder of the Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware immediately before the Reorganization Merger and will acquire the Pubco Class A Common Stock at a cost equal to the fair market value of such Pubco Class A Common Stock. For a description of the treatment of capital gains and capital losses, see "*Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses*" below.

Effect of the GDHI LLC Merger on Holders

It is expected that the GDHI LLC Merger will be a "foreign merger" for purposes of the Tax Act.

As a result, pursuant to subsection 87(8) of the Tax Act, a Holder of Pubco Class A Common Stock (other than a Holder that elects for such subsection not to apply, as discussed below) will be deemed to dispose of such Pubco Class A Common Stock for proceeds of disposition equal to the aggregate adjusted cost base of such Pubco Class A Common Stock to the Holder immediately before the GDHI LLC Merger and will be deemed to reacquire Pubco Class A Common Stock on the GDHI LLC Merger at a cost equal to the same amount. Accordingly, such a Holder will not realize any capital gain or capital loss as a result of the GDHI LLC Merger.

It is unclear whether a Holder of Pubco Class A Common Stock who elects for subsection 87(8) not to apply in respect of the GDHI LLC Merger will be considered to have disposed of their Pubco Class A Common Stock on the GDHI LLC Merger for purposes of the Tax Act. A Holder of Pubco Class A Common Stock who intends to make such an election should consult their own tax advisor prior to making such an election.

Holding and Disposing of Pubco Class A Common Stock Acquired in the Transaction

Receipt of Dividends on Pubco Class A Common Stock

Any dividends received by an individual Holder of Pubco Class A Common Stock will be included in such Holder's income and will not be eligible for the gross-up and dividend tax credit treatment generally applicable to dividends on shares of taxable Canadian corporations. Any dividends received by a Holder of Pubco Class A Common Stock that is a corporation will be included in calculating that Holder's income and will generally not be deductible in computing taxable income. To the extent that non-Canadian withholding taxes are imposed on dividends paid by Pubco to a Holder, the amount of such tax will generally be eligible for a Canadian foreign tax credit or tax deduction, subject to the detailed rules and limitations in the Tax Act.

Disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock

On the disposition (or deemed disposition) of a share of Pubco Class A Common Stock following the Reorganization Mergers, a Holder will generally realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the proceeds of disposition exceed (or are exceeded by) the aggregate of such Holder's adjusted cost base of the share of Pubco Class A Common Stock and any reasonable costs of disposition. For a description of the treatment of capital gains and capital losses, see "*Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses*" below.

Foreign Property Reporting

A Holder that is a "specified Canadian entity" (as defined in the Tax Act) for a taxation year or fiscal period is required under the Tax Act to report its holdings of "specified foreign property" (as defined in the Tax Act) if the aggregate cost amount of such holdings at any time in the year or period exceeds \$100,000. Pubco Class A Common Stock will constitute specified foreign property for these purposes and its cost amount will count towards the calculation of the \$100,000 threshold. Subject to certain exceptions, a taxpayer resident in Canada, other than a corporation or trust exempt from tax under Part I of the Tax Act, will be a specified Canadian entity, as will certain partnerships. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding compliance with these rules.

Offshore Investment Fund Property Rules

The "offshore investment fund property" rules in the Tax Act (the "OIFP Rules") generally require a taxpayer to include in income for each taxation year an imputed return which is determined based on the cost of offshore investment fund properties held by the taxpayer multiplied by a prescribed interest rate plus two percent.

An offshore investment fund property generally includes shares of a non-resident corporation if such shares may reasonably be considered to derive their value, directly or indirectly, primarily from portfolio investments in certain specified types of assets, including commodities and foreign currencies. It is unclear whether the Pubco Class A Common Stock will satisfy this definition. However, a Holder will only be subject to the OIFP Rules in respect of a share of Pubco Class A Common Stock to the extent that it may reasonably be concluded that one of the main reasons for the Holder acquiring, holding or having such share is to derive a benefit from portfolio investments in such assets in such a manner that the amount of tax payable by the Holder on income, profit or gain from such assets for any particular year is significantly less than the tax that would have been payable under Part I of the Tax Act had the Holder held such assets directly.

The OIFP Rules are complex and their application will potentially depend, in part, on the reasons for a Holder acquiring, holding or having Pubco Class A Common Stock. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules based on their particular circumstances.

Taxation of Capital Gains and Capital Losses

Generally (i) a Holder will be required to include in computing such Holder's income for a taxation year one-half of the amount of any capital gain (a "taxable capital gain") realized in that year, and (ii) a Holder will be required to deduct one-half of the amount of any capital loss (an "allowable capital loss") sustained in a taxation year from taxable capital gains realized by the Holder in that year. Allowable capital losses in excess of taxable capital gains realized in a taxation year may be carried back to any of the three preceding taxation years or carried forward to any subsequent taxation year and deducted against net taxable capital gains realized in such years, subject to and in accordance with the detailed rules contained in the Tax Act.

Capital gains realized by a Holder that is an individual, other than certain specified trusts, may be subject to alternative minimum tax.

Foreign tax, if any, levied on any gain realized on a disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock may be eligible for a foreign tax credit under the Tax Act to the extent and under the circumstances described in the Tax Act. Holders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the availability of such a credit, having regard to their particular circumstances.

Refundable Tax on Aggregate Investment Income

A Holder that is throughout its taxation year a "Canadian-controlled private corporation" or a "substantive CCPC" (each as defined in the Tax Act) at any time in a taxation year, may be liable to pay an additional tax (refundable in certain circumstances) on such Holder's "aggregate investment income" (as defined in the Tax Act) for the year, which will generally include dividends received on PubCo Class A Common Stock and taxable capital gains realized on dispositions of Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware or Pubco Class A Common Stock. Holders that are corporations are advised to consult their own tax advisors.

Eligibility for Investment

Provided the Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware and the Pubco Class A Common Stock are, at all relevant times, listed on a designated stock exchange for purposes of the Tax Act (which currently includes the TSX and the Nasdaq), the Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware and Pubco Class A Common Stock will each be a qualified investment for a Deferred Income Plan.

The Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware and the Pubco Class A Common Stock will not be a prohibited investment for a trust governed by a TFSA, RDSP, FHSA, RRSP, RRIF or RESP unless the holder of such TFSA, FHSA or RDSP, the annuitant of such RRSP or RRIF or the subscriber of such RESP, as the case may be, (i) does not deal at arm's length with GDH Delaware or Pubco, as the case may be, for purposes of the Tax Act or (ii) has a "significant interest" (as defined in the Tax Act) in GDH Delaware or Pubco, as the case may be. In addition, Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware or Pubco Class A Common Stock will not be a prohibited investment for a trust governed by a TFSA, RDSP, FHSA, RRSP, RRIF or RESP if the Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware or Pubco Class A Common Stock, as the case may be, is "excluded property" for purposes of the prohibited investment rules in the Tax Act. Holders of a TFSA, FHSA or RDSP, annuitants of an RRSP or RRIF and subscribers of an RESP should consult their own tax advisors with respect to whether the Class A Common Stock of GDH Delaware and Pubco Class A Common Stock would be prohibited investments in their particular circumstances.

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to Shareholders

In the opinion of Davis Polk, special U.S. tax counsel to GDHL, the following discussion sets forth the material U.S. federal income tax consequences for U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares of (i) the Domestication, and (ii) the exchange of GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock for Pubco Class A Common Stock pursuant to the Reorganization Merger. This discussion applies only to beneficial owners that hold their Ordinary Shares as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not consider all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular beneficial owner in light of such beneficial owner's circumstances or status, including the U.S. federal income tax consequences to:

- financial institutions or financial services entities;
- broker-dealers;
- taxpayers that are subject to the mark-to-market tax accounting rules;
- tax-exempt entities;
- governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof;
- insurance companies;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- expatriates or former long-term residents of the United States;
- “controlled foreign corporations,” PFICs (as that term is defined below), and corporations that accumulate earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax;
- foreign corporations with respect to which there are one or more United States shareholders within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-3(b)(1)(ii);
- persons that actually or constructively own 10 percent or more of GDHL's shares, by vote or value;
- persons that acquired Ordinary Shares as compensation;
- persons that hold Ordinary Shares as part of a straddle, constructive sale, hedge, conversion or other integrated or similar transaction; or
- U.S. Holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), proposed, temporary and final Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Code, and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all as of the date hereof. All of the foregoing is subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax considerations described herein. This discussion does not address alternative minimum tax considerations, special tax accounting rules under Section 451(b) of the Code, or U.S. federal taxes other than those pertaining to U.S. federal income taxation (such as gift taxes or the Medicare tax on investment income), nor does it address any aspects of U.S. state or local or non-U.S. taxation.

We have not and do not intend to seek any rulings from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) regarding the Domestication or the Reorganization Merger. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not take positions concerning the tax consequences of the transactions that are inconsistent with the consequences discussed below or that any such positions would not be sustained by a court.

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of the relevant security that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual citizen or resident of the United States,
- a corporation, or entity treated as a corporation, organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, or

- a trust, if (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons (as defined in the Code) have authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) it has a valid election in effect under Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership (or any entity so characterized for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Ordinary Shares, the tax treatment of such partnership, and of a person treated as a partner of such partnership, will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding any Ordinary Shares and persons that are treated as partners of such partnerships should consult their tax advisors as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Domestication and the Reorganization Merger.

ALL HOLDERS OF ORDINARY SHARES SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE DOMESTICATION AND THE REORGANIZATION MERGER, INCLUDING THE EFFECTS OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL AND NON-U.S. TAX LAWS.

U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication

Davis Polk has delivered an opinion to GDHL to the effect that, under the U.S. federal income tax laws in effect as of the date of such opinion, the Domestication will qualify as a “reorganization” within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Code (an “F Reorganization” and, such opinion, the “Domestication Tax Opinion”), and the parties have agreed to report the Domestication as qualifying as an F Reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The completion of the Domestication is not conditioned, however, on the receipt of any opinion on the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Domestication as of the closing of the Domestication from Davis Polk or any other counsel. The Domestication Tax Opinion is based on customary assumptions and representations, warranties and covenants of GDHL and GDH Delaware. If any of these assumptions, representations, warranties or covenants is or becomes incorrect, incomplete or inaccurate, or is violated, or if there is a change in U.S. federal income tax law after the date hereof, the validity of the Domestication Tax Opinion may be adversely affected and the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Domestication could differ materially from those described below. An opinion of counsel represents counsel’s legal judgment but is not binding on the IRS or any court. We will not request a ruling from the IRS with respect to the tax treatment of the Domestication and, as a result, no assurance can be given that the IRS will not take the position that the Domestication does not qualify as an F Reorganization or that any such position would not be sustained by a court. The remainder of this disclosure assumes that the Domestication qualifies as an F Reorganization.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares will be deemed to exchange those Ordinary Shares for GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock in the Domestication. Except as provided below under “— *Application of Section 367(b) of the Code to the Domestication*” and “— *PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication*”:

- U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares generally will not recognize taxable gain or loss as a result the Domestication for U.S. federal income tax purposes,
- the tax basis of a share of GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock deemed received by a U.S. Holder in the Domestication will equal the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Ordinary Share surrendered in exchange therefor, increased by any amount included in the income of such U.S. Holder as a result of Section 367 of the Code (as discussed below), and
- the holding period for a share of GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock deemed received by a U.S. Holder will include such U.S. Holder’s holding period for the Ordinary Share surrendered in exchange therefor.

Application of Section 367(b) of the Code to the Domestication

Section 367(b) of the Code, which applies to certain non-recognition transactions involving foreign corporations, including a domestication of a foreign corporation in an F Reorganization, requires the

recognition of income or gain by certain U.S. persons in connection with such transactions. Section 367(b) of the Code will generally apply to U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares at the time of the Domestication.

U.S. Holders that Own More Than 10% of GDHL's Ordinary Shares. A U.S. Holder who on the date of the Domestication owns actually and/or constructively 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of GDHL shares entitled to vote or 10% or more of the total value of all classes of GDHL shares (a "10% shareholder") must include in income as a dividend the "all earnings and profits amount" attributable to the Ordinary Shares it directly owns, within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-2(d). Complex attribution rules apply in determining whether a U.S. Holder owns 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of GDHL shares entitled to vote or 10% or more of the total value of all classes of GDHL shares. All U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to the attribution rules that apply in determining whether a U.S. Holder is a 10% shareholder.

A 10% shareholder's all earnings and profits amount with respect to its Ordinary Shares is the net positive earnings and profits of GDHL (as determined under Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-2(d)(2)) attributable to the shares (as determined under Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-2(d)(3)) but without regard to any gain that would be realized on a sale or exchange of such shares. Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-2(d)(3) provides that the all earnings and profits amount attributable to a shareholder's stock is determined according to the principles of Section 1248 of the Code. In general, Section 1248 of the Code and the Treasury Regulations thereunder provide that the amount of earnings and profits attributable to a block of stock in a foreign corporation is the ratably allocated portion of the foreign corporation's earnings and profits generated during the period the shareholder held the block of stock.

Accordingly, under Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-3(b)(3), a 10% shareholder should be required to include in income as a deemed dividend the all earnings and profits amount (as defined in Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-2(d)) with respect to its Ordinary Shares. If GDHL's cumulative earnings and profits through the date of the Domestication are not greater than zero, then a U.S. Holder should not be required to include in gross income an all earnings and profits amount with respect to its Ordinary Shares. Although the determination of earnings and profits for U.S. federal income tax purposes is complex and depends on a number of factors, GDHL has determined that it did not have any earnings and profits in any taxable year since its formation through its taxable year ended December 31, 2024. GDHL has not yet made any determination regarding its earnings and profits for its taxable year ending as of the date of the Domestication.

Subject to the discussion below of QEF (as defined below) and purging elections under "*— PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication*," if GDHL's earnings and profits are greater than zero through the date of the Domestication, depending upon the period in which a U.S. Holder held its Ordinary Shares, such U.S. Holder could be required to include in income as a deemed dividend the all earnings and profits amount with respect to its Ordinary Shares under Treasury Regulation Section 1.367(b)-3(b)(3) as a result of the Domestication.

U.S. Holders that Own Less Than 10% of GDHL's Ordinary Shares. A U.S. Holder who on the date of the Domestication directly, indirectly and constructively owns Ordinary Shares with a fair market value of \$50,000 or more but who is not a 10% shareholder will recognize gain (but not loss) with respect to the deemed receipt of GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock in the Domestication unless such holder elects to recognize the "all earnings and profits amount" as described below.

Unless a U.S. Holder makes the "all earnings and profits amount" election as described below, such U.S. Holder generally must recognize gain (but not loss) with respect to the deemed receipt of shares of GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock in the Domestication. Subject to the discussion below under "*— PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication*," any such gain should be equal to the excess of the fair market value of the share of GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock deemed to be received over the U.S. Holder's adjusted basis in the Ordinary Shares deemed to be surrendered in exchange therefor. Such gain should be capital gain, and should be long-term capital gain if the U.S. Holder held the Ordinary Shares for longer than one year. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers are generally subject to tax at preferential rates under current law.

In lieu of recognizing any gain as described in the preceding paragraph, a U.S. Holder may elect to include in income the all earnings and profits amount attributable to its Ordinary Shares under Section 367(b)

of the Code. There are, however, strict conditions for making this election. This election must comply with applicable Treasury Regulations and generally must include, among other things: (i) a statement that the Domestication is a Section 367(b) exchange; (ii) a complete description of the Domestication; (iii) a description of any stock, securities, or other consideration transferred or received in the Domestication; (iv) a statement describing the amounts required to be taken into account for U.S. federal income tax purposes; (v) a statement that the U.S. Holder is making the election that includes (A) a copy of the information that the U.S. Holder received from GDHL establishing and substantiating the U.S. Holder's all earnings and profits amount with respect to the U.S. Holder's Class A Common Stock, which GDHL intends to make available to its shareholders on its website, and (B) a representation that the U.S. Holder has notified GDH Delaware that such U.S. Holder is making the election; and (vi) certain other information required to be furnished with the U.S. Holder's tax return or otherwise furnished pursuant to the Code or the Treasury Regulations thereunder. If, as GDHL expects, at the date of the Domestication GDHL has never had any earnings and profits that would result in any shareholder having an all earnings and profits amount, a U.S. Holder is permitted to make an abbreviated form of election. The election must be attached by the U.S. Holder to its timely filed U.S. federal income tax return for the year of the Domestication and the U.S. Holder must send notice to GDH Delaware of the election no later than the date such tax return is filed.

If, as GDHL expects, at the date of the Domestication GDHL has never had any earnings and profits that would result in any shareholder having an all earnings and profits amount, a U.S. Holder who makes this election should generally not have an income inclusion under Section 367(b) of the Code provided the U.S. Holder properly executes the election and complies with the applicable notice requirements. Subject to the discussion below of QEF (as defined below) and purging elections under “— PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication,” if GDHL has had positive earnings and profits in any year through the date of the Domestication during which a U.S. Holder held Ordinary Shares, a U.S. Holder that makes the election described herein could have an all earnings and profits amount with respect to its Ordinary Shares, and thus could be required to include that amount in income as a deemed dividend as a result of the Domestication.

U.S. HOLDERS ARE STRONGLY URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING WHEN AND WHETHER TO MAKE THIS ELECTION AND, IF THE ELECTION IS DETERMINED TO BE ADVISABLE, THE APPROPRIATE FILING REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THIS ELECTION.

U.S. Holders that Own Ordinary Shares with a Fair Market Value Less Than \$50,000. Subject to the discussion below under “— PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication,” a U.S. Holder who on the date of the Domestication owns (or is considered to own) Ordinary Shares with a fair market value less than \$50,000 and is not a 10% shareholder should not be required to recognize any gain or loss under Section 367 of the Code in connection with the Domestication, and generally should not be required to include any part of the all earnings and profits amount, if any, in income.

U.S. HOLDERS ARE STRONGLY URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE APPLICABILITY AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF SECTION 367(B) OF THE CODE WITH RESPECT TO THE DOMESTICATION.

PFIC Considerations with Respect to the Domestication

A non-U.S. corporation will be classified as a passive foreign investment company (a “PFIC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes if either (i) at least 75% of its gross income in a taxable year, including its pro rata share of the gross income of any corporation in which it is considered to own at least 25% of the shares by value, is passive income or (ii) at least 50% of its assets in a taxable year (ordinarily determined based on fair market value and averaged quarterly over the year), including its pro rata share of the assets of any corporation in which it is considered to own at least 25% of the shares by value, are held for the production of, or produce, passive income. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, rents and royalties (other than rents or royalties derived from the active conduct of a trade or business) and gains from the disposition of passive assets. Although the application of these rules is uncertain in certain respects, GDHL has determined that it was likely a PFIC for its 2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021 taxable years. GDHL has not yet made any determination regarding its PFIC status for its taxable year ending as of the date of the

Domestication. In addition to the discussion under the heading “— *Application of Section 367(b) of the Code to the Domestication*,” above, the Domestication could be a taxable event to U.S. Holders under the PFIC provisions of the Code.

If GDHL is determined to be a PFIC for any taxable year (or portion thereof) that is included in the holding period of a U.S. Holder for its Ordinary Shares and the U.S. Holder did not make either a timely qualified electing fund (“QEF”) election or a mark-to-market election for GDHL’s first taxable year as a PFIC in which the U.S. Holder held (or was deemed to hold) Ordinary Shares, as described below, such U.S. Holder generally is subject to special adverse U.S. tax rules with respect to (i) any gain recognized by the U.S. Holder on the sale or other disposition of its Ordinary Shares and (ii) any “excess distribution” made to the U.S. Holder (generally, any distributions to such U.S. Holder during a taxable year of the U.S. Holder that are greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by such U.S. Holder in respect of the Ordinary Shares during the three preceding taxable years of such U.S. Holder or, if shorter, such U.S. Holder’s holding period for the Ordinary Shares. Under these rules:

- The U.S. Holder’s gain will be allocated ratably over the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the Ordinary Shares;
- the amount allocated to the taxable year in which the U.S. Holder recognized the gain, or to the period in the U.S. Holder’s holding period before the first day of our first taxable year in which GDHL was a PFIC, will be taxed as ordinary income;
- the amount allocated to other taxable years (or portions thereof) of the U.S. Holder and included in the U.S. Holder’s holding period will be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for that year and applicable to the U.S. Holder; and
- an additional amount equal to the interest charge generally applicable to underpayments of tax will be imposed with respect to the tax attributable to each such other taxable year of the U.S. Holder.

In addition to the discussion under the heading “— *Application of Section 367(b) of the Code to the Domestication*,” above, the Domestication could be a taxable event to U.S. Holders under the PFIC provisions of the Code. Even if the Domestication qualifies as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Section 368(a) of the Code, Section 1291(f) of the Code requires that, to the extent provided in regulations, a U.S. person that disposes of stock of a PFIC recognize gain notwithstanding any other provision of the Code. No final Treasury Regulations are in effect under Section 1291(f) of the Code.

Proposed Treasury Regulations under Section 1291(f) of the Code were promulgated in 1992, with a retroactive effective date once they become finalized. If finalized in their present form, those regulations would require taxable gain recognition by a U.S. Holder with respect to its exchange of Ordinary Shares for GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock in the Domestication if GDHL were classified as a PFIC at any time during such U.S. Holder’s holding period for the Ordinary Shares unless such U.S. Holder made a timely and effective QEF election (as described below) for GDHL’s first taxable year as a PFIC in which the U.S. Holder held (or was deemed to hold) Ordinary Shares, or made a QEF election along with a purging election (as described below), or made a mark-to-market election (as described below) (a U.S. Holder that has not made such a QEF or mark-to-market election, a “Non-Electing Shareholder” and any U.S. Holder that has made such a QEF election (or QEF election along with a purging election), or a mark-to-market election, an “Electing Shareholder”). Under the PFIC rules, any such gain would be treated as an “excess distribution” made in the year of the Domestication and subject to the special tax and interest charge rules discussed above.

In addition, such proposed Treasury Regulations would provide coordinating rules with Section 367(b) of the Code, whereby, if the gain recognition rule of the proposed Treasury Regulations under Section 1291(f) of the Code applies to a disposition of PFIC stock that results from a transfer with respect to which Section 367(b) of Code requires the shareholder to recognize gain or include an amount in income as a distribution under Section 301 of the Code, the gain realized on the transfer is taxable as an excess distribution under Section 1291 of the Code, and the excess, if any, of the amount to be included in income under Section 367(b) of the Code over the gain realized under Section 1291 of the Code is taxable as provided under Section 367(b) of the Code. See the discussion above under the section entitled “— *Application of Section 367(b) of the Code to the Domestication*.”

As described below, the proposed Treasury Regulations under Section 1291(f) of the Code (if finalized in their current form) should not apply to an Electing Shareholder with respect to its Ordinary Shares for which a timely QEF election (or a QEF election along with a purging election), or a mark-to-market election is made. An Electing Shareholder may, however, be subject to the rules discussed above under the section entitled “— Application of Section 367(b) of the Code to the Domestication.” In addition, it is unclear whether Section 1291(f) of the Code applies in the absence of final regulations, and a U.S. Holder may be able to take the position that Section 1291(f) of the Code does not apply in the absence of final regulations.

U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the application of Section 1291(f) to the Domestication in their particular circumstances.

A U.S. Holder will avoid the PFIC tax consequences described above in respect of Ordinary Shares upon the Domestication if it made a timely and valid QEF election (if eligible to do so) to include in income its pro rata share of GDHL’s net capital gains (as long-term capital gain) and other earnings and profits (as ordinary income), on a current basis, in each case whether or not distributed, for GDHL’s first taxable year as a PFIC in which the U.S. Holder held (or was deemed to hold) Ordinary Shares.

For a U.S. Holder that made a timely and valid QEF election in a taxable year after GDHL’s first taxable year as a PFIC in which the U.S. Holder held (or was deemed to hold) Ordinary Shares, the potential adverse tax consequences described above, adjusted to take into account the current income inclusions resulting from the QEF election, would continue to apply, unless the U.S. Holder makes a purging election under the PFIC rules. Under the purging election, the U.S. Holder will be deemed to have sold such Ordinary Shares at their fair market value and any gain recognized on such deemed sale will be treated as an excess distribution, as described above. As a result of the purging election, the U.S. Holder will have a new basis and holding period in the Ordinary Shares for purposes of the PFIC rules. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the application of the rules governing purging elections to their particular circumstances.

The QEF election is made on a shareholder-by-shareholder basis and, once made, can be revoked only with the consent of the IRS. A U.S. Holder generally makes a QEF election (and a purging election, if applicable) by attaching a completed IRS Form 8621 (Information Return by a Shareholder of a Passive Foreign Investment Company or Qualified Electing Fund), including the information provided in a PFIC annual information statement, to a timely filed U.S. federal income tax return for the tax year to which the election relates. Retroactive QEF elections generally may be made only by filing a protective statement with such return and if certain other conditions are met or with the consent of the IRS. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability and tax consequences of a retroactive QEF election under their particular circumstances.

In order to comply with the requirements of a QEF election, a U.S. Holder must receive a PFIC annual information statement from GDHL. A PFIC annual information statement for 2024 for GDHL is available on GDHL’s website at https://s201.q4cdn.com/407453138/files/doc_financials/2024/ar/GDHL-PFIC-Notice-Annual-Information-Statement-FAQs-TY-2024.pdf. GDHL has not yet made any determination regarding its PFIC status for its taxable year ending as of the date of the Domestication.

If Ordinary Shares constitute “marketable stock,” a U.S. Holder may avoid the adverse PFIC tax consequences discussed above if such U.S. Holder, at the close of the first taxable year in which it holds (or is deemed to hold) Ordinary Shares, made a mark-to-market election with respect to such stock for such taxable year. Such U.S. Holder generally will include for each of its taxable years as ordinary income the excess, if any, of the fair market value of its Ordinary Shares at the end of such year over its adjusted basis in its Ordinary Shares. The U.S. Holder also will recognize an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the adjusted basis of its Ordinary Shares over the fair market value of its Ordinary Shares at the end of its taxable year (but only to the extent of the net amount of previously included income as a result of the mark-to-market election). The U.S. Holder’s basis in its Ordinary Shares will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss amounts, and any further gain recognized on a sale or other taxable disposition of its Ordinary Shares will be treated as ordinary income.

The mark-to-market election is available only for “marketable stock,” generally, stock that is regularly traded on a national securities exchange that is registered with the SEC or on a foreign exchange or market

that the IRS determines has rules sufficient to ensure that the market price represents a legitimate and sound fair market value. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the availability and tax consequences of a mark-to-market election with respect to Ordinary Shares under their particular circumstances.

The rules dealing with PFICs and with the QEF and mark-to-market elections are very complex and are affected by various factors in addition to those described above. Accordingly, U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the PFIC rules to Ordinary Shares under their particular circumstances.

U.S. Tax Consequences of the Reorganization Merger

Treatment of the Reorganization Merger

Davis Polk has delivered an opinion to GDHL to the effect that, under the U.S. federal income tax laws in effect as of the date of such opinion, the Reorganization Merger will qualify as an F Reorganization. (the “Reorganization Merger Tax Opinion”). The completion of the Reorganization Merger is not conditioned, however, on the receipt of any opinion on the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Reorganization Merger as of the closing of the Reorganization Merger from Davis Polk or any other counsel. The Reorganization Merger Tax Opinion is based on customary assumptions and representations, warranties and covenants of the parties to the Reorganization Merger. If any of these assumptions, representations, warranties or covenants is or becomes incorrect, incomplete or inaccurate, or is violated, or if there is a change in U.S. federal income tax law after the date hereof, the validity of the Reorganization Merger Tax Opinion may be adversely affected and the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Reorganization Merger could differ materially from those described below.

An opinion of counsel represents counsel’s legal judgment but is not binding on the IRS or any court, and GDHL will not request a ruling from the IRS with respect to the tax treatment of the Reorganization Merger. As a result, no assurance can be given that the IRS will not successfully challenge the treatment of the Reorganization Merger as an F Reorganization. If the IRS were to successfully challenge the status of the Reorganization Merger as an F Reorganization, the tax consequences would differ from those set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus, and U.S. Holders of GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock could be subject to U.S. federal income tax upon the receipt of Pubco Class A Common Stock in the Reorganization Merger.

The remainder of this disclosure assumes that the Reorganization Merger will qualify as an F Reorganization.

U.S. Holders Exchanging GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock for Pubco Class A Common Stock

A U.S. Holder that holds only shares of GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock will generally not recognize gain or loss as a result of its exchange of GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock for Pubco Class A Common Stock pursuant to the Reorganization Merger. A U.S. Holder’s aggregate tax basis in Pubco Class A Common Stock received pursuant to the Reorganization Merger will equal the U.S. Holder’s aggregate tax basis in the GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock exchanged therefor. A U.S. Holder’s holding period in Pubco Class A Common Stock received pursuant to the Reorganization Merger will include the holding period for its shares of GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock surrendered in exchange therefor. U.S. Holders who hold shares of GDH Delaware Class A Common Stock with differing bases or holding periods should consult their tax advisors with regard to identifying the bases or holding periods of the particular shares of Pubco Class A Common Stock received in the Reorganization Merger.

Determining the actual tax consequences of the Reorganization Merger to you may be complex and will depend on your specific situation and on factors that are not within our control. You should consult your tax advisors with respect to the application of U.S. federal income tax laws to your particular situation as well as any tax consequences arising under the U.S. federal estate or gift tax rules or under the laws of any state, local, non-U.S. or other taxing jurisdiction.

U.S. Tax Consequences to U.S. and Non-U.S. Holders of Owning Pubco Class A Common Stock

In the opinion of Davis Polk, the tax consequences set forth in the following discussion are the material U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of Pubco Class A Common

Stock by “U.S. Holders” and “Non-U.S. Holders.” This discussion applies only to beneficial owners that hold their Pubco Class A Common Stock as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not consider all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular beneficial owner in light of such beneficial owner’s circumstances or status, including the U.S. federal income tax consequences to:

- financial institutions or financial services entities;
- broker-dealers;
- taxpayers that are subject to the mark-to-market tax accounting rules;
- tax-exempt entities;
- governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof;
- insurance companies;
- regulated investment companies;
- real estate investment trusts;
- expatriates or former long-term residents of the United States;
- “controlled foreign corporations,” PFICs, and corporations that accumulate earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax;
- persons that acquired Pubco Class A Common Stock as compensation;
- persons that hold Pubco Class A Common Stock as part of a straddle, constructive sale, hedge, conversion or other integrated or similar transaction; or
- U.S. Holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

The term “U.S. Holder” has the same meaning ascribed to it as under “Material U.S. Tax Consequences of the Domestication and Reorganization Merger to Shareholders.” A “Non-U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of a share of Pubco Class A Common Stock that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a non-resident alien individual, other than a former citizen or resident of the United States subject to U.S. tax as an expatriate,
- a foreign corporation, or
- a foreign estate or trust,

but generally does not include an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of distribution or disposition. If you are such an individual, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning shares of Pubco Class A Common Stock.

If a partnership or other pass-through entity (including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership or other type of pass-through entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes) owns Pubco Class A Common Stock, the tax treatment of a partner or beneficial owner of the entity may depend upon the status of the owner, the activities of the entity and certain determinations made at the partner or beneficial owner level. Partners and beneficial owners in partnerships or other pass-through entities that own Pubco Class A Common Stock should consult their own tax advisors as to the particular U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences applicable to them.

This discussion is based on the Code, and administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury Regulations, changes to any of which subsequent to the date of this Management Circular may affect the tax consequences described herein (possibly with retroactive effect). This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income and estate taxation that may be relevant to U.S. Holders and Non-U.S. Holders in light of their particular circumstances, does not discuss alternative minimum tax and Medicare contribution tax consequences and does not address any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. jurisdiction. Prospective holders are urged to consult

their tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of owning and disposing of Pubco Class A Common Stock, including the consequences under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. jurisdiction.

U.S. Holders

Dividends on Pubco Class A Common Stock

As discussed under “Per Share Data, Market and Dividend Information” above, Pubco does not currently expect to make distributions on its common stock following the Reorganization Merger. In the event that Pubco makes a distribution of cash or other property in respect of its Class A Common Stock (other than certain pro rata distributions of our stock), a U.S. Holder generally will be required to include in gross income as dividends the amount of any cash distribution paid on Pubco Class A Common Stock to the extent the distribution is paid out of Pubco’s current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Such dividends will be taxable to a corporate U.S. Holder at regular rates but will be eligible (subject to applicable requirements and limitations) for the dividends-received deduction.

Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits generally will be applied against and reduce the U.S. Holder’s basis in its stock (but not below zero) and, to the extent in excess of basis, will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of such stock as described below under “— Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock.”

With respect to non-corporate U.S. Holders, under tax laws currently in effect, dividends generally will be taxed at the lower applicable long-term capital gains rate (see “— Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock” below), subject to applicable requirements and limitations.

Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock

A U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss on the sale or other taxable disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock. Any such capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder’s holding period for Pubco Class A Common Stock so disposed of exceeds one year at the time of disposition. Long-term capital gains recognized by noncorporate U.S. Holders are generally subject to tax at preferential rates under current law. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

The amount of gain or loss recognized on a sale or other taxable disposition generally will be equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received in such disposition and (ii) the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in its Pubco Class A Common Stock so disposed of.

Non-U.S. Holders

Dividends

As discussed under “Per Share Data, Market and Dividend Information” above, Pubco does not currently expect to make distributions on its Common Stock following the Reorganization Merger. In the event that Pubco makes a distribution of cash or other property (other than certain pro rata distributions of our stock), in respect of its Class A Common Stock, the distribution generally will be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent it is paid out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Any portion of a distribution that exceeds Pubco’s current and accumulated earnings and profits generally will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital that reduces the adjusted tax basis of a Non-U.S. Holder’s Pubco Class A Common Stock, and to the extent the amount of the distribution exceeds a Non-U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in its Pubco Class A Common Stock, the excess will be treated as gain from the disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock (the tax treatment of which is discussed below under “— Gain on Disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock”).

Dividends paid to a Non-U.S. Holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a 30% rate, or a reduced rate specified by an applicable income tax treaty, subject to the discussion of FATCA (as defined below) withholding taxes below. In order to obtain a reduced rate of withholding under an applicable income tax treaty, a Non-U.S. Holder generally will be required to provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E (or acceptable substitute form), as applicable, certifying its entitlement to benefits under the treaty.

Dividends paid to a Non-U.S. Holder that are effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, are attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States) will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax if the Non-U.S. Holder provides a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI. Instead, the effectively connected dividend income will generally be subject to regular U.S. income tax as if the Non-U.S. Holder were a U.S. person as defined under the Code. A Non-U.S. Holder that is treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes receiving effectively connected dividend income may also be subject to an additional "branch profits tax" imposed at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate) on its effectively connected earnings and profits (subject to certain adjustments).

A Non-U.S. Holder eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by timely filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Gain on Disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock

Subject to the discussions of backup withholding and FATCA below, a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on gain realized on a sale or other disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock unless:

- the gain is effectively connected with a trade or business of the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States (and, if required by an applicable tax treaty, the gain is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States), in which case the gain will be subject to U.S. federal income tax generally in the same manner as effectively connected dividend income as described above;
- the Non-U.S. Holder is an individual present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition and certain other conditions are met, in which case the gain (net of certain U.S.-source losses) generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate); or
- Pubco is or has been a "United States real property holding corporation" (as described below) at any time within the five-year period preceding the disposition or the Non-U.S. Holder's holding period, whichever period is shorter, and (i) the Pubco Class A Common Stock ceases to be regularly traded on an established securities market ("regularly traded") prior to the beginning of the calendar year in which the sale or disposition occurs or (ii) the Non-U.S. Holder has owned or is deemed to have owned, at any time within the five-year period preceding the disposition or the Non-U.S. Holder's holding period, whichever period is shorter, more than 5% of the Pubco Class A Common Stock.

Pubco will be a United States real property holding corporation at any time that the fair market value of its "United States real property interests," as defined in the Code and applicable Treasury Regulations, equals or exceeds 50% of the aggregate fair market value of its worldwide real property interests and other assets used or held for use in a trade or business (all as determined for the U.S. federal income tax purposes). Pubco believes that it is not, and does not anticipate becoming in the foreseeable future, a United States real property holding corporation.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Distributions paid to a Non-U.S. Holder and the amount of any tax withheld with respect to such distributions generally will be reported to the IRS. Copies of the information returns reporting such distributions and any withholding may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which the Non-U.S. Holder resides under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty.

A Non-U.S. Holder will not be subject to backup withholding on dividends received if such holder certifies under penalty of perjury that it is a Non-U.S. Holder (and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that such holder is a U.S. person as defined under the Code), or such holder otherwise establishes an exemption.

Information reporting and, depending on the circumstances, backup withholdings will apply to the proceeds of a sale or other disposition of Pubco Class A Common Stock made within the U.S. or conducted through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries, unless the Non-U.S. Holder complies with certification procedures to establish that it is not a U.S. person in order to avoid additional information reporting and backup withholding. The certification procedures required to claim a reduced rate of withholding under a treaty will generally satisfy the certification requirements necessary to avoid backup withholding as well.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax and the amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a Non-U.S. Holder will be allowed as a credit against the Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the Non-U.S. Holder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS in a timely manner.

FATCA

Under Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (commonly referred to as "FATCA"), payments of dividends on and the gross proceeds of dispositions of common stock of a U.S. issuer paid to (i) a "foreign financial institution" (as specifically defined in the Code) or (ii) a "non-financial foreign entity" (as specifically defined in the Code) will be subject to a withholding tax (separate and apart from, but without duplication of, the withholding tax described above) at a rate of 30%, unless various U.S. information reporting and due diligence requirements (generally relating to ownership by U.S. persons of interests in or accounts with those entities) have been satisfied or an exemption from these rules applies. Under proposed U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated by the Treasury Department, which state that taxpayers may rely on the proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued, this withholding tax will not apply to the gross proceeds from the sale or disposition of common stock. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country may modify these requirements. If a dividend payment is both subject to withholding under FATCA and subject to the withholding tax discussed above under "*— Dividends*," the withholding under FATCA may be credited against, and therefore reduce, such other withholding tax. Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this withholding tax on their investment in Pubco Class A Common Stock.

Federal Estate Tax

Individual Non-U.S. Holders (as specifically defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes) and entities the property of which is potentially includible in such an individual's gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes (for example, a trust funded by such an individual and with respect to which the individual has retained certain interests or powers) should note that the Pubco Class A Common Stock will be treated as U.S. situs property subject to U.S. federal estate tax, unless an applicable estate tax treaty provides otherwise.

CERTAIN CAYMAN ISLANDS INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

Cayman Islands Tax Considerations

The following is a discussion on certain Cayman Islands income tax consequences of an investment in the securities of the Company. The discussion is a general summary of present law, which is subject to prospective and retroactive change. It is not intended as tax advice, does not consider any investor's particular circumstances, and does not consider tax consequences other than those arising under Cayman Islands law.

Under Existing Cayman Islands Laws

Payments of dividends and capital in respect of our securities will not be subject to taxation in the Cayman Islands and no withholding will be required on the payment of a dividend or capital to any holder of the securities nor will gains derived from the disposal of the securities be subject to Cayman Islands income or corporate tax. The Cayman Islands currently has no income, corporate or capital gains tax and no estate duty, inheritance tax or gift tax. Consequently there will be no Cayman Islands taxes payable in respect of the registration by way of continuation of the Company as a body corporate limited by shares under the laws of any jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands.

RISK FACTORS

The following risk factors should be carefully considered by Shareholders in evaluating whether to approve the Reorganization. These risk factors should be considered in conjunction with the other information contained in or incorporated by reference into this Management Circular including, without limitation, the risks and potential issues disclosed under “The Reorganization,” “Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations,” “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” and “Certain Cayman Islands Income Tax Considerations.” Whether or not the Reorganization is completed, GDHL will continue to face many of the risks that it currently faces with respect to its business and affairs which are disclosed in the Company’s filings on its profile on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca, including its annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2024.

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 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”), and recent actions and public comments from the FASB have focused on the integrity of financial reporting and internal controls. In addition, many companies’ accounting policies are being 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, and while the SEC has issued certain staff interpretations regarding the accounting of certain digital asset transactions, there has been little to no official guidance provided by the FASB or the SEC. 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 in 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.

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.

Historically, we have prepared our financial statements in conformity with IFRS, however, following the Reorganization, we will no longer be subject to IFRS requirements and will prepare our financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The applicable accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations, and therefore, any difference between IFRS and U.S. GAAP reporting may significantly impact investors’ ability to compare and analyze our financial and operating results from period to period and make informed estimates of our financial performance in the future. Moreover, preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP 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.

Following the Reorganization, we also anticipate supplementing our U.S. GAAP financial statements from time to time with certain non-GAAP measures. However, such non-GAAP measures are not a replacement for our GAAP results, and are important to additional risks and uncertainties. To the extent that such guidance imposes obligations on audit firms that they are not able to meet with respect to the review of digital assets, we could have difficulty in obtaining an audit opinion, filing audited financial statements in a timely manner or obtaining an unqualified opinion.

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.

Our internal control over financial reporting may not be effective and our independent registered public accounting firm may not be able to certify as to their effectiveness, which could have a significant and adverse effect on our business and reputation.

We are not currently required to publish a formal assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting under the SEC rules that implement Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and will not be required to do so until we file our second annual report on Form 10-K, and our independent auditors may be required to issue an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as early as when we file our second report on Form 10-K. We may incur significant expenses and devote substantial management effort in the process of ensuring compliance with the attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

When evaluating our internal control over financial reporting, we may identify material weaknesses that we may not be able to remediate in time to meet the applicable deadline imposed upon us for compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In addition, if we fail to achieve and maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of our evaluation, testing and any remediation actions or the impact of the same on our operations. If we are not able to implement the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in a timely manner or with adequate compliance, our independent auditors may issue an adverse opinion due to ineffective internal control over financial reporting, and we may be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the SEC. As a result, there could be a negative reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of confidence in the reliability of our financial statements. In addition, we may be required to incur costs in improving our internal controls system and the hiring of additional personnel. Any such action could negatively affect our results of operations and cash flows.

We will face new challenges, increased costs and administrative responsibilities as a result of Domestication, and management will devote substantial time to related compliance initiatives.

We incur significant levels of legal, accounting and other expenses in respect of its status as a publicly listed company in Canada. Canadian Securities Law, together with the listing requirements of the TSX impose significant requirements relating to disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Upon consummation of the Reorganization, our Class A Common Stock will be registered under the Exchange Act, and we will be required to comply with, and incur costs associated with such compliance with, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act, as well as rules and regulations implemented by the SEC. In addition, to the extent we are successful in listing our Class A Common Stock on the Nasdaq, we will also need to comply with its rules and regulations. The expenses incurred by U.S. public companies generally for reporting and corporate governance purposes have been increasing. We expect that compliance with these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs, require us to hire additional personnel, and will make some activities more time consuming and costly. Our management will need to devote a substantial amount of time to ensure that we comply with all of these requirements, diverting the attention of management away from revenue-producing activities. These laws and regulations also could make it more difficult or costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. These laws and regulations could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our Board of Directors, our board committees or as our executive officers.

As a result of becoming subject to increased regulation upon consummation of the Reorganization, we will need to:

- institute a more comprehensive compliance framework;
- update, evaluate and maintain a system of internal controls over financial reporting in compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley and the related rules and regulations of the SEC, as and when such requirements, rules and regulations become applicable to us;
- prepare and distribute periodic public reports in compliance with our obligations under the federal securities laws;
- revise our existing internal policies, such as those relating to disclosure controls and procedures and insider trading;
- comply with SEC rules and guidelines requiring registrants to provide their financial statements in interactive data format using XBRL;
- involve and retain to a greater degree outside counsel and accountants in the above activities; and
- enhance our investor relations function.

In addition, as a company in the digital assets industry, we may experience higher-than-anticipated operating expenses as well as higher independent auditor and consulting fees and may need to hire additional qualified personnel to continue to satisfy these public-company requirements. We are required to expend considerable time and resources with respect to our compliance with public company regulations and, following the consummation of the Reorganization, this will be exacerbated and we will incur even greater expenses. If we are unable to satisfy our obligations as a public company, we could be subject to de-listing of our Class A Common Stock on any stock exchange on which it is then listed, fines, sanctions or other detrimental regulatory actions.

Our management team has limited experience managing a U.S. public company and some members of senior management are new to our company and our industry. Our business could be adversely affected if our management team is not successfully integrated or does not execute our business plan and developmental strategies.

Our management team has limited experience managing a U.S. publicly traded company, interacting with U.S. public company investors, and complying with the increasingly complex laws pertaining to U.S. public companies. Our management team may not successfully or efficiently manage our transition to being a U.S. public company subject to significant regulatory oversight and reporting obligations under the federal securities laws and the continuous scrutiny of securities analysts and investors. For a period of time following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, and immediately following our intended listing on the Nasdaq (if successful), we will remain listed on the TSX, and we expect to continue to be subject to certain Canadian Securities Laws requiring us to file reports and other information on SEDAR for the foreseeable future, and will therefore be subject to multiple, additional, and at times, competing, governance and reporting obligations. These new obligations and constituents will require significant attention from our senior management and could divert their attention away from the day-to-day management of our business, which could adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Further, some members of our management team have recently joined our company and will need to be successfully integrated in order to effectively execute our business plan and developmental strategies. Our management team therefore has limited historical experience with our clients, our business and our industry and the process of transitioning our new members into our business is complex and time consuming. This may impact our ability to collectively respond to issues in a quick and efficient manner. If our management team is unable to develop a business strategy that can be executed in a successful manner, it could materially adversely impact business and our revenue.

The Domestication will subject us to additional costs and expose us to additional risks, and any anticipated benefits may not be realized.

The Domestication will result in additional direct costs. We will incur attorneys' fees, accountants' fees, filing fees, mailing expenses and financial printing expenses in connection with the Domestication. The

Domestication will also temporarily divert the attention of our management and employees from the day-to-day management of the business to a limited extent.

Following the Domestication, we will be domiciled in the state of Delaware. Historically, U.S. governed companies have been exposed to a greater risk of class action stockholder litigation as compared to Cayman governed companies.

We may not realize the benefits we expect from the Domestication. If we do not, we will have expended considerable resources and management efforts in completing the Domestication without benefiting our company or our stockholders. Such expenditure of time and resources would adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition if the anticipated benefits are not achieved.

The Reorganization is subject to certain conditions precedent and required approvals, some of which are outside our control. If the Reorganization is not completed, there may be adverse effects on the market price of the Class A Common Stock. Any fees and costs incurred in connection with the Reorganization will not be recovered.

The completion of the Reorganization is subject to a number of conditions precedent, some of which are outside our control, including receipt of the required shareholder approval and regulatory approvals from Canadian securities regulators and the TSX. There can be no certainty, nor can we provide any assurance, that all conditions precedent to the Reorganization will be satisfied or waived, or, if satisfied or waived, when they will be satisfied or waived. If the Reorganization is not completed, the market price of the Ordinary Shares may be materially adversely affected. GDHL's business, financial condition or results of operations or prospects, could also be subject to various material adverse consequences. Also, GDHL will not recover the fees, costs and expenses it has incurred in connection with the Reorganization. Such fees, costs and expenses include, without limitation, legal fees, accounting fees, financial advisor fees, valuation fees, depositary fees and printing and mailing costs, which will be payable whether or not the Reorganization is completed.

Substantial future sales of shares of our Class A common stock in the public market could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to fall.

If the Reorganization is approved and our application for listing on the Nasdaq is successful, we expect to have increased access to U.S. capital markets as described under "Background To and Reasons For the Reorganization" and we may in the future conduct a public offering of our Class A common stock in the United States. Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Class A common stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales might occur, could adversely affect the market price of our Class A common stock and may make it more difficult for you to sell your Class A common stock at a time and price that you deem appropriate. If the Existing LPs or any holders of our Class A common stock (or LP Units that are redeemable or exchangeable for our Class A common stock) sell, or indicate an intention to sell, substantial amounts of our Class A common stock in the public market after any legal restrictions on resale lapse, the market price of our Class A common stock could substantially decline. Furthermore, immediately following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, approximately 59.9% of our outstanding Class A common stock will be beneficially owned by our Founder (assuming the exchange of all shares of Class B common stock beneficially owned by him). If our Founder alone were to sell a substantial portion of the shares he beneficially owns, it could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline.

Immediately following the consummation of the Reorganization and the Reorganization Merger, all shares of our Class A common stock into which the ordinary shares of GDHL will ultimately convert by operation of law will be freely tradable in the public market without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, unless these shares are issued to or then held by one of our "affiliates," as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act ("Rule 144").

The remaining outstanding shares of Class A common stock (as well as any additional shares of our Class A common stock issuable (i) upon the redemption or exchange of outstanding LP Units held by the Existing LPs or (ii) upon the exchange of outstanding Exchangeable Notes by the holders thereof) will be, and, unless covered by a registration statement on Form S-8 or otherwise registered under the Securities Act, shares of Class A common stock underlying outstanding RSUs or subject to outstanding stock options

will be on issuance, deemed to be “restricted securities” as defined in Rule 144. We intend to file a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act covering all the shares of Class A common stock subject to stock options outstanding and reserved for issuance under our equity incentive plans. Such registration statement will become effective immediately on filing, and shares covered by this registration statement will be eligible for sale in the public markets, subject to Rule 144 limitations applicable to affiliates. We also intend to file one or more resale registration statements on Form S-1 in respect of the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the redemption or exchange of outstanding LP Units and upon the exchange of outstanding Exchangeable Notes.

If such shares or our Class A common stock are sold, or if it is perceived that they will be sold in the public market, the market price of our Class A common stock could decline.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca. Financial information relating to the Company is provided in the Company's comparative financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for its financial year ended December 31, 2024 which are available on SEDAR and may also be obtained by sending a written request to the Corporate Secretary of the Company at the Company's head office located at 300 Vesey Street, 13th Floor, New York City, New York 10282, United States.

**APPENDIX “1”
THE RESOLUTIONS**

RESOLVED, as a special resolution that:

1. With effect immediately prior to the de-registration of the Company pursuant to the below resolution, the authorized share capital of Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd. (the “Company”) be amended from CAD\$2,000,000 divided into 2,000,000,000 Ordinary Shares of CAD\$0.001 par value each to CAD\$2,500,000 divided into 2,000,000,000 Class A ordinary shares of CAD\$0.001 par value each and 500,000,000 Class B ordinary shares of CAD\$0.001 par value each by the re-designation of each authorised and issued and authorised and unissued Ordinary Share of CAD\$0.001 par value as a Class A ordinary share of CAD\$0.001 par value and the creation of 500,000,000 Class B ordinary shares of CAD\$0.001 par value each.
2. With effect immediately prior to the de-registration of the Company pursuant to the below resolution, the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company be amended and restated by the deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of a Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company amended only to reflect the amended authorised share capital of the Company adopted pursuant to the above resolution and any related changes required by law (the “Existing Organizational Documents”).
3. The Company be deregistered in the Cayman Islands pursuant to Article 44 of the Existing Organizational Documents and be registered by way of continuation as a corporation in the State of Delaware.
4. The Existing Organizational Documents be amended and restated by the deletion in their entirety and the substitution in their place of the proposed new certificate of incorporation and proposed new bylaws of the Company (following its domestication), substantially in the form attached to the Management Circular.

RESOLVED, that the Company, following the steps set out above, issue up to 500 million shares of Class B Common Stock as described in the Management Circular.

RESOLVED, as an ordinary resolution, that the adjournment of the special meeting of shareholders, which shall constitute an extraordinary general meeting for purposes of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company (the “Meeting”) to a later date or dates, if necessary or appropriate, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that it is determined by the Company that more time is necessary or appropriate to approve one or more resolutions at the Meeting be approved and adopted in all respects.

APPENDIX “2”

COMPARISON OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

GDHL is an exempted company incorporated under the Cayman Islands Companies Act. The Cayman Islands Companies Act and GDHL’s existing organizational documents govern the rights of Shareholders. The Cayman Islands Companies Act differs in some material respects from laws generally applicable to United States corporations and their stockholders. In addition, the Existing Organizational Documents will differ in certain material respects from the Proposed Organizational Documents of GDH Delaware, following the Reorganization, and Pubco, the ultimate successor entity to GDHL following the Reorganization and Reorganization Merger. As a result, when you become a stockholder of Pubco, your rights will differ in some regards as compared to when you were a Shareholder of GDHL before the Reorganization.

Below is a summary chart outlining important similarities and differences in the corporate governance and shareholder rights associated with each of Pubco and GDHL according to applicable law and/or the organizational documents of Pubco and GDHL. You also should review the proposed organizational documents of Pubco attached hereto as Annex “B” and Annex “C” to this Management Circular, as well as the DGCL and corporate laws of the Cayman Islands, including the Cayman Islands Companies Act, to understand how these laws apply to Pubco to GDHL.

	Cayman Islands	Delaware
Stockholder/Shareholder Approval of Business Combinations	Mergers require a special resolution (i.e., 66$\frac{2}{3}$% in value of shareholders in attendance and voting at a shareholders’ meeting), and any other authorization as may be specified in the relevant memorandum and articles of association. Parties holding certain security interests in the constituent companies must also consent. All mergers (other than parent/ subsidiary mergers) require shareholder approval — no exception for smaller mergers. Where a bidder has acquired 90% or more of the shares in a Cayman Islands company, it can compel the acquisition of the shares of the remaining shareholders and thereby become the sole shareholder. A Cayman Islands company may also be acquired through a “scheme of arrangement” sanctioned by a Cayman Islands court and approved by 75% in value of shareholders in attendance and voting at a shareholders’ meeting.	Mergers generally require approval of a majority of all outstanding shares. Certain business combinations involving “interested stockholders” (i.e., holders of 15% or more of voting shares) are prohibited within first three years of such person becoming an interested stockholder, unless certain conditions are met (including either (x) obtaining prior board approval or (y) if prior board approval was not obtained, then following the combination, obtaining board approval and the affirmative vote of at least 66$\frac{2}{3}$% of voting power of disinterested stockholders). Mergers in which less than 20% of the acquirer’s stock is issued generally do not require acquirer stockholder approval. Mergers in which one corporation owns 90% or more of a second corporation may be completed without the vote of the second corporation’s board of directors or stockholders. N/A

	<u>Cayman Islands</u>	<u>Delaware</u>
Stockholder/Shareholder Votes for Routine Matters	Under the Cayman Islands Companies Act, routine corporate matters may be approved by an ordinary resolution (being a resolution passed by a simple majority of the shareholders as being entitled to do so). Certain specified amendments to the constitutional documents of a company require a special resolution to be passed (see threshold above).	Generally, approval of routine corporate matters that are put to a stockholder vote require the affirmative vote of the majority of shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter. Certain specified amendments to the Proposed Organizational Documents require an affirmative vote of at least 66²/₃% of the total voting power of the outstanding shares.
Regulatory Restrictions on Transfers	N/A	In order to comply with applicable money transmitter laws in the United States, the Proposed Organizational Documents provide that Pubco board may take certain actions including (i) preventing the transfer of capital stock, (ii) redeeming capital stock at par or (iii) restricting the exercise of rights with respect to capital stock, in certain circumstances in which a stockholder would potentially hold more than 9.9% of the total issued and outstanding shares of Pubco on a fully diluted basis.
Appraisal Rights	Minority shareholders that dissent from a merger are entitled to be paid the fair market value of their shares, which if necessary may ultimately be determined by the court.	With certain exceptions, generally, a stockholder of a publicly traded corporation will have appraisal rights in connection with a merger or consolidation in which we are a constituent entity. Pursuant to the DGCL, stockholders who properly demand and perfect appraisal rights in connection with such merger or consolidation will have the right to receive payment of the fair value of their shares as determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery, plus interest, if any, on the amount determined to be the fair value, from the effective time of the merger or consolidation through the date of payment of the judgment.

	<u>Cayman Islands</u>	<u>Delaware</u>
Inspection of Books and Records	Shareholders generally do not have any rights to inspect or obtain copies of the register of shareholders or other corporate records of a company (but do have a right to know who the directors of a company are and to receive a copy of the memorandum and articles of association of the company).	Any stockholder may inspect the corporation's books and records for a proper purpose during the usual hours for business.
Stockholder/Shareholder Lawsuits	In the Cayman Islands, the decision to institute proceedings on behalf of a company is generally taken by the company's board of directors. A shareholder may be entitled to bring a derivative action on behalf of the company, but only in certain limited circumstances.	A stockholder may bring a derivative suit subject to procedural requirements.
Fiduciary Duties of Directors	A director owes fiduciary duties to a company, including to exercise loyalty, honesty and good faith to the company as a whole. In addition to fiduciary duties, directors owe a duty of care, diligence and skill. Such duties are owed to the company but may also be owed directly to creditors or shareholders in certain limited circumstances.	Directors must exercise a duty of care and duty of loyalty and good faith to a corporation and its stockholders. Pubco's Proposed Organizational Documents waive any corporate opportunity doctrine and similar claims against any non-employee directors (other than to the extent any corporate opportunity is offered to a non-employee director in his or her capacity as a director).
Indemnification of Directors and Officers	A Cayman Islands company generally may indemnify its directors or officers except with regard to actual fraud or willful default.	A corporation is generally permitted to indemnify its director and officers. Pubco's Proposed Bylaws provide for indemnification of executive officers and directors acting in good faith. Pubco may also enter into a contractual indemnification agreement with each of its directors at the time of the Nasdaq listing, if successful.
Limited Liability of Directors	Liability of directors may be limited, except with regard to their actual fraud or willful default.	Liability of directors may be limited or eliminated, except with regard to breaches of duty of loyalty, intentional misconduct, unlawful repurchases or dividends or improper personal benefit. Pubco's Proposed Organizational Documents limit or eliminate the liability of a director to Pubco or its stockholders to the extent permitted under Delaware law.

APPENDIX “3” ELECTRONIC MEETING GUIDE

TSX TRUST

Virtual Meeting Guide 1/2

Issuer Name	
GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LTD.	
Meeting Date	Time
FRIDAY, MAY 9, 2025	10:00AM (ET)

This year we will be conducting a virtual meeting, giving you the opportunity to attend the meeting online, using your smartphone, tablet or computer.

You will be able to view a live webcast of the Meeting, ask questions and submit your votes in real time (where applicable).

APPOINTING SOMEONE TO BE YOUR PROXYHOLDER

An additional step is required, if you appoint someone to be your proxy, other than the individual(s) named on the form of proxy or voting instruction form, you or your proxy will be required to register with TSX Trust to receive a **Meeting Access Number**, in order to participate at the Meeting. To Register, please go the URL below.

NON-REGISTERED HOLDERS, holding securities through a broker or financial institution, should carefully follow the instructions set out on the voting instruction form and in the information circular. Please note that only registered securityholders and proxyholders are permitted to vote at the meeting. A non-registered securityholder wishing to vote at the meeting, should appoint themselves as a proxyholder, and will be required to register with TSX Trust to receive Meeting Access Number in order to participate at the Meeting.

NOTE: If you do not register with TSX Trust to receive your Meeting Access Number, you will NOT be able to participate at the Meeting.

To Register with TSX Trust go to:
tsxtrust.com/resource/en/75

tsxtrust.com

ATTENDING THE MEETING VIRTUALLY

Simply go to the following website in your web browser (not a Google search) on your smartphone, tablet or computer. You will need the latest versions of Chrome, Safari, Edge or Firefox. Please ensure your browser is compatible by logging in early.

URL

<https://virtual-meetings.tsxtrust.com/1791>

I HAVE A CONTROL NUMBER / MEETING ACCESS NUMBER

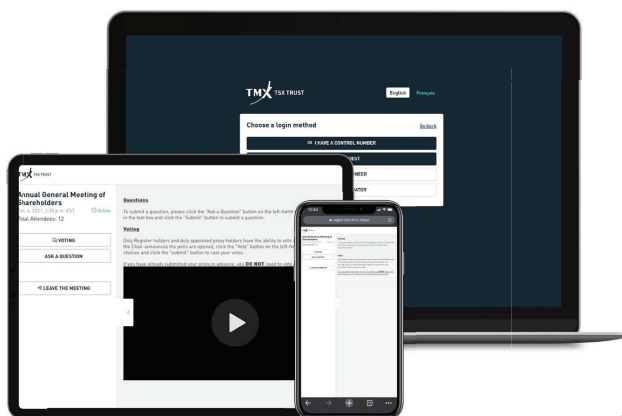
If you have received a form of proxy from our transfer agent, TSX Trust Company, with a control number, or you are a proxyholder with a Meeting Access Number, select “I have a Control Number / Meeting Access Number” and enter the numbers and the password below (case sensitive):

Meeting Password (case sensitive)
galaxy2025

I AM A GUEST

If you do not have a control number select “I am a Guest” and fill in the required information.

Please login at least 15 minutes before the start of the meeting and ensure your web browser and internet connection are working properly.

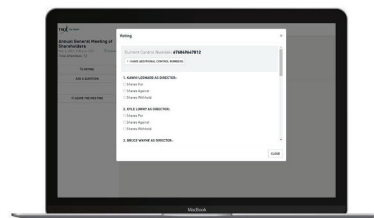


Virtual Meeting Guide 2/2

NAVIGATION

When successfully authenticated, the info screen will be displayed. You can view the company information, ask questions and watch the webcast.

If you would like to watch the webcast press the play icon. If viewing on a computer, the webcast will appear automatically once the meeting has started.



VOTING

Once the voting is announced, click the voting icon on the left hand side.



To vote, simply select your voting direction from the options shown on screen and click **SUBMIT**. A confirmation message will appear to show your vote has been received.

If you have additional control numbers to vote, click **+ I HAVE ADDITIONAL CONTROL NUMBERS** at the top to enter the additional credential.

To change your vote, simply click **REFRESH VOTING RESOLUTIONS**

Voting will remain open until the voting on the ballot is closed.



QUESTIONS

Eligible securityholders (registered securityholder and proxyholders) attending the meeting, with their control number / Meeting Access Number may ask questions during the meeting.

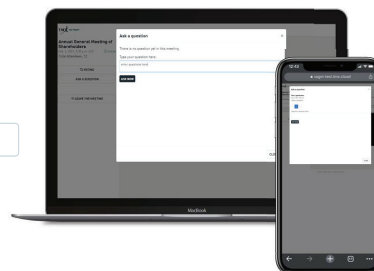
Messages can be submitted at any time during the Q&A session up until the Chair closes the session.

If you would like to ask a question, select the icon on the left.

ASK A QUESTION

Type your message within the chat box in the messaging screen. Once you are happy with your message click the "Ask Now" button

Questions sent via TSX Trust Virtual Meeting platform will be moderated before being sent to the Chair



ADDITIONAL NOTES

This document should be read in conjunction with the Information Circular. Registered and Non-registered securityholders should carefully follow the instructions on the Form of Proxy / Voting Instruction Form, and ensure that Votes / Proxy Appointments are submitted by the Proxy Filing Deadline.

It is important that you are connected to the internet at all times during the Meeting. It is your responsibility to ensure connectivity for the duration of the Meeting. We encourage you to log-in to the Meeting at least 15 minutes before the start of the Meeting to check your connectivity and audio settings.

ANNEX "A"
EXISTING MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Please see attached.

**ANNEX “B”
PROPOSED CHARTER**

Please see attached.

**ANNEX “C”
PROPOSED BYLAWS**

Please see attached.

For questions or more information with respect to the Special Meeting of shareholders of Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd., please contact our proxy solicitation agent:



TMX Investor Solutions

Toll Free North America: 1-877-478-5043

Call Direct: 1-437-561-5063

(Call collect outside of Canada and the United States)

Email: INFO_TMXIS@TMX.com

**THE COMPANIES LAW (2018 REVISION)
OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LTD.**

THE COMPANIES LAW (2018 REVISION)
OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
OF
GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LTD.

- 1 The name of the Company is Galaxy Digital Holdings Ltd.
- 2 The Registered Office of the Company will be at the offices of Maples Corporate Services Limited at PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands, or at such other place within the Cayman Islands as the Directors may decide.
- 3 The objects for which the Company is established are unrestricted and the Company will have full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the laws of the Cayman Islands.
- 4 The liability of each Member is limited to the amount unpaid on such Member's Shares.
- 5 The share capital of the Company is CAD\$2,000,000 divided into 2,000,000,000 Ordinary Shares of CAD\$0.001 par value each.
- 6 The Company has power to register by way of continuation as a body corporate limited by shares under the laws of any jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands and to be deregistered in the Cayman Islands.
- 7 Capitalised terms that are not defined in this Memorandum of Association bear the respective meanings given to them in the Articles of Association of the Company.

THE COMPANIES LAW (2018 REVISION)
OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS LTD.

1 Interpretation

- 1.1 In the Articles, Table A in the First Schedule to the Statute does not apply and, unless there is something in the subject or context inconsistent therewith:

Accredited Investor means an “accredited investor” within the meaning of Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Articles means these articles of association of the Company.

Auditor means the person for the time being performing the duties of auditor of the Company (if any).

Company means the above-named company.

Directors means the directors for the time being of the Company.

Disqualified Holder means: (a) any U.S. Benefit Plan Investor other than one all of whose holdings of Shares or other securities of the Company were purchased from the Company (or result from conversion or exercise of securities purchased from the Company) after complete and correct disclosure by the U.S. Benefit Plan Investor to the Company with respect to its status as such; (b) any U.S. Subscriber or U.S. Transferee who is not an Accredited Investor and a Qualified Purchaser; and (c) any person, as determined by the Directors, to whom a sale or transfer of Shares, or in relation to whom the holding of 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’s 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 U.S. Investment Company Act, the Company’s no longer being a “foreign private issuer” for purposes of the U.S. Exchange 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 U.S. Investment Company Act, ERISA, the U.S. Code or any other provision of U.S. federal or state law or non-U.S. law.

Dividend means any dividend (whether interim or final) resolved to be paid on Shares pursuant to the Articles.

Electronic Record has the same meaning as in the Electronic Transactions Law.

Electronic Transactions Law means the Electronic Transactions Law (2003 Revision) of the Cayman Islands.

Eligible Transferee means a person to whom a Required Disposal is permitted to be made.

ERISA means the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Independent Director means a Director who is not also an officer or employee of the Company, the Primary Subsidiary or any affiliate of either, and who has not otherwise been determined by the Directors to be non-independent for purposes of any laws applicable to the Company.

IFRS means International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board and as in effect from time to time.

Member has the same meaning as in the Statute.

Member Resolution means an Ordinary Resolution or a Special Resolution, as applicable.

Memorandum means the memorandum of association of the Company.

Ordinary Resolution means a resolution passed by a simple majority of the voting power, determined in accordance with Section 19.2, of Members who, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting, and includes a unanimous written resolution.

Ordinary Share means an ordinary share of CAD\$0.001 in the share capital of the Company.

Primary Subsidiary means Galaxy Digital Holdings LP, including any successor-in-interest thereto.

Public Company means a company that:

- (i) is a reporting issuer, as defined in applicable Canadian securities laws, or the equivalent in any jurisdiction in Canada; or
- (ii) has any of its securities traded on or through the facilities of a securities exchange or reported through the facilities of a quotation and trade reporting system.

Qualified Purchaser has the same meaning as in Section 2(a)(51) of the U.S. Investment Company Act and the regulations thereunder.

Register of Members means the register of Members maintained in accordance with the Statute and includes (except where otherwise stated) any branch or duplicate register of Members.

Registered Office means the registered office for the time being of the Company.

Required Disposal means a transfer or other disposal or disposals of all Disqualifiable Securities, which transfer or other disposal is made to another person who, in the sole and conclusive determination of the Directors, is not a Disqualified Holder and which transfer would not cause any other person to become a Disqualified Holder.

Seal means the common seal of the Company and includes every duplicate seal.

Share and Shares means a share or shares, including Ordinary Shares, of the Company, and includes a fraction of a Share.

Special Resolution has the same meaning as in the Statute, where the voting power of Members for this purpose will be determined in accordance with Section 19.2, and includes a unanimous written resolution.

Statute means the Companies Law (2018 Revision) of the Cayman Islands.

Subscriber means the subscriber to the Memorandum.

Transfer Agent means such company as may from time to time be appointed by the Company to act as registrar and transfer agent of the Shares, together with any sub-transfer agent duly appointed by the Transfer Agent.

Treasury Share means a Share held in the name of the Company as a treasury share in accordance with the Statute.

U.S. Benefit Plan Investor means: (a) a person that is or uses assets of: (i) an “employee benefit plan” as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA that is subject to Title I of ERISA; (ii) a “plan” as defined in Section 4975 of the U.S. Code, including an individual retirement account or other arrangement that is subject to Section 4975 of the U.S. Code; or (iii) an entity that is deemed to hold the assets of any of the foregoing types of plans, accounts or arrangements that is subject to Title I of ERISA or

Section 4975 of the U.S. Code; or (ii) a governmental, church, non-U.S. or other employee benefit plan that is subject to any federal, state, local or non-U.S. law that is substantially similar to the provisions of Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the U.S. Code.

U.S. Code means the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

U.S. Exchange Act means the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

U.S. Investment Company Act means the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940.

U.S. Person means a “U.S. person” as defined in Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act.

U.S. Securities Act means the U.S. Securities Act of 1933.

1..2 In the Articles:

- (a) words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice versa;
- (b) words importing the masculine gender include the feminine gender;
- (c) words importing persons include corporations as well as any other legal or natural person;
- (d) “written” and “in writing” include all modes of representing or reproducing words in visible form, including in the form of an Electronic Record;
- (e) references to provisions of any law or regulation will be construed as references to those provisions as amended, modified, re-enacted or replaced;
- (f) any phrase introduced by the terms “including,” “include,” “in particular” or any similar expression will be construed as illustrative and will not limit the sense of the words preceding those terms;
- (g) the term “and/or” is used herein to mean both “and” as well as “or.” The use of “and/or” in certain contexts in no respects qualifies or modifies the use of the terms “and” or “or” in others. The term “or” will not be interpreted to be exclusive and the term “and” will not be interpreted to require the conjunctive (in each case, unless the context otherwise requires);
- (h) headings are inserted for reference only and will be ignored in construing the Articles;
- (i) any requirements as to delivery under the Articles include delivery in the form of an Electronic Record;
- (j) any requirements as to execution or signature under the Articles including the execution of the Articles themselves can be satisfied in the form of an electronic signature as defined in the Electronic Transactions Law;
- (k) sections 8 and 19(3) of the Electronic Transactions Law will not apply;
- (l) the term “clear days” in relation to the period of a notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is received or deemed to be received and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect; and
- (m) the term “holder” in relation to a Share means a person whose name is entered in the Register of Members as the holder of such Share.

2 Business of the Company

2.1 The business of the Company may be commenced as soon after incorporation of the Company as the Directors see fit.

2.2 The Directors may pay, out of the capital or any other monies of the Company, all expenses incurred in or about the formation and establishment of the Company, including the expenses of registration.

- 2.3 At all times, the Company will not, directly or indirectly, undertake any acquisition or investing activity or operate any business, except in or through the Primary Subsidiary or subsidiaries of the Primary Subsidiary.

3 Issue of Shares

- 3.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statute and the Articles about the redemption and purchase of the Company's own Shares, the Directors have general and unconditional authority to allot (with or without confirming rights of renunciation), issue, grant options over or otherwise deal with any unissued Shares of the Company to such persons, at such times and on such terms and conditions as they may decide. No Share may be issued at a discount. The Company's Shares are non-assessable. A Share will not be issued until the consideration for the Share is fully paid in money or in property or services that are not less in value than the fair equivalent of the money that the Company would have received if the Share had been issued for money.
- 3.2 The Company will not issue Shares to bearer.
- 3.3 Terms Applicable to Primary Subsidiary Units.
- (a) The holder of each limited partnership unit of the Primary Subsidiary designated as a "Class B Unit" (a "**Primary Sub Class B Unit**") will, pursuant to the terms of and subject to the conditions of the Limited Partnership Agreement of the Primary Subsidiary, as amended from time to time (the "**Primary Sub LP Agreement**"), and any Exchange Agreement between the Company, the Primary Subsidiary, the general partner of the Primary Subsidiary and each person who from time to time executes an Exchange Agreement or is deemed to be a party thereto (an "**Exchange Agreement**"), have the right to exchange such Primary Sub Class B Unit for one fully paid and nonassessable Share or, at the option of the Primary Subsidiary, an equivalent amount of cash, in each case, on and subject to the terms and conditions set forth hereunder, in the Primary Sub LP Agreement and in the Exchange Agreement.
 - (b) In connection with such exercise of the exchange privilege under the Primary Sub LP Agreement and the Exchange Agreement, the Company will (unless and to the extent that the Primary Subsidiary has elected in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Primary Sub LP Agreement and the Exchange Agreement to pay cash in lieu of Shares) issue to or as directed by the Primary Subsidiary a number of Shares, as requested by the Primary Subsidiary, in exchange for an equal number of limited partnership units of the Primary Subsidiary designated as "Class A Units," which may be subdivided in accordance with the Primary Sub LP Agreement (the "**Primary Sub Class A Units**") issued to the Primary Subsidiary, provided that the aggregate number of Shares issued will not exceed the number of Primary Sub Class B Units surrendered to the Primary Subsidiary by the exchanging partner of the Primary Subsidiary and the number of Primary Sub Class A Units delivered to the Company by the Primary Subsidiary.
 - (c) Such number of Shares as may from time to time be required for exchange pursuant to the terms of this Article 3.3 will be reserved for issuance upon exchange of outstanding Primary Sub Class B Units.
- 3.4 All initial subscribers of Shares or other securities of the Company that are U.S. Persons ("**U.S. Subscribers**") must give the Company such notice and certifications as the Directors may require upon the sale or other transfer by the U.S. Subscriber of such Shares or other securities in order to give notice to the Company as to whether such Shares or other securities have been sold to or for the account of another U.S. Person (a "**U.S. Transferee**"). All U.S. Transferees, whether having purchased their Shares or other securities from the U.S. Subscriber or from another U.S. Transferee, must also give the Company such certifications as the Directors may require in order to assure the Company that such U.S. Transferee is an Accredited Investor and a Qualified Purchaser and is not otherwise a Disqualified Holder and must further give the Company such notice and certifications as the Directors may require upon the sale or other transfer by such U.S. Transferee of such Shares or other securities in order to give notice to the Company as to whether such Shares or other securities have been sold to another U.S. Transferee.

4 Register of Members

- 4.1 The Company will maintain or cause to be maintained the Register of Members in accordance with the Statute.
- 4.2 The Directors may from time to time appoint a registrar to maintain the Register of Members and a Transfer Agent to maintain the register of transfers, which may be the same person. The Directors may determine that the Company will maintain one or more branch registers of Members in accordance with the Statute. The Directors may also determine which Register of Members will constitute the principal register and which will constitute the branch register or registers, and to vary such determination from time to time.

5 Closing Register of Members or Fixing Record Date

- 5.1 For the purpose of determining Members entitled to notice of, or to vote at any meeting of Members or any adjournment thereof, or Members entitled to receive payment of any Dividend or other distribution or right, or in order to make a determination of Members for any other purpose, the Directors may provide that the Register of Members will be closed for transfers for a stated period which will not in any case exceed 40 days.
- 5.2 In lieu of, or apart from, closing the Register of Members, the Directors may:
- (a) set a date as the record date for the purpose of determining Members entitled to notice of any general meeting. The record date must not precede the date on which the general meeting is to be held by more than two months or, in the case of a general meeting requisitioned by Members, by more than four months. The record date must not precede the date on which the general meeting is held by fewer than 21 days. If no record date is set, the record date is 5:00 p.m. Toronto time on the day immediately preceding the first date on which the notice is sent or, if no notice is sent, the beginning of the general meeting;
 - (b) set a date as the record date for the purpose of determining Members entitled to vote at any general meeting. The record date must not precede the date on which the general meeting is to be held by more than two months or fewer than 21 days or, in the case of a general meeting requisitioned by Members, by more than four months. If no record date is set, the record date is 5:00 p.m. Toronto time on the day immediately preceding the first date on which the notice is sent or, if no notice is sent, the beginning of the general meeting. When a determination of Members entitled to vote at any meeting of Members has been made as provided in this Article, such determination will apply to any adjournment thereof; and
 - (c) fix in advance or arrears a date, preceding by not more than 50 days the date for the payment of any Dividend or distribution or the date for the issue of any warrant or other evidence of right to subscribe for securities of the Company, as the record date for the determination of the Members entitled to receive payment for such Dividend or distribution or to exercise the right to subscribe for such securities, and notice of any such record date will be given not less than seven days before such record date in accordance with Article 40.1.
- 5.3 If no record date is so fixed, the record date for the determination of the Members entitled to receive payment of any Dividend or distribution or to exercise the right to subscribe for securities of the Company will be 5:00 p.m. Toronto time on the day on which the resolution relating to such dividend or distribution or right to subscribe is passed by the Directors.

6 Certificates for Shares

- 6.1 Every holder of one or more Shares may request, but will not be entitled to and such request may be approved or denied in the Company's sole discretion, a share certificate stating the number and class or series of Shares or other securities of the Company held by him or her as shown on the Register of Members. Share certificates will be in such form as the Directors will from time to time approve and will bear any legends as required by law or otherwise determined to be appropriate by the Directors. Any share certificate will be signed in accordance with Article 35.4; it need not be under the corporate

seal. The signature of one or more of the signing officers may be printed or mechanically reproduced upon share certificates. Every printed or mechanically reproduced signature will for all purposes be deemed to be a signature binding upon the Company. Unless the Directors otherwise determine, certificates representing Shares in respect of which a Transfer Agent or registrar, as the case may be, has been appointed will not be valid unless countersigned by or on behalf of such Transfer Agent or registrar. In the case of share certificates which are not valid unless countersigned by or on behalf of a Transfer Agent or registrar, the signature of any one or more signing officers may be printed or mechanically reproduced upon share certificates and every such printed or mechanically reproduced signature will for all purposes be deemed to be a signature binding upon the Company. Notwithstanding any change in the persons holding office between the time of signing and the issuance of any certificate, and notwithstanding that a person may not have held office at the date of issuance of such certificate, any such certificate so signed will be valid and binding upon the Company.

- 6.2 In the event that Shares or other securities of the Company are jointly held by more than one person, delivery of a certificate to one joint holder will be a sufficient delivery to all of them.
- 6.3 If a share certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and on the payment of such expenses reasonably incurred by the Company in investigating evidence, as the Directors may prescribe, and (in the case of defacement or wearing out) upon delivery of the old certificate.
- 6.4 Every share certificate sent in accordance with the Articles will be sent at the risk of the Member or other person receiving the certificate. The Company will not be responsible for any share certificate lost or delayed in the course of delivery.

7 Transfer of Shares

- 7.1 Subject to Article 7.3, Shares are transferable subject to the approval by resolution of the Directors who may, in their absolute discretion, decline to register any transfer of Shares without giving any reason. If the Directors refuse to register a transfer, they will notify the transferee within two months of such refusal.
- 7.2 The instrument of transfer of any Share must be in writing and must be executed by or on behalf of the transferor (and if the Directors so require, signed by or on behalf of the transferee). The transferor will be deemed to remain the holder of a Share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register of Members.
- 7.3 For so long as the Company is a Public Company, the Shares (other than those held by U.S. Subscribers, U.S. Transferees or Disqualified Holders) will be freely transferable in any usual or common form approved by the Directors.
- 7.4 Without prejudice to Article 7.1 or Article 7.2, and notwithstanding Article 7.3 or anything in these Articles to the contrary:
 - (a) The Directors may in their sole discretion and without assigning any reason therefor decline to register any person as a holder of a Share or other securities of the Company unless there has been furnished to them a declaration (in such form as the Directors may from time to time prescribe), together with such evidence as the Directors may require of the authority under which any such declaration may have been signed, stating whether or not such person is a Disqualified Holder and whether or not, upon registration of such Share or other securities of the Company in the relevant name or names, any Disqualified Holder is or will be interested in such Share or other securities of the Company. The Directors may in any case where they may consider appropriate require such person to provide such evidence or give such information as to the matters referred to in the declaration as they think fit, and may decline to register any person as a holder of a Share or other security of the Company if such further evidence or information is not provided or given.
 - (b) The Directors may at any time give notice in writing to the holder (or to any or each one of joint holders) of a Share or other security of the Company requiring it within such reasonable

period as may be specified in the notice to show to Directors' satisfaction whether or not a Disqualified Holder is interested in such Share or other security of the Company. If within 14 days after the giving of such notice (or such extended time as in all the circumstances the Directors consider reasonable or shorter period as may be required to comply with law or avoid a disadvantage to the Company) they are not so satisfied, the Directors may declare that a Disqualified Holder is interested in such Share or other security of the Company.

- (c) If it comes to the attention of the Directors that any Shares or other securities of the Company are owned directly or beneficially by any Disqualified Holder (such Shares or other securities, "**Disqualifiable Securities**"), or the Directors have declared that a Disqualified Holder is interested in any Shares or other securities of the Company (such Shares or other securities also constituting Disqualifiable Securities), then the Directors will serve written notice (a "**Transfer Notice**") on a registered holder of Disqualifiable Securities and on any other person who appears to them to be a Disqualified Holder (or any one of such persons where Disqualifiable Securities are registered in joint names) in relation to those Disqualifiable Securities calling for a Required Disposal to be made within 14 days of the service of the Transfer Notice on the registered holder (or such extended time as in all the circumstances the Directors consider reasonable or shorter period as may be required to comply with law or avoid a disadvantage to the Company). The registered holder of the Disqualifiable Securities and any other person on whom a Transfer Notice is served may make representations to the Directors in such manner and detail as the Directors deem appropriate to the effect that no Disqualified Holder is interested in relation to such Shares or other securities of the Company. The Directors may extend the period in which a Transfer Notice is required to be complied with and may withdraw any Transfer Notice (whether before or after the expiration of the period referred to) if it appears to them that there is no Disqualified Holder in relation to the Shares or other securities of the Company concerned. Upon the giving of a Transfer Notice and save for the purpose of a Required Disposal, no transfer of any Disqualifiable Securities subject to a Transfer Notice (or any interest therein) may be made until either the Transfer Notice has been withdrawn or a Required Disposal has been made to the satisfaction of the Directors and registered.
- (d) If a Transfer Notice served under Article 7.4(c) has not been complied with in all respects to the satisfaction of the Directors and has not been withdrawn, the Directors may in their sole discretion, so far as they are able, arrange for a Required Disposal to be made at the best price reasonably obtainable at the relevant time and will give written notice within such reasonable time as the Directors may determine of such disposal to the former registered holder. The manner, timing and terms under which any such Required Disposal is made or sought to be made by the Directors (including the price or prices at which the same is made and the extent to which assurance is obtained that no transferee is or would become a Disqualified Holder) will be such as the Directors determine, based upon advice from financial or legal counsel or other appropriate persons consulted by them for the purpose, to be reasonably practicable having regard to all the circumstances (including the number of Disqualifiable Securities to be disposed of and the requirement for the disposal be made without delay), and the Directors will not be liable for any of the consequences of reliance on such advice.
- (e) For the purpose of a Required Disposal under Article 7.4(d), the Directors may appoint any person to execute as transferor an instrument of transfer in favour of the transferee and may enter the name of the transferee in respect of the transferred Disqualifiable Securities in the Register of Members notwithstanding the absence of any Share or other security certificate and such instrument of transfer will be as effective as if it had been executed by the registered holder and the title of the transferee will not be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating thereto. The Company may instruct a broker to sell the relevant Disqualifiable Securities at the best price reasonably obtainable at the time of sale to any one or more Eligible Transferees. To give effect to a sale, the Directors may authorise in writing the Transfer Agent to transfer the relevant Disqualifiable Securities on behalf of the holder thereof (or any person who is automatically entitled to the Shares by transmission or by law) or to cause the transfer of the Disqualifiable Securities to the Eligible Transferee, and in relation

to an uncertificated security, may require the Transfer Agent to convert the security into certificated form and an instrument of transfer executed by that person will be as effective as if it had been executed by the holder of, or the person entitled by transmission to, the relevant Disqualifiable Securities. An Eligible Transferee is not bound to see the application of the purchase money and the title of the Eligible Transferee is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings connected to the sale. The net proceeds of a Required Disposal will be received by the Company (whose receipt will be a good discharge for the purchase money) and will be held on trust for and paid (together with interest at such rate as the Directors deem appropriate) to the former registered holder (or, in the case of joint holders, the first named joint holder thereof in the Register of Members), upon surrender by him or her or on his or her behalf of any certificate in respect of the Shares or other securities sold and formerly held by him or her. When a Required Disposal is made as aforesaid the Directors will notify the former registered holder of the Shares or other securities of the Company disposed of and inform him or her that such net proceeds of the Required Disposal will be paid to him or her upon surrender by him or her or on his or her behalf of any certificate in respect of the Shares or other securities concerned. The Company may register or cause the registration of the Eligible Transferee as holder of the relevant Shares or other securities and thereupon the Eligible Transferee will become absolutely entitled thereto.

- (f) On and after the date of a Transfer Notice, and until registration of the Required Disposal or withdrawal of the Transfer Notice, any rights and privileges attaching to the Disqualifiable Securities will be suspended and not capable of exercise other than as specifically set forth in this Article 7.4(f). A registered holder of a Disqualifiable Security on whom a Transfer Notice has been served under Article 7.4(c) will not in respect of that Share or other security of the Company be entitled, until such time as the Transfer Notice either has been complied with to the satisfaction of the Directors or withdrawn, to attend or vote in person or, except as follows, by proxy, at any meeting of Members, and any such registered holder will be deemed to have appointed the chairman of any such meeting as his or her proxy in respect of the rights to attend and to demand and vote on a poll attached to the Disqualifiable Security. The manner in which the chairman exercises or refrains from exercising any such right will be entirely at his or her discretion. The chairman of any such meeting as aforesaid will be informed by the Directors of any Share or other security becoming or being deemed to be a Disqualifiable Security.
- (g) Subject to the provisions of this Article 7.4 and to the delivery of all required certifications the Directors will, unless any Director has any reason to believe otherwise, be entitled to assume without enquiry that no Shares or other securities are Disqualifiable Securities and that no person is a Disqualified Holder.
- (h) The Directors will not be obliged to serve any notice required under this Article 7.4 upon any person if they know neither his or her identity nor his or her address. The absence of service in such circumstances as aforesaid and any accidental error in or failure to give any notice to any person upon whom notice is required to be served under this Article 7.4 will not prevent the implementation of or invalidate any procedure under this Article 7.4. Subject as aforesaid, the provisions of Article 40 dealing with the service of notices will apply to this Article 7.4.
- (i) In exercising their powers under this Article 7.4 in respect of Disqualifiable Securities, the Directors will, so far as practicable and determined by the Directors to be equitable, have regard to the order of the date (insofar as the Directors are able to determine) in which such Shares or other securities of the Company became Disqualifiable Securities and/or the relative number of Disqualifiable Securities held or owned beneficially by each Disqualified Holder.
- (j) The Directors will, 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 Share or other security of the Company as a Disqualifiable Security or any person as a Disqualified Holder in accordance with the provisions of this Article 7.4, and neither will the Directors be liable to the Company or any other person if, having acted reasonably and in good faith, they determine erroneously that any Share or other security of the Company is a Disqualifiable Security, 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 under this Article 7.4 in relation to such Share or other security of the Company.

- 7.5 Other than in the case of initial subscribers of Shares or other securities of the Company to be issued by the Company, a person may not acquire Shares, either as part of an initial distribution of Shares or subsequently, if such person is, or is acting on behalf of or with the assets of, a U.S. Benefit Plan Investor. Each purchaser and transferee of Shares will be deemed to represent, warrant and covenant, to and for the benefit of the Company and the Directors, it is not, and is not acting on behalf of or with the assets of, a U.S. Benefit Plan Investor.
- 7.6 A person who becomes aware that his or her owning directly or beneficially of Shares or other securities of the Company will be or is likely to be a holding of Disqualifiable Securities will forthwith, unless he or she has already received a Transfer Notice, either transfer the Shares to one or more Eligible Transferees or give a request in writing to the Directors for the issue of a Transfer Notice. Every such request must, in the case of certificated securities, be accompanied by the certificate(s) for the securities to which it relates.
- 7.7 The Directors will not be required to give any reasons for any decision, determination or declaration taken or made in accordance with this Article 7. The exercise of the powers conferred by this Article may not be questioned or invalidated in any case on the ground that there was insufficient evidence of direct or beneficial ownership or holding of securities by any person or that the true direct or beneficial owner or holder of any securities was otherwise than as appeared to the Directors at the relevant date provided that the said powers have been exercised in good faith.

8 Redemption, Repurchase and Surrender of Shares

- 8.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statute the Company may issue Shares that are to be redeemed or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Member or the Company. The redemption of such Shares will be effected in such manner and upon such other terms as the Company may, by Special Resolution, determine before the issue of the Shares.
- 8.2 Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Company may purchase its own Shares (including any redeemable Shares) in such manner and on such other terms as the Directors may agree with the relevant Member.
- 8.3 The Company may make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase of its own Shares in any manner permitted by the Statute, including out of capital.
- 8.4 The Directors may accept the surrender for no consideration of any fully paid Share.

9 Treasury Shares

- 9.1 The Directors may, prior to the purchase, redemption or surrender of any Share, determine that such Share will be held as a Treasury Share.
- 9.2 The Directors may determine to cancel a Treasury Share or transfer a Treasury Share on such terms as they think proper (including, without limitation, for nil consideration).

10 Variation of Rights of Shares

- 10.1 If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of Shares, all or any of the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the Shares of that class) may, whether or not the Company is being wound up, be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the issued Shares of that class, or with the sanction of a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast at a separate meeting of the holders of the Shares of that class. To any such meeting all the provisions of the Articles relating to general meetings will apply mutatis mutandis.

- 10.2 For the purposes of a separate class meeting, the Directors may treat two or more or all the classes of Shares as forming one class of Shares if the Directors consider that such class of Shares would be affected in the same way by the proposals under consideration, but in any other case will treat them as separate classes of Shares.
- 10.3 The rights conferred upon the holders of the Shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights will not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the Shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further Shares ranking *pari passu* therewith.

11 Commission on Sale of Shares

The Company may, from time to time, in so far as the Statute permits, pay a reasonable commission to any person in consideration of his or her subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any Shares. Such commissions may be satisfied by the payment of cash or the issue of fully paid-up Shares. The Company may also on any issue of Shares pay such brokerage as may be lawful.

12 Non-Recognition of Trusts

The Company will not be bound by or compelled to recognise in any way (even when notified) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any Share, or (except only as is otherwise provided by the Articles or the Statute) any other rights in respect of any Share other than an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

13 Transmission of Shares

- 13.1 If a Member dies, the survivor or survivors (where he or she was a joint holder) or his or her legal personal representatives (where he or she was a sole holder) will be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his or her Shares.
- 13.2 Any person becoming entitled to a Share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy or liquidation or dissolution of a Member (or in any other way than by transfer) may, upon such evidence being produced as may be required by the Directors, elect, by a notice in writing sent by him or her to the Company, either to become the holder of such Share or to have some person nominated by him or her registered as the holder of such Share provided that such person is not a Disqualified Holder. If he or she elects to have another person registered as the holder of such Share he or she will sign an instrument of transfer of that Share to that person. The Directors will, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the Share by the relevant Member before his or her death or bankruptcy or liquidation or dissolution, as the case may be.
- 13.3 A person becoming entitled to a Share by reason of the death or bankruptcy or liquidation or dissolution of a Member (or in any other case than by transfer) will, provided that he or she is not a Disqualified Holder, be entitled to the same Dividends, other distributions and other advantages to which he or she would be entitled if he or she were the holder of such Share. However, he or she will not, before becoming a Member in respect of a Share, be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to general meetings of the Company and the Directors may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or herself or to have some person nominated by him or her be registered as the holder of the Share (but the Directors will, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the Share by the relevant Member before his or her death or bankruptcy or liquidation or dissolution or any other case than by transfer, as the case may be). If the notice is not complied with within 90 days of being received or deemed to be received (as determined pursuant to the Articles) the Directors may thereafter withhold payment of all Dividends, other distributions, bonuses or other monies payable in respect of the Share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

14 Amendments of Memorandum and Articles of Association and Alteration of Capital

14.1 The following actions will only be taken by the Company if approved by Special Resolution:

- (a) increase its share capital by such sum as the Special Resolution will prescribe and with such rights, priorities and privileges annexed thereto, as the Company in general meeting may determine;
- (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into Shares of larger amount than its existing Shares;
- (c) by subdivision of its existing Shares or any of them divide the whole or any part of its share capital into Shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum or into Shares without par value;
- (d) cancel any Shares that at the date of the passing of the Special Resolution have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the Shares so cancelled;
- (e) change its name;
- (f) alter or add to the Articles;
- (g) alter or add to the Memorandum with respect to any objects, powers or other matters specified therein; and
- (h) reduce its share capital or any capital redemption reserve fund.

All new Shares created in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article will be subject to the same provisions of the Articles with reference to the payment of liens, transfer, transmission, forfeiture and otherwise as the Shares in the original share capital.

14.1 The Company will not take any action to convert Shares into stock.

14.2 For as long as the Company is a reporting issuer, as defined in applicable Canadian securities laws, or the equivalent in any jurisdiction in Canada and has any of its securities traded on or through the facilities of a Canadian securities exchange (each, an “Exchange”), the Company will seek prior written approval from the applicable Exchange prior to amending the Memorandum or Articles.

15 Offices and Places of Business

Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Company may by resolution of the Directors change the location of its Registered Office. The Company may, in addition to its Registered Office, maintain such other offices or places of business as the Directors determine.

16 General Meetings

16.1 All general meetings other than annual general meetings will be called extraordinary general meetings. The Directors may call general meetings.

16.2 Unless an annual general meeting is deferred or waived in accordance with the Articles, the Company must hold a general meeting of Members as its annual general meeting at least once in each calendar year and, in any event, not more than 15 months after the last annual general meeting, and the Directors will specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it for the purpose of considering the financial statements and reports to be placed before the annual general meeting, electing directors, appointing auditors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the annual general meeting. Any annual general meeting will be held at such time and place as the Directors may determine. At these meetings the report of the Directors (if any) and the audited accounts of the Company for the prior financial year, as required under Article 38.3, will be presented.

16.3 Members referred to in Article 16.4 may requisition an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of transacting any business that may be transacted at a general meeting.

16.4 A requisition by Members under this Article 16:

- (a) may be made by at least two Members who, at the date on which the requisition is received by the Company, hold in the aggregate more than twenty percent in par value of the issued Shares which as at that date carry the right to vote at general meetings of the Company;
- (b) must, in 1,000 words or less, state the business to be transacted at the extraordinary general meeting, including any special resolution to be submitted to the extraordinary general meeting;
- (c) must be signed by, and include the names and mailing addresses of, all of the requisitioning Members;
- (d) may be made in a single record or may consist of several records, in similar form and content, each of which is signed by one or more of the requisitioning Members; and
- (e) must be delivered to the delivery address of, or mailed by registered mail to the mailing address of, the Registered Office.

16.5 If a requisition under this Article 16 consists of more than one record, the requisition is received by the Company on the first date by which the Company has received requisition records that comply with Article 16.4 from Members who, in the aggregate, hold at least the number of Shares necessary to qualify under Article 16.4(a).

16.6 On receiving a requisition that complies with Article 16.4, the Directors will call an extraordinary general meeting to be held not more than four months after the date on which the requisition is received by the Company to transact the business stated in the requisition and must, subject to Article 16.8:

- (a) send notice of the date, time and location of that extraordinary general meeting at least the prescribed number of days, but not more than four months, before the extraordinary general meeting:
 - (i) to each Member entitled to attend the extraordinary general meeting; and
 - (ii) to each Director; and
- (b) send, in accordance with Article 16.7, to the persons entitled to notice of the extraordinary general meeting, the text of the requisition referred to in Article 16.4(b).

16.7 The text referred to in Article 16.4(b) must be sent:

- (a) in, or within the time set for the sending of, the notice of the requisitioned meeting; or
- (b) in the Company's information circular or equivalent, if any, sent in respect of the requisitioned meeting.

16.8 The Directors need not comply with Article 16.6 if:

- (a) the directors have called a general meeting to be held after the date on which the requisition is received by the Company and have sent notice of that meeting in accordance with these Articles;
- (b) substantially the same business was submitted to Members to be transacted at a general meeting that was held not more than the prescribed period before the receipt of the requisition, and any resolution to transact that business at that earlier meeting did not receive the prescribed amount of support;
- (c) it clearly appears that the business stated in the requisition does not relate in a significant way to the business or affairs of the Company;
- (d) it clearly appears that the primary purpose for the requisition is:
 - (i) securing publicity; or

- (ii) enforcing a personal claim or redressing a personal grievance against the Company or any of its Directors, officers or security holders;
 - (e) the business stated in the requisition has already been substantially implemented;
 - (f) the business stated in the requisition, if implemented, would cause the Company to commit an offence; or
 - (g) the requisition deals with matters beyond the Company's power to implement.
- 16.9 If the Directors do not, within 21 days after the date on which the requisition is received by the Company, send notice of an extraordinary general meeting, the requisitioning Members, or any one or more of them holding, in the aggregate, more than two and a half percent in par value of the issued Shares which as at that date carry the right to vote at general meetings of the Company, may send notice of an extraordinary general meeting to be held to transact the business stated in the requisition.
- 16.10 An extraordinary general meeting called under Article 16.9 by the requisitioning Members must:
- (a) be called in accordance with Article 16.4;
 - (b) be held within four months after the date on which the requisition is received by the Company; and
 - (c) as nearly as possible, be conducted in the same manner as an extraordinary general meeting called by the Directors.
- 16.11 Unless the Members resolve otherwise by an Ordinary Resolution at the extraordinary general meeting called, under Article 16.9, by the requisitioning Members, the Company will not reimburse the requisitioning Members for the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by them in requisitioning, calling and holding that extraordinary general meeting.

17 Notice of General Meetings

- 17.1 At least 21 days' notice will be given of any general meeting. Every notice will specify the place, the day and the hour of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be conducted at the general meeting and will be given in the manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner if any as may be prescribed by the Company.
- 17.2 The accidental omission to give notice of a general meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a general meeting by, any person entitled to receive such notice will not invalidate the proceedings of that general meeting.
- 17.3 If the Members will consider any special business, as defined below in Article 17.4, at any general meeting, the notice of meeting must:
- (a) state the general nature of the special business; and
 - (b) if the special business includes considering, approving, ratifying, adopting or authorizing any document or the signing of or giving of effect to any document, have attached to it a copy of the document or state that a copy of the document will be available for inspection by Members:
 - (i) at the Company's principal office, or at such other reasonably accessible location as is specified in the notice; and
 - (ii) during statutory business hours on any one or more specified days before the day set for the holding of the meeting.
- 17.4 At any general meeting of Members, the following business is special business:
- (a) at a meeting of Members that is not an annual general meeting, all business is special business except business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting; and

- (b) at an annual general meeting, all business is special business except for the following:
 - (i) business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
 - (ii) consideration of any financial statements of the Company presented to the meeting;
 - (iii) consideration of any reports of the Directors or auditor;
 - (iv) the setting or changing of the number of Directors;
 - (v) the election or appointment of Directors;
 - (vi) the appointment of an auditor;
 - (vii) the setting of the remuneration of an auditor; and
 - (viii) any other business which, under these Articles, may be transacted at a meeting of Members without prior notice of the business being given to the Members.

18 Proceedings at General Meetings

- 18.1 No business will be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present. Two or more Members holding at least 25% in par value of the Shares entitled to vote at such general meeting being individuals present in person or by proxy or if a corporation or other non-natural person by its duly authorised representative or proxy will be a quorum.
- 18.2 A person may participate at a general meeting by conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all the persons participating in the meeting can communicate with each other. Participation by a person in a general meeting in this manner is treated as presence in person at that meeting.
- 18.3 A resolution (including a Special Resolution) in writing (in one or more counterparts) signed by or on behalf of all of the Members for the time being entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings (or, being corporations or other non-natural persons, signed by their duly authorised representatives) will be as valid and effective as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held.
- 18.4 If a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting to commence or if during such a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting, if convened upon a Members' requisition, will be dissolved and in any other case it will stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and/or place or to such other day, time and/or place as the Directors may determine, and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting to commence, the Members present will be a quorum.
- 18.5 The chairman of any meeting will be the first mentioned of such of the following officers as have been appointed and who is present at the meeting: chairman of the board, chief executive officer, president or a vice-president who is a Member. If no such officer is present within 15 minutes from the time fixed for holding the meeting, the persons present and entitled to vote will choose one of their number to be chairman. If the Secretary of the Company is absent, the chairman will appoint some person, who need not be a Member, to act as secretary of the meeting. If desired, one or more scrutineers, who need not be Members, may be appointed by a resolution or by the chairman with the consent of the meeting.
- 18.6 The chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and must if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business may be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.
- 18.7 When a general meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting will be given as in the case of an original meeting. Otherwise it will not be necessary to give any such notice of an adjourned meeting.

- 18.8 A resolution put to the vote of the meeting will be decided on a poll.
- 18.9 Except on a poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment, a poll will be taken as the chairman directs, and the result of the poll will be deemed to be the resolution of the general meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- 18.10 A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment will be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question will be taken at such date and time being within seven days of such demand, and at such place as the chairman of the general meeting directs, and any business other than that upon which a poll has been demanded or is contingent thereon may proceed pending the taking of the poll.
- 18.11 In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman will not be entitled to a second or casting vote.

19 Votes of Members

- 19.1 Subject to Article 19.2 and to any rights or restrictions attached to any Shares, every Member present in any such manner will have one vote for every Share of which he or she is the holder.
- 19.2 In respect of any Member Resolution, each Member holding Shares will be required to certify that, at the time of the general meeting (or any adjournment thereof) at which the relevant Member Resolution is proposed, or in the case of a Member Resolution that is proposed as a written resolution at the time of signifying its agreement to the proposed written resolution: (i) it is not a U.S. resident; and (ii) to the extent that it holds Shares for the account or benefit of any other person, such person is not a U.S. resident, provided that each Member will certify the extent to which Shares it owns beneficially are owned beneficially for U.S. residents and to which Shares it holds are owned beneficially for persons that are not U.S. residents.

- (a) Each Member holding Shares that does not certify at the relevant time in a manner satisfactory to the Directors, in their absolute discretion, that: (i) it is not a U.S. resident; and (ii) to the extent that it holds Shares for the account or benefit of any other person, such person is not a U.S. resident, is referred to in this Article 19.2 as a “**Non-Certifying Shareholder**,” provided that to the extent that a certifying Member holds Shares for the benefit of one or more persons that are U.S. residents and one or more persons that are not U.S. residents, that Member will be a Non-Certifying Shareholder with respect to the Shares that it owns beneficially for the U.S. residents and not a Non-Certifying Shareholder with respect to the Shares that it owns beneficially for the persons that are not U.S. residents.
- (b) For the purposes of calculating the number of votes that all Non-Certifying Shareholders, whether or not actually voting, are entitled to cast on a Member Resolution, if and to the extent that, in the absence of this Article:

$$A > (49 \div 100) \times C,$$

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

$$B \times (49 \div 51).$$

- (c) 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 Member Resolution, when added to the number of votes withheld by Non-Certifying Shareholders in respect of such Member Resolution, exceeds “D,” then the number of: (i) votes cast “for;” (ii) votes cast “against;” and (iii) votes withheld in respect of such Member 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 Member Resolution by Non-Certifying Shareholders is equal to “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) will be counted and no reduction will occur.

- (d) For the purposes of the foregoing:
- (i) “A” equals the aggregate total of votes that all Non-Certifying Shareholders, whether or not actually voting, are entitled to cast, whether on a poll or on a written resolution, on the relevant Member Resolution prior to the operation of this Article;
 - (ii) “B” equals the aggregate total of votes that all Members holding 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 relevant Member Resolution;
 - (iii) “C” equals “A” plus “B;” and
 - (iv) “D” equals the aggregate total of votes that Non-Certifying Shareholders whether or not actually voting, are entitled to cast, whether on a poll or on a written resolution, on the relevant Member Resolution, following the operation of this Article.
- 19.3 The Directors may specify such other requirements or vary the requirements of Article 19.2 as they in their discretion consider necessary or appropriate to give effect to the restrictions set out in Article 19.2.
- 19.4 In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior holder who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy (or, in the case of a corporation or other non-natural person, by its duly authorised representative or proxy), will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and seniority will be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the Register of Members.
- 19.5 A Member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court, having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, by his or her committee, receiver, curator bonis, or other person on such Member’s behalf appointed by that court, and any such committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person may vote by proxy.
- 19.6 No person will be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless he or she is registered as a Member on the record date for such.
- 19.7 Without limitation on Article 19.2, no objection will be raised as to the qualification of any voter except at the general meeting or adjourned general meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered and every vote not disallowed at the meeting will be valid. Any objection made in due time in accordance with this Article will be referred to the chairman whose decision will be made in good faith and will be final and conclusive.
- 19.8 Without limitation on Article 19.2, on a poll, votes may be cast either personally or by proxy (or in the case of a corporation or other non-natural person by its duly authorised representative or proxy). A Member may appoint more than one proxy or the same proxy under one or more instruments to attend and vote at a meeting. Where a Member appoints more than one proxy the instrument of proxy will specify the number of Shares in respect of which each proxy is entitled to exercise the related votes.
- 19.9 Without limitation on Article 19.2, on a poll, a Member holding more than one Share need not cast the votes in respect of his or her Shares in the same way on any resolution and therefore may vote a Share or some or all such Shares either for or against a resolution and/or abstain from voting a Share or some or all of the Shares and, subject to the terms of the instrument appointing him or her, a proxy appointed under one or more instruments may vote a Share or some or all of the Shares in respect of which he or she is appointed either for or against a resolution and/or abstain from voting a Share or some or all of the Shares in respect of which he or she is appointed.

20 Proxies

- 20.1 The instrument appointing a proxy must be in writing and must be executed under the hand of the appointor or of his or her attorney duly authorised in writing, or, if the appointor is a corporation or other non-natural person, under the hand of its duly authorised representative. A proxy need not be a Member.

- 20.2 The Directors may, in the notice convening any meeting or adjourned meeting, or in an instrument of proxy sent out by the Company, specify the manner by which the instrument appointing a proxy will be deposited and the place and the time (being not later than the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which the proxy relates) at which the instrument appointing a proxy will be deposited. In the absence of any such direction from the Directors in the notice convening any meeting or adjourned meeting or in an instrument of proxy sent out by the Company, the instrument appointing a proxy will be deposited physically at the Registered Office not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting or adjourned meeting to commence at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote.
- 20.3 The chairman may in any event at his or her discretion declare that an instrument of proxy will be deemed to have been duly deposited. An instrument of proxy that is not deposited in the manner permitted, or which has not been declared to have been duly deposited by the chairman, will be invalid.
- 20.4 The instrument appointing a proxy may be in any usual or common form (or such other form as the Directors may approve) and may be expressed to be for a particular meeting or any adjournment thereof or generally until revoked. An instrument appointing a proxy will be deemed to include the power to demand or join or concur in demanding a poll.
- 20.5 Votes given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy will be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy or of the authority under which the proxy was executed, or the transfer of the Share in respect of which the proxy is given unless notice in writing of such death, insanity, revocation or transfer was received by the Company at the Registered Office before the commencement of the general meeting, or adjourned meeting at which it is sought to use the proxy.

21 Corporate Members

Any corporation or other non-natural person that is a Member may in accordance with its constitutional documents, or in the absence of such provision by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or of any class of Members, and the person so authorised will be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he or she represents as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual Member. The Directors may require such evidence as they consider necessary in order to confirm the due authorisation of any such representative.

22 Shares That May Not Be Voted

Shares in the Company that are beneficially owned by the Company will not be voted, directly or indirectly, at any meeting and will not be counted in determining the total number of outstanding Shares at any given time.

23 Directors

There will be a board of Directors consisting of not less than three persons; provided that, at all times, a majority of the Directors must be persons that are not U.S. citizens or residents. If not otherwise determined by the Members by Ordinary Resolution, the numbers of Directors will be set from time to time by resolution of the directors, subject to the foregoing minimum number of directors. There will be no maximum number of directors.

24 Nomination of Directors

24.1 For purposes of this Article 24:

- (a) “**Applicable Meeting of Members**” means such annual or extraordinary general meeting of the Members at which one or more persons are nominated for election to the board by a Nominating Member;

- (b) “**owned beneficially**” or “**owns beneficially**” means, in connection with the ownership of Shares by a person, any such Shares which such person owns legally or beneficially at the applicable time; and
 - (c) “**public announcement**” means disclosure in a press release or other public announcement disseminated in a manner that satisfies the requirements for dissemination of news releases or Company announcements pursuant to the rules of each securities exchange or quotation service on or through which the Company or its Shares is or are listed or quoted (other than a listing or quotation that has arisen without the consent of the Company), or in a document publicly filed by the Company or its agents as required under securities laws applicable to the Company.
- 24.2 Subject only to the Statute, only persons who are nominated in accordance with the following procedures will be eligible for election as Directors of the Company. Nominations of persons for election as directors of the Company may be made at any annual general meeting of the Members or any extraordinary general meeting of the Members (but only if the election of Directors is a matter specified in the notice of meeting given by or at the direction of the person calling such extraordinary general meeting) either:
- (a) by or at the direction of the board of Directors or the chairman of the board of Directors, including pursuant to a notice of meeting; or
 - (b) by or at the direction or request of one or more Members (a “Nominating Member”) pursuant to a requisition by Members of an extraordinary general meeting made in accordance with Article 16.
- 24.3 To be eligible to be a candidate for election as a Director and to be duly nominated, a candidate must be nominated in the manner prescribed in this Article 24 and the candidate for nomination, whether nominated by the board of Directors, the chairman of the board of Directors or by any other manner, must have previously delivered to the Secretary of the Company at the Registered Office, not less than five days prior to the date of the Applicable Meeting of Members, a written consent to act as a Director.
- 24.4 No person will be eligible for election as a Director unless nominated in accordance with the provisions of this Article 24; provided, however, that nothing in this Article 24 will be deemed to preclude discussion by a Member (as distinct from nominating Directors) at a meeting of Members of any matter in respect of which it would have been entitled to submit a proposal pursuant to these Articles and applicable laws. The chair of a meeting of Members will have the power and duty to determine whether a nomination was made in accordance with the procedures set forth in the foregoing provisions and, if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with such foregoing provisions, to declare that such defective nomination will be disregarded.
- 24.5 For a nomination to be made by a Nominating Member, such person must have given proper notice of the nomination in written form to the Secretary of the Company at the Registered Office of the Company in accordance with this Article 24. To be in proper written form, a Nominating Member’s notice to the Secretary of the Company under this Article 24.5 must set forth as to each person whom the Nominating Member proposes to nominate for election as a Director at the extraordinary general meeting: (a) the name, age, business address, citizenship and residence address of the person; (b) the principal occupation or employment of the person; (c) the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Company which are controlled or which are owned beneficially or of record by the person as of the record date for the Applicable Meeting of Members (if such date will then have been made publicly available and will have occurred) and as of the date of such notice; (d) a statement as to whether and how such person would be “independent” of the Company, if elected as a Director, in accordance with any criteria applicable to the Directors, including any criteria applying to a determination of the independence of Directors that were described by the Company in its most recent circular or other communication to Members in connection with the most recent Applicable Meeting of Members, and the reasons and basis for such determination; (e) a questionnaire to be completed by the nominee in the form determined by the board of Directors;

and (f) any other information relating to the person that may be required by the board of Directors or would be required to be disclosed in a circular or other communication to Members in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of Directors pursuant to the Statute, applicable securities laws and other applicable laws. For the avoidance of doubt and notwithstanding Section 16.7(b), the contents of this notice of nomination will not need to be included on the Company's information circular or proxy card.

- 24.6 Notwithstanding any other provision to this Article 24, notice or any delivery given to the Secretary of the Company pursuant to this Article 24 may only be given by personal delivery, facsimile transmission or by email (provided that the Secretary of the Company has stipulated an email address for purposes of this notice, at such email address as stipulated from time to time), and will be deemed to have been given and made only at the time it is served by personal delivery, emailed (at the address as aforesaid) or sent by facsimile transmission (provided that receipt of confirmation of such transmission has been received) to the Secretary at the address of the Registered Office; provided that if such delivery or electronic communication is made on a day which is a not a business day or later than 5:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on a day which is a business day, then such delivery or electronic communication will be deemed to have been made on the subsequent day that is a business day.
- 24.7 Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article 24:
- (a) for the first annual general meeting of the Members following the registration of the Company in the Cayman Islands, the board shall nominate Mr. Michael Novogratz (the “**Founder**”) for election as a director; and
 - (b) for so long as the Founder owns, directly or indirectly, 25% of the total outstanding Shares (assuming for such purposes the conversion of all Class B Units to Shares), the board shall nominate the Founder for election as a director at each annual general meeting of the Members.

25 Powers of Directors

- 25.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statute, the Memorandum and the Articles and to any directions given by Special Resolution, the business of the Company will be managed by the Directors who may exercise all the powers of the Company, provided that no transaction or series of transactions resulting in the sale, lease or other disposal of all or substantially all of the assets or undertaking of the Company may be completed without the approval of a Special Resolution. No alteration of the Memorandum or Articles and no such direction will invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. A duly convened meeting of Directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the Directors.
- 25.2 All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable or transferable instruments and all receipts for monies paid to the Company will be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Directors will determine by resolution.
- 25.3 The Directors on behalf of the Company may pay a gratuity or pension or allowance on retirement to any Director who has held any other salaried office or place of profit with the Company or to his or her widow or dependants and may make contributions to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such gratuity, pension or allowance.
- 25.4 The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital or any part thereof and to issue debentures, debenture stock, mortgages, bonds and other such securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

26 Appointment and Removal of Directors

- 26.1 Subject to Article 19.2, the Company may by Ordinary Resolution appoint any person to be a Director or may by Special Resolution remove any Director. If at any general meeting where the

Members are asked to vote on the election of Directors the number of Director nominees exceeds the number of seats to be filled on the board of Directors, then the Director nominees to be elected will be those nominees who receive the greatest number of votes of Members (as determined pursuant to Article 19.2), in declining order, until all available seats on the board of Directors have been filled; provided that no Director will be elected unless he or she has been sanctioned by an Ordinary Resolution of the Members in accordance with Article 19.2. For example, if at a general meeting there are five seats to be filled on the board of Directors and seven Director nominees are approved for election by Ordinary Resolution, the five Director nominees who receive the greatest number of votes of Members (as determined pursuant to Article 19.2) will be elected to the board of Directors, provided that the number of votes cast in favour of each Director nominee's appointment exceeds the number of votes cast against each such Director nominee's appointment (as determined pursuant to Article 19.2). For the avoidance of doubt, each nominee will be voted on separately and votes cast pursuant to this Article 26 will not be cumulative.

- 26.2 The board of Directors may remove any Director before the expiration of his or her term of office if the Director is convicted of an indictable offence.
- 26.3 The Directors may appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional Director, provided that the appointment does not cause the number of Directors to exceed any number fixed by or in accordance with the Articles as the maximum number of Directors.

27 Vacation of Office of Director

- 27.1 Every Director will retire from office at the annual general meeting of the Company in each year, but each retiring Director will be eligible for re-election.
- 27.2 Subject to Article 27.1, the office of a Director will be vacated if:
- (a) the Director gives notice in writing to the Company that he or she resigns the office of Director; or
 - (b) the Director dies, becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his or her creditors generally; or
 - (c) the Director is found to be or becomes of unsound mind.

28 Proceedings of Directors

- 28.1 The quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Directors will consist of fifty percent (50%) of the directors then in office and, notwithstanding any vacancy among the directors, a quorum of directors may exercise all the powers of the Directors.
- 28.2 Subject to the provisions of the Articles, the Directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting will be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman will not have a second or casting vote. Directors and classes of Directors will have the same voting rights.
- 28.3 A person may participate in a meeting of the Directors or any committee of Directors by conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all the persons participating in the meeting can communicate with each other at the same time. Participation by a person in a meeting in this manner is treated as presence in person at that meeting. Unless otherwise determined by the Directors the meeting will be deemed to be held at the place where the chairman is located at the start of the meeting.
- 28.4 A resolution in writing (in one or more counterparts) signed by all the Directors or all the members of a committee of the Directors will be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors, or committee of Directors, as the case may be, duly convened and held.
- 28.5 A the chair of the board of Directors, any "lead" Director of the board of Directors, two Directors, the chief executive officer or the president, if any, may call a meeting of the Directors by at least two

days' notice in writing to every Director, which notice will set forth the general nature of the business to be considered unless notice is waived by all the Directors either at, before or after the meeting is held. To any such notice of a meeting of the Directors all the provisions of the Articles relating to the giving of notices by the Company to the Members will apply mutatis mutandis.

- 28.6 The continuing Directors (or a sole continuing Director, as the case may be) may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.
- 28.7 The Directors may elect a chairman of their board and determine the period for which he or she is to hold office; but if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the meeting to commence, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
- 28.8 All acts done by any meeting of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors will, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any Director, and/or that they or any of them were disqualified, and/or had vacated their office and/or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and/or not disqualified to be a Director and/or had not vacated their office and/or had been entitled to vote, as the case may be.

29 Presumption of Assent

A Director who is present at a meeting of the board of Directors at which action on any Company matter is taken will be presumed to have assented to the action taken unless his or her dissent will be entered in the minutes of the meeting or unless he or she will file his or her written dissent from such action with the person acting as the chairman or secretary of the meeting before the adjournment thereof or will forward such dissent by registered post to such person immediately after the adjournment of the meeting. Such right to dissent will not apply to a Director who voted in favour of such action.

30 Directors' Interests

- 30.1 A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company or the Primary Subsidiary (other than the office of Auditor) in conjunction with his or her office of Director for such period and on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the Directors may determine.
- 30.2 A Director may act by himself or herself or by, through or on behalf of his or her firm in a professional capacity for the Company and he or she or his or her firm will be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he or she were not a Director, provided that the Director has complied with Articles 30.5 and 30.6.
- 30.3 A Director may be or become a director or other officer of or otherwise interested in any company promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as a shareholder, a contracting party or otherwise, and no such Director will be accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by him or her as a director or officer of, or from his or her interest in, such other company, provided that the Director has complied with Articles 30.5 and 30.6.
- 30.4 Provided that the applicable person has complied with Articles 30.5 and 30.6, no person will be disqualified from the office of Director or prevented by such office from contracting with the Company, either as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor will any such contract or any contract or transaction entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director will be in any way interested be or be liable to be voided, nor will any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by or arising in connection with any such contract or transaction by reason of such Director holding office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.
- 30.5 In the circumstances described in Articles 30.2 through 30.4, a Director will: (a) disclose to the board of Directors the general nature and extent of his or her interest in the matter, relationship or transaction described in Articles 30.2, 30.3 or 30.4, as the case may be, in writing or orally at a meeting of the board of Directors or in writing; (b) provide the disclosure required under the preceding

subparagraph prior to any consideration of the matter, relationship or transaction in question; and
(c) abstain from any vote of the board of Directors or any committee thereof with respect to the matter, relationship or transaction in question.

- 30.6 A general notice that a Director is a shareholder, director, officer or employee of any specified firm or company and is to be regarded as interested in any matter, relationship or transaction with such firm or company will be sufficient disclosure for the purposes of subparagraph (a) of Article 30.5.

31 Minutes

The Directors will cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose of recording all appointments of officers made by the Directors, all proceedings at meetings of the Company or the holders of any class of Shares and of the Directors, and of committees of the Directors, including the names of the Directors present at each meeting.

32 Delegation of Directors' Powers

- 32.1 The Directors may delegate any of their powers, authorities and discretions, including the power to subdelegate, to any committee consisting of one or more Directors, provided that in no circumstances will the Directors delegate (a) the power to fill vacancies in the board of Directors, (b) the power to remove a director, (c) the power to change the membership of, or fill vacancies in, any committee of the directors, or (d) such other powers, if any, as may be set out in any resolution of the directors. They may also delegate to any Director or officer or officers of the Company such of their powers, authorities and discretions as they consider desirable to be exercised by the recipient of such delegated powers, authorities and discretions. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the Directors may impose and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and any such delegation may be revoked or altered by the Directors. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee of Directors will be governed by the Articles regulating the proceedings of Directors, so far as they are capable of applying, as well as to any charter or similar instrument approved by the Directors, or absent such approval, by such committee, for the regulation of the affairs of such committee.
- 32.2 The Directors may establish any committees, local boards or agencies or appoint any person (including a person who is not a Director or officer of the Company) to be an agent for managing the affairs of the Company and may appoint any person to be a member of such committees, local boards or agencies. Any such appointment may be made subject to any conditions the Directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and any such appointment may be revoked or altered by the Directors. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of any such committee, local board or agency will be governed by the Articles regulating the proceedings of Directors, so far as they are capable of applying.
- 32.3 The Directors may by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any person to be the agent of the Company on such conditions as the Directors may determine, provided that the delegation is not to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked by the Directors at any time.
- 32.4 The Directors may by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any company, firm, person or body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors, to be the attorney or authorised signatory of the Company for such purpose and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Directors under the Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and any such powers of attorney or other appointment may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorneys or authorised signatories as the Directors may think fit and may also authorise any such attorney or authorised signatory to delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him or her.
- 32.5 The Directors will annually or as often as may be required appoint a chief executive officer, president, chief financial officer and a Secretary, and, if deemed advisable, may annually or as often as may be required appoint one or more vice-presidents (to which title may be words added indicating seniority or

function), a treasurer and such other officers as the Directors may determine, including one or more assistants to any one of the officers so appointed, as they consider necessary on such terms, at such remuneration and to perform such duties, and subject to such provisions as to disqualification and removal, as the Directors may think fit. Unless otherwise specified in the terms of his or her appointment, an officer of the Company may be removed by resolution of the Directors or Members. An officer of the Company may vacate his or her office at any time if he or she gives notice in writing to the Company that he or she resigns his office.

- 32.6 An officer who is a party to, or who is a director or officer (or acting in a similar capacity) of or has a material interest in a party to, any material contract or transaction, whether made or proposed, with the Company will disclose to the Directors the nature and extent of his or her interest at the time. Any such contract or transaction will be referred to the Directors or Members for approval even if such contract is one that in the ordinary course of the Company's business would not require approval by the Directors or Members.

33 No Minimum Shareholding for Directors

No director is required to hold Shares.

34 Remuneration of Directors

- 34.1 The remuneration to be paid to the Directors, if any, will be such remuneration as the Directors will determine. The Directors will also be entitled to be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of Directors or committees of Directors, or general meetings of the Company, or separate meetings of the holders of any class of Shares or other securities of the Company, or otherwise in connection with the business of the Company or the discharge of their duties as a Director, or to receive a fixed allowance in respect thereof as may be determined by the Directors, or a combination partly of one such method and partly the other.
- 34.2 The Directors may by resolution approve additional remuneration to any Director for any services which in the opinion of the Directors go beyond his or her ordinary routine work as a Director. Any fees paid to a Director who is also counsel, attorney or solicitor to the Company, or otherwise serves it in a professional capacity, will be in addition to his or her remuneration as a Director.

35 Seal, Execution of Instruments and Banking Arrangements

- 35.1 The Company may, if the Directors so determine, have a Seal. The Seal will only be used by the authority of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors authorised by the Directors. Every instrument to which the Seal has been affixed will be signed by at least one person who will be either a Director or some officer of the Company or other person appointed by the Directors for the purpose.
- 35.2 The Company may have for use in any place or places outside the Cayman Islands a duplicate Seal or Seals each of which will be a facsimile of the common Seal of the Company and, if the Directors so determine, with the addition on its face of the name of every place where it is to be used.
- 35.3 A Director or officer, representative or attorney of the Company may without further authority of the Directors affix the Seal over his or her signature alone to any document of the Company required to be authenticated by him or her under seal or to be filed with the Registrar of Companies in the Cayman Islands or elsewhere wheresoever.
- 35.4 Subject to Article 35.5, contracts, documents or instruments in writing requiring the signature of the Company may be signed on behalf of the Company by any one (or more) officer or Director. The Directors are authorized from time to time by resolution to appoint any officer or officers or any other person or persons on behalf of the Company either to sign contracts, documents or instruments in writing generally or to sign specific contracts, documents or instruments in writing. In addition, any Director or officer who may execute contracts, documents or instruments in writing, on behalf of the

Company, may direct the manner in which and the person or persons by whom any particular contract, document or instrument in writing, or class thereof, may or will be executed and delivered on behalf of the Company. The signature or signatures of any officer or Director of the Company and of any officer or officers, person or persons appointed as set out above by resolution of the Directors may, if specifically authorized by resolution of the Directors, be printed, engraved, lithographed or otherwise mechanically or electronically reproduced upon all contracts, documents or instruments in writing or bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company executed or issued by or on behalf of the Company, and all contracts, documents or instruments in writing or securities of the Company on which the signature or signatures of any of the foregoing officers, Directors or persons will be so reproduced, as authorized by resolution of the Directors, will be deemed to have been manually signed by such officers, Directors or persons whose signature or signatures is or are so reproduced, and will be as valid to all intents and purposes as if they had been signed manually.

The term “contracts, documents or instruments in writing” as used in this Article will include deeds, mortgages, hypothecs, charges, conveyances, transfers and assignments of property, real or personal, immovable or movable, agreements, releases, receipts and discharges for the payment of money or other obligations, conveyances, transfers and assignments of securities and all paper writings.

- 35.5 The banking business of the Company (but, for the avoidance of doubt, not the Primary Subsidiary) including, without limitation, the borrowing of money and the giving of security therefor, will be transacted with such banks, trust companies or other bodies corporate or organizations as may from time to time be designated by or under the authority of the Directors. Such banking business or any part thereof will be transacted under such agreements, instructions and delegations of powers as the Directors may from time to time by resolution prescribe or authorize.
- 35.6 All securities (including Shares, debentures, bonds, notes, warrants or other obligations or securities) owned by the Company and represented in physical form will be lodged in the name of the Company with a chartered bank or a trust company or in a safety deposit box or, if so authorised by resolution of the Directors, with such other depositaries or in such other manner as may be determined from time to time by the Directors. All securities (including Shares, debentures, bonds, notes, warrants or other obligations or securities) belonging to the Company may be issued and held in the name of a nominee or nominees of the Company (and if issued or held in the names of more than one nominee will be held in the names of the nominees jointly with right of survivorship), and will be endorsed in blank with endorsement guaranteed in order to enable transfer thereof to be completed and registration thereof to be effected.

36 Dividends, Distributions and Reserve

- 36.1 Subject to the Statute and this Article 36 and except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to any Shares, the Directors may resolve to pay Dividends and other distributions on Shares in issue and authorise payment of the Dividends or other distributions out of the funds of the Company lawfully available therefor. A Dividend shall be deemed to be an interim Dividend unless the terms of the resolution pursuant to which the Directors resolve to pay such Dividend specifically state that such Dividend shall be a final Dividend. No Dividend or other distribution will be paid except out of the realised or unrealised profits of the Company, out of the share premium account or as otherwise permitted by law.
- 36.2 Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to any Shares, all Dividends and other distributions will be paid according to the par value of the Shares that a Member holds. If any Share is issued on terms providing that it will rank for Dividend as from a particular date, that Share will rank for Dividend accordingly.
- 36.3 The Directors may resolve that any Dividend or other distribution be paid wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets and in particular (but without limitation) by the distribution of shares, debentures, or securities of any other company or in any one or more of such ways and where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional Shares and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payments will be made to any Members upon

the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all Members and may vest any such specific assets in trustees in such manner as may seem expedient to the Directors.

- 36.4 Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to any Shares, Dividends and other distributions may be paid in any currency. The Directors may determine the basis of conversion for any currency conversions that may be required and how any costs involved are to be met.
- 36.5 The Directors may, before resolving to pay any Dividend or other distribution, set aside such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which will, at the discretion of the Directors, be applicable for any purpose of the Company and pending such application may, at the discretion of the Directors, be employed in the business of the Company.
- 36.6 Any Dividend, other distribution, interest or other monies payable in cash in respect of Shares may be paid by wire transfer to the holder or by cheque or warrant sent through the post directed to the registered address of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of the holder who is first named on the Register of Members or to such person and to such address as such holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every such cheque or warrant will be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any Dividends, other distributions, bonuses or other monies payable in respect of the Share held by them as joint holders.
- 36.7 No Dividend or other distribution will bear interest against the Company.
- 36.8 Any Dividend or other distribution which cannot be paid to a Member and/or which remains unclaimed after six months from the date on which such Dividend or other distribution becomes payable may, in the discretion of the Directors, be paid into a separate account in the Company's name, provided that the Company will not be constituted as a trustee in respect of that account and the Dividend or other distribution will remain as a debt due to the Member. Any Dividend or other distribution which remains unclaimed after a period of six years from the date on which such Dividend or other distribution becomes payable will be forfeited and will revert to the Company.

37 Capitalisation

The Directors may at any time capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts or funds (including the share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) or any sum standing to the credit of the profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution; appropriate such sum to Members in the proportions in which such sum would have been divisible amongst such Members had the same been a distribution of profits by way of Dividend or other distribution; and apply such sum on their behalf in paying up in full unissued Shares for allotment and distribution credited as fully paid-up to and amongst them in the proportion aforesaid. In such event the Directors will do all acts and things required to give effect to such capitalisation, with full power given to the Directors to make such provisions as they think fit in the case of Shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrue to the Company rather than to the Members concerned). The Directors may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all of the Members interested into an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and matters incidental or relating thereto and any agreement made under such authority will be effective and binding on all such Members and the Company.

38 Books of Account

- 38.1 The Directors will cause proper books of account (including, where applicable, material underlying documentation including contracts and invoices) to be kept with respect to all sums of money received and expended by the Company and the matters in respect of which the receipt or expenditure takes place, all sales and purchases of goods by the Company and the assets and liabilities of the Company. Such books of account must be retained for a minimum period of five years from the date on which they are prepared. Proper books will not be deemed to be kept if there are not kept such books of account as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and to explain its transactions.

- 38.2 The Directors will determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the Company or any of them will be open to the inspection of Members not being Directors, and no Member (not being a Director) will have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by Statute or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in a general meeting, provided that a Member is entitled to inspect the Register of Members at the office of the Transfer Agent during its usual business hours if such Member has first provided the Company with a sworn statement and undertaking providing (a) such Member's name, address and address for service (if different), and (b) such Member's undertaking that the Register of Members and information therein will not be used by such Member except in connection with (i) an effort to influence the voting of Members, (ii) an offer to acquire securities of the Company or (iii) any other matter relating to the affairs of the Company.
- 38.3 The Directors will prepare financial statements for the Company for each completed financial year of the Company which will be prepared in accordance with IFRS and will include:
- (a) a balance sheet;
 - (b) a statement of retained earnings;
 - (c) an income statement; and
 - (d) a cash flow statement.

The financial statements will be approved by the Directors prior to publication and will be signed by one or more Directors to confirm the approval of the Directors. The financial statements will be audited by the Auditor of the Company. The Directors will place before each annual general meeting the audited financial statements of the Company for the most recently completed financial year, together with the report of the Auditor of the Company on such financial statements.

39 Audit

- 39.1 The Company will, by Ordinary Resolution, appoint an Auditor of the Company who will hold office on such terms as the Directors determine, provided that if an incumbent Auditor of the Company vacates such office, the Directors may appoint a successor Auditor to fill the vacancy. The Company may, by Ordinary Resolution, remove any Auditor previously appointed.
- 39.2 Every Auditor of the Company will have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the Company and will be entitled to require from the Directors and officers of the Company such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the Auditor.
- 39.3 Auditors will, if so required by the Directors, make a report on the accounts of the Company during their tenure of office at the next extraordinary general meeting following their appointment, and at any other time during their term of office, upon request of the Directors or any general meeting of the Members.

40 Notices

- 40.1 Notices will be in writing and may be given by the Company to any Member either personally or by sending it by courier, post, cable, telex, fax or e-mail to him or her or to his or her address as shown in the Register of Members (or where the notice is given by e-mail by sending it to the e-mail address provided by such Member). Any notice, if posted from one country to another, is to be sent by airmail.
- 40.2 Where a notice is sent by courier, service of the notice will be deemed to be effected by delivery of the notice to a courier company, and will be deemed to have been received on the third day (not including Saturdays or Sundays or public holidays) following the day on which the notice was delivered to the courier. Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice will be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice, and will be deemed to have

been received on the day following the day on which the notice was posted. Where a notice is sent by cable, telex or fax, service of the notice will be deemed to be effected by properly addressing and sending such notice and will be deemed to have been received on the same day that it was transmitted. Where a notice is given by e-mail, service will be deemed to be effected by transmitting the e-mail to the e-mail address provided by the intended recipient and will be deemed to have been received on the same day that it was sent, and it will not be necessary for the receipt of the e-mail to be acknowledged by the recipient.

- 40.3 A notice may be given by the Company to the person or persons who the Company has been advised are entitled to a Share or Shares in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member in the same manner as other notices that are required to be given under the Articles and will be addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt, or by any like description at the address supplied for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or at the option of the Company by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.
- 40.4 Notice of every general meeting will be given in any manner authorised by the Articles to every holder of Shares carrying an entitlement to receive such notice on the record date for such meeting except that in the case of joint holders the notice will be sufficient if given to the joint holder first named in the Register of Members and every person upon whom the ownership of a Share devolves by reason of his or her being a legal personal representative or a trustee in bankruptcy of a Member where the Member but for his or her death or bankruptcy would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting, and no other person will be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.

41 Winding-Up

- 41.1 If the Company will be wound up the liquidator will apply the assets of the Company in satisfaction of creditors' claims in such manner and order as such liquidator thinks fit. Subject to the rights attaching to any Shares, in a winding-up:
- (a) if the assets available for distribution amongst the Members will be insufficient to repay the whole of the Company's issued share capital, such assets will be distributed so that, as nearly as may be, the losses will be borne by the Members in proportion to the par value of the Shares held by them; or
 - (b) if the assets available for distribution amongst the Members will be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the Company's issued share capital at the commencement of the winding-up, the surplus will be distributed amongst the Members in proportion to the par value of the Shares held by them at the commencement of the winding-up subject to a deduction, from those Shares in respect of which there are monies due, of all monies payable to the Company.
- 41.2 If the Company will be wound up the liquidator may, subject to the rights attaching to any Shares and with the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Statute, divide amongst the Members in kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company (whether such assets will consist of property of the same kind or not) and may for that purpose value any assets and determine how the division will be carried out as between the Members or different classes of Members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of such assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the Members as the liquidator, with the like sanction, will think fit, but so that no Member will be compelled to accept any asset upon which there is a liability.

42 Indemnity and Advancement of Expenses

- 42.1 Each Director and officer of the Company and such Director or officer's heirs and legal personal representatives is an "**Indemnified Person**" for purposes of this Article. The Company agrees to hold harmless and indemnify Indemnified Persons to the fullest extent permitted by law, as such may be amended from time to time.

- 42.2 Without limiting the generality of Section 42.1, the Company agrees, subject to Article 42.3, to indemnify an Indemnified Person and save the Indemnified Person harmless against any and all losses, liabilities, claims, damages, costs, charges and expenses which are reasonably incurred by an Indemnified Person in connection with any Proceeding (as defined below) or any claim, issue or matter therein, whether incurred by him or her, alone or jointly with others, on his or her own behalf, including any interest thereon and any federal, provincial, state, local or foreign taxes (“**Liabilities**”), including, without limitation: (a) an amount paid to settle an action or satisfy a judgment in respect of any threatened, pending or completed demand, action, application, suit, proceeding, litigation, claim, charge, complaint, prosecution, assessment, reassessment, arbitration or alternative dispute resolution mechanism, hearing, inquiry, inspecting audit or investigation of any nature or kind whatever, whether civil, criminal, administrative, investigative, arbitral or otherwise and whether brought by or on behalf of the Company or any other party, which an Indemnified Person is, or is threatened to be, involved in (including, without limitation, serving as a witness) or a party to by reason of his or her status as a Director or officer, or a former Director or officer, of the Company or of any other company or other enterprise that such person is or was serving as a director at the express written request of the Company (the “**Enterprise**”) (a “**Proceeding**”); (b) all legal and other professional retainers and fees (including, without limitation, fees of experts and witness fees) and disbursements incurred in connection with any Proceeding; (c) all reasonable out of pocket expenses and disbursements incurred in connection with any Proceeding, including, without limitation, court costs, transcript costs, travel expenses, duplicating costs, printing and binding costs, telephone charges, delivery service fees, postage and all other disbursements or expenses of the types customarily incurred for attending discoveries, trials, hearings and meetings and otherwise in connection with prosecuting, defending, preparing to prosecute or defend, investigating, participating, or being or preparing to be a witness in a Proceeding, or responding to, or objecting to, a request to provide discovery in any Proceeding, including such fees, disbursements and expenses incurred in connection with any appeal resulting from any Proceeding; (d) any fines or financial penalties imposed against an Indemnified Person in connection with any Proceeding as a result of a conviction or reprimand under the law because of the position of an Indemnified Person as Director or officer of the Company, or any award, court order, settlement, or other resolution of a Proceeding; (e) the full amount of any income taxes that an Indemnified Person is required to pay as a consequence of receiving any payment made by the Company under this Article 42, including additional income taxes on the amount of such income taxes, except to the extent that, in computing income for income tax purposes the Indemnified Person is entitled to deduct the amounts paid by the Indemnified Person on account of Liabilities for which the Indemnified Person has been indemnified by the Company under this Article 42.2; and (f) the full amount of all court costs and expenses, including the reasonable fees of counsel on a full indemnity basis, incurred by an Indemnified Person with respect to a successful action instituted by the Indemnified Person under the Articles to enforce or interpret any of the terms of the Articles or in establishing or enforcing a right to indemnification under applicable provision of the Statute, unless as part of any such action, the court of competent jurisdiction determines that any of the material assertions made by the Indemnified Person as a basis for the action arises through the actual fraud or wilful default of such Indemnified Person.
- 42.3 The Company will have no obligation or liability to indemnify an Indemnified Person under the Articles, unless: (a) the Indemnified Person acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company; and (b) in the case of a criminal or administrative Proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, the Indemnified Person had reasonable grounds for believing that his, her or its conduct was lawful.
- 42.4 Unless a court of competent jurisdiction otherwise has finally held or decided that the Indemnified Person is not entitled to be fully or partially indemnified under the Articles, the determination of any Proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction or reprimand, whether with or without court approval, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, will not, in and of itself, create any presumption that the Indemnified Person is not entitled to indemnification under the Articles. The termination of any civil, criminal or administrative action or other Proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction or similar or other result will not, in and of itself, create a presumption either that the Indemnified Person did not act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests

of the Company or that, in the case of a criminal or administrative action or other Proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, the Indemnified Person did not have reasonable grounds for believing that his, her or its individual conduct was lawful. In addition, where the Company wishes to assert that it has no obligation or liability to indemnify an Indemnified Person under the Articles because of Article 42.3, the onus will be on the Company to demonstrate that clause (a) or (b) of Article 42.3 is applicable.

- 42.5 The following procedures and presumptions will apply in the event of any question as to whether an Indemnified Person is entitled to indemnification under the Articles:
- (a) Upon written request by an Indemnified Person for indemnification pursuant to Article 42.2, a determination with respect to the Indemnified Person's entitlement thereto will be made in the specific case by one of the following four methods, which will be at the election of the board of Directors: (i) by a majority vote of the disinterested Directors, even though less than a quorum, (ii) by a committee of disinterested Directors designated by a majority vote of the disinterested Directors, even though less than a quorum, (iii) if there are no disinterested Directors or if the disinterested Directors so direct, by Independent Counsel (as defined below) in a written opinion to the board of Directors, a copy of which will be delivered to the Indemnified Person or (iv) if so directed by the board of Directors, by the Members of the Company. For purposes hereof, disinterested Directors are those members of the board of Directors who are not parties to the Proceeding in respect of which indemnification is sought by the Indemnified Person.
 - (b) If the determination of entitlement to indemnification is to be made by Independent Counsel pursuant to Article 42.5(a) hereof, the Independent Counsel will be selected by the board of Directors and notified in writing to the Indemnified Person. The Indemnified Person may, within ten days after such written notice of selection will have been given, deliver to the Company a written objection to such selection; provided, however, that such objection may be asserted only on the ground that the Independent Counsel so selected does not meet the requirements of "**Independent Counsel**" as defined in this Article 42.5, and the objection will set forth with particularity the factual basis of such assertion. Absent a proper and timely objection, the person so selected will act as Independent Counsel. If a written objection is made, the Independent Counsel selected may not serve as Independent Counsel unless and until such objection is withdrawn or a court has determined that such objection is without merit. The Company will pay any and all reasonable fees and expenses of Independent Counsel in connection with acting pursuant to the Articles, and the Companies will pay all reasonable fees and expenses incident to the procedures of this Article 42.5.
 - (c) The Indemnified Person will be deemed to have acted in good faith if the Indemnified Person's action is based on the records or books of account of the Enterprise, including financial statements, or on information supplied to the Indemnified Person by the officers of the Enterprise in the course of their duties, or on the advice of legal counsel for the Enterprise or on information or records given or reports made to the Enterprise by an independent certified public accountant or by an appraiser or other expert selected with reasonable care by the Enterprise. Anyone seeking to overcome this presumption will have the burden of proof and the burden of persuasion by clear and convincing evidence. If such books, records, information, advice, or reports are not applicable, it will in any event be presumed that the Indemnified Person has at all times acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company. Anyone seeking to overcome this presumption will have the burden of proof and the burden of persuasion by clear and convincing evidence. In addition, the knowledge and/or actions, or failure to act, of any director, officer, agent or employee of the Enterprise will not be imputed to the Indemnified Person for purposes of determining the right to indemnification under the Articles.
 - (d) If the person, persons or entity empowered or selected under this Article 42.5 to determine whether the Indemnified Person is entitled to indemnification will not have made a determination within 60 days after receipt by the Company of the request therefor, the requisite determination of entitlement to indemnification will be deemed to have been made

and the Indemnified Person will be entitled to such indemnification absent (i) a misstatement by the Indemnified Person of a material fact, or an omission of a material fact necessary to make the Indemnified Person's statement not materially misleading, in connection with the request for indemnification, or (ii) a prohibition of such indemnification under applicable law; provided, however, that such 60 day period may be extended for a reasonable time, not to exceed an additional 30 days, if the person, persons or entity making such determination with respect to entitlement to indemnification in good faith requires such additional time to obtain or evaluate documentation and/or information relating thereto; and provided further, that the foregoing provisions of this Article 42.5(d) will not apply if the determination of entitlement to indemnification is to be made by the Members pursuant to Article 42.5(a), in which case the board of Directors of the Company will procure that such general meeting will take place no later than 75 days after the Company's receipt of the indemnification request.

- (e) The Indemnified Person will cooperate with the person, persons or entity making such determination with respect to the Indemnified Person's entitlement to indemnification, including providing to such person, persons or entity upon reasonable advance request any documentation or information which is not privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure and which is reasonably available to the Indemnified Person and reasonably necessary to such determination. Any Independent Counsel, member of the board of Directors or Member of the Company will act reasonably and in good faith in making a determination regarding the Indemnified Person's entitlement to indemnification under the Articles. Any costs or expenses (including attorneys' fees and disbursements) incurred by the Indemnified Person in so cooperating with the person, persons or entity making such determination will be borne by the Company unless the final determination is that the Indemnified Person is not entitled to indemnification, in which case the Indemnified Person will pay its own costs and reimburse the Company for any advances made to the Indemnified Person under the Articles.
- (f) The Company acknowledges that a settlement or other disposition short of final judgment may be successful if it permits a party to avoid expense, delay, distraction, disruption and uncertainty. In the event that any action, claim or proceeding to which the Indemnified Person is a party is resolved in any manner other than by adverse judgment against the Indemnified Person (including, without limitation, settlement of such action, claim or proceeding with or without payment of money or other consideration) it will be presumed that the Indemnified Person has been Successful, on the merits or otherwise, in such action, suit or proceeding. Anyone seeking to overcome this presumption will have the burden of proof and the burden of persuasion by clear and convincing evidence.
- (g) **"Independent Counsel"** means a law firm, or a member of a law firm, that is experienced in matters of corporation law and neither presently is, nor in the past five years has been, retained to represent (i) the Company or the Indemnified Person in any matter material to either such party (other than with respect to matters concerning the Indemnified Person under this Article 42.5, or of other indemnitees under similar indemnification agreements), or (ii) any other party to the Proceeding giving rise to a claim for indemnification hereunder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the term **"Independent Counsel"** will not include any person who, under the applicable standards of professional conduct then prevailing, would have a conflict of interest in representing either the Company or the Indemnified Person in an action to determine the Indemnified Person's rights under this Article 42.5. The Company agrees to pay the reasonable fees of the Independent Counsel referred to above and to fully indemnify such counsel against any and all expenses, claims, liabilities and damages arising out of or relating to this Article 42.5 or its engagement pursuant hereto.

42.6 Subject to applicable law, the Company will, within five business days of receipt of a written request, advance monies to an Indemnified Person for all reasonable costs, charges and expenses which have been incurred by the Indemnified Person in connection with any Proceeding, provided that the Indemnified Person will repay any monies that have been so advanced if a court will have made a final determination, as to which all rights of appeal will have been exhausted or lapsed, that the Indemnified Person was not entitled to indemnification. Any advances under this Article 42.6 will be unsecured and interest-free.

- 42.7 The indemnity granted in this Article has effect as and from the first date on which the Director or officer became an Indemnified Person and will continue in full force and effect after the date on which the Director or officer ceases to be an Indemnified Person.
- 42.8 Promptly after receipt by the Indemnified Person of notice of the commencement, or the threat of commencement, of any Proceeding, the Indemnified Person will, if the Indemnified Person believes that indemnification may be sought from the Company under the Articles, notify the Company. Any failure of the Indemnified Person to provide such a notice to the Company will not, however, relieve the Company of any liability it may have to the Indemnified Person under the Articles unless and to the extent that the failure causes a material adverse effect upon the interests of the Company.
- 42.9 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article 42, to the extent that the Indemnified Person is not judged by the court or other competent authority to have committed any fault or omitted to do anything that the individual ought to have done, and fulfills the conditions set out in Article 42.3 (“Successful”), in any Proceeding, he or she will be indemnified to the maximum extent permitted by law, as such may be amended from time to time, against all expenses, as set forth above, actually and reasonably incurred by him or her or on his or her behalf in connection therewith. If the Indemnified Person is not wholly successful in such Proceeding but is Successful, on the merits or otherwise, as to one or more but less than all claims, issues or matters in such Proceeding, the Company will indemnify the Indemnified Person against such expenses actually and reasonably incurred by him or her or on his or her behalf in connection with each Successfully resolved claim, issue or matter. For purposes of this Article 42.9 and without limitation, the termination of any claim, issue or matter in such a Proceeding by dismissal, with or without prejudice, will be deemed to be a Successful result as to such claim, issue or matter.
- 42.10 If the Company may be obligated to pay the Liabilities of any Proceeding, the Company is entitled to assume the defense of the Proceeding with counsel reasonably satisfactory to the Indemnified Person, and will so notify the Indemnified Person. After the Company provides such a notification, satisfaction with counsel by the Indemnified Person and the retention of such counsel by the Company, the Company will not be liable to the Indemnified Person under the Articles for any fees of counsel or related expenses subsequently incurred by the Indemnified Person with respect to the same Proceeding, provided always that the Indemnified Person will have the right to employ his, her or their own counsel in any such Proceeding at the expense of the Indemnified Person. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if: (a) the employment of counsel by the Indemnified Person has been previously authorized by the Company; (b) the Indemnified Person will have been advised in writing by counsel that there may be a conflict of interest between the Company and the Indemnified Person in the conduct of any such defense; or the Company will not, in fact, have employed, or continue to employ, counsel or diligently instructed counsel in the defense of the Proceeding in question, then the fees and the expenses of the counsel of the Indemnified Person will be borne and paid by the Company.
- 42.11 The Company will not settle any Proceeding in any manner that would impose any penalty, limitation or un-indemnified Liabilities on the Indemnified Person, or which would reasonably be expected to result in a material loss or diminishment of the Indemnified Person’s reputation, without the Indemnified Person’s written consent, which will not be unreasonably withheld.
- 42.12 The Company and the Indemnified Person will, from time to time, provide such information and cooperate with the other, as the other may reasonably request, in respect of all matters under this Article. Without limiting the foregoing, the Indemnified Person and his, her or its advisors will at all times be entitled to review during regular business hours all documents, records and other information with respect to the Company which are under the Company’s control and which may be reasonably necessary for the Indemnified Person to defend against any Proceeding, provided that the Indemnified Person will maintain all such information in the strictest confidence except to the extent necessary for the Indemnified Person’s defence.
- 42.13 In respect of an action or other Proceeding by or on behalf of the Company to procure judgment in its favour to which the Indemnified Person is made a party by reason of being or having been a Director or officer of the Company, the Company will immediately make application for approval of the

Ontario Superior Court of Justice or any other applicable court of competent jurisdiction to indemnify the Indemnified Person against all Liabilities reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with such action or Proceeding if (a) the Indemnified Person acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company; and (b) in the case of a criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, the Indemnified Person had reasonable grounds for believing that his or her individual conduct was lawful. In respect of an action or other Proceeding by or on behalf of the Company to procure judgment in its favour in respect of which the Company is obligated by this Article 42.13 to make application for approval of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice or any other applicable court of competent jurisdiction to indemnify the Indemnified Person, the Company will in the first instance pay all such expenses in respect the final disposition of the action or Proceeding in question as such expenses are incurred; provided that the Indemnified Person hereby undertakes to repay such amount if a court in a final judgment determines that the Indemnified Person is not entitled to be indemnified.

43 Financial Year

Unless the Directors otherwise prescribe, the financial year of the Company will end on 31st December in each year and, following the year of incorporation, will begin on 1st January in each year.

44 Transfer by Way of Continuation

The Company will, subject to the provisions of the Statute and with the approval of a Special Resolution, have the power to register by way of continuation as a body corporate under the laws of any jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands and to be deregistered in the Cayman Islands.

45 Mergers and Consolidations

The Company will, with the approval of a Special Resolution, have the power to merge or consolidate with one or more constituent companies (as defined in the Statute), upon such terms as the Directors may determine.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
of
GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS INC.

(Pursuant to Section 388 of
the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware)

Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc., for the purposes of incorporating and organizing a corporation under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, does execute this certificate of incorporation and does hereby certify as follows:

FIRST: The name of the Corporation is Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc. (the “Corporation”). The Corporation was domesticated pursuant to the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the “General Corporation Law”) by the filing of a Certificate of Domestication with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on [•].

SECOND: This Certificate of Incorporation (this “Certificate of Incorporation”) shall be the Corporation’s certificate of incorporation in accordance with the provisions of Section 388 of the General Corporation Law. The effective date of this Certificate of Incorporation shall be the date it is filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware.

THIRD: This Certificate of Incorporation shall read in its entirety as follows:

1. Name. The name of the Corporation is Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc.
2. Address; Registered Office and Agent. The registered agent of the Corporation is The Corporation Trust Company. The registered office of the Corporation in the State of Delaware is to be located at 1209 Orange Street, City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, Delaware 19801.
3. Purposes. The purpose of the Corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law.
4. Number of Shares.
 - 4.1 The total number of shares of all classes of stock that the Corporation shall have authority to issue is 2,500,000,000 shares, consisting of: (i) 2,000,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, with the par value of \$0.001 per share (the “Class A Common Stock”) and (ii) 500,000,000 shares of Class B common stock, with the par value of \$0.001 per share (the “Class B Common Stock” and, together with Class A Common Stock, the “Common Stock”).
 - 4.2 The number of authorized shares of any class of the Common Stock may be increased or decreased, in each case by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the total voting power of the outstanding shares of capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote thereon, voting together as a single class, irrespective of the provisions of Section 242(b)(2) of the General Corporation Law, and no vote of the holders of any class of the Common Stock voting separately as a class will be required therefor. Notwithstanding the immediately preceding sentence, the number of authorized shares of any particular class may not be decreased below the number of shares of such class then outstanding, plus, in the case of Class A Common Stock, the number of shares of Class A Common Stock issuable in connection with (x) the exchange or redemption of all outstanding LP Units of GDH LP pursuant to Article 10 of the GDH LPA (assuming for this purpose that such exchange or redemption is settled in shares of Class A Common Stock) and (y) the exercise of all outstanding options, warrants, exchange rights, conversion rights or similar rights for Class A Common Stock.
5. Classes of Shares. The designation, relative rights, preferences and limitations of the shares of each class of stock are as follows, subject to Section 5.3:

5.1 Common Stock.

(i) Voting Rights.

(1) Subject to Section 5.2, each holder of Class A Common Stock will be entitled to one vote for each share of Class A Common Stock held of record by such holder on all matters on which stockholders generally are entitled to vote, and, subject to Section 5.2, each holder of Class B Common Stock will be entitled to one vote for each share of Class B Common Stock held of record by such holder on all matters on which stockholders generally are entitled to vote.

(2) (a) The holders of the outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock shall be entitled to vote separately as a class upon any amendment to this Certificate of Incorporation (including by merger, consolidation, reorganization or otherwise) that would alter or change the powers, preferences or special rights of such class of Common Stock in a manner that is disproportionately adverse as compared to the Class B Common Stock and (b) the holders of the outstanding shares of Class B Common Stock shall be entitled to vote separately as a class upon any amendment to this Certificate of Incorporation (including by merger, consolidation, reorganization or otherwise) that would alter or change the powers, preferences or special rights of such class of Common Stock in a manner that is disproportionately adverse as compared to the Class A Common Stock, it being understood that any merger, consolidation or other business combination shall not be deemed an amendment hereof that would give rise to any separate class vote provided by this Section 5.1(i)(2) if such merger, consolidation or other business combination (x) constitutes a Disposition Event in which holders of LP Units are required to exchange such LP Units pursuant to Section 10.04(b) of the GDH LPA in such Disposition Event and receive consideration in such Disposition Event in accordance with the terms of the GDH LPA as in effect prior to such Disposition Event and (y) provides for payments under or in respect of the tax receivable or similar agreement entered into by the Corporation from time to time with any holders of Common Stock and/or securities of GDH LP to be made in connection with any such merger, consolidation or other business combination in accordance with the terms of such tax receivable or similar agreement as in effect prior to such merger, consolidation or other business combination.

(3) Except as otherwise required in this Certificate of Incorporation or by applicable law, the holders of Common Stock will vote together as a single class on all matters.

(ii) Dividends; Stock Splits or Combinations.

(1) Subject to applicable law and the rights, if any, of the holders of any outstanding class or series of stock ranking senior to or on parity with the Class A Common Stock with respect to the payment of dividends, dividends of cash or property may be declared and paid on the Class A Common Stock out of the assets of the Corporation that are by law available therefor, at the times and in the amounts as the board of directors of the Corporation (the “Board”) in its discretion may determine.

(2) Except as provided in Section 5.1(ii)(4) with respect to stock dividends, dividends of cash or property shall not be declared or paid on shares of Class B Common Stock.

(3) Stock dividends paid on each class of Common Stock may only be paid with shares of stock of the same class of Common Stock.

(4) In no event may any stock dividend, stock split, reverse stock split or other subdivision of stock, combination of stock, reclassification or recapitalization be declared or made on any shares of Class A Common Stock or Class B Common Stock (each, a “Stock Adjustment”) unless (a) a corresponding Stock Adjustment for the other class of

Common Stock at the time outstanding is concurrently made in a manner that maintains the same proportionate economic, voting and other rights of the then outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock and (b) the Stock Adjustment has been reflected in the same economically equivalent manner on all LP Units.

(iii) Liquidation. In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the affairs of the Corporation, after payment or provision for payment of the debts and other liabilities of the Corporation and subject to the rights, if any, of the holders of any outstanding class or series of stock having a preference over or the right to participate with the Common Stock as to distributions upon a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Corporation, the holders of all outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock will be entitled to receive, *pari passu*, an amount per share equal to the par value thereof, and thereafter the holders of all outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Corporation available for distribution ratably in proportion to the number of shares of Class A Common Stock. Without limiting the rights of the holders of Class B Common Stock to have their LP Units redeemed or exchanged for shares of Class A Common Stock in accordance with Section 10.01 of the GDH LPA (or for the consideration payable in respect of shares of Class A Common Stock in such voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding-up), the holders of shares of Class B Common Stock, as such, will not be entitled to receive, with respect to such shares, any assets of the Corporation in excess of the par value thereof, in the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of the Corporation.

5.2 Regulatory Restrictions on Transfer; Redemption in Certain Circumstances.

(i) Definitions. For purposes of this Section 5.2, the following terms shall have the respective meanings specified herein:

(1) “Code” shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or any successor statute.

(2) “Contract” shall mean any note, bond, mortgage, indenture, lease, order, contract, commitment, agreement, arrangement or instrument, written or otherwise.

(3) “Disqualified Person” shall mean any stockholder, other Owner or Proposed Transferee as to which clause (1) or (2) of Section 5.2(iii) is applicable.

(4) “Encumbrance” shall mean any security interest, pledge, mortgage, lien, charge, option, warrant, right of first refusal, license, easement, adverse claim of Ownership or use, or other encumbrance of any kind.

(5) “Excepted Holder” shall mean any Person for whom an Excepted Holder Limit is created by the Board pursuant to Section 5.2(v). The term “Excepted Holder Limit” shall mean, provided that the affected Excepted Holder agrees to comply with the requirements established by this Certificate of Incorporation or by the Board pursuant to Section 5.2(v), the percentage limit established for an Excepted Holder by this Certificate of Incorporation or by the Board pursuant to Section 5.2(v).

(6) “Governmental Body” shall mean any government or governmental, judicial, legislative, executive, administrative or regulatory authority of the United States, or of any State, local or foreign government or any political subdivision, agency, commission, office, authority, or bureaucracy of any of the foregoing, including any court or arbitrator (public or private), whether now or hereinafter in existence.

(7) “Legal Requirement” shall mean any (a) judgment, ruling, order, writ, injunction, decree, decision, determination or award of any Governmental Body, (b) law (including common law), statute, code, ordinance, rule, regulation, standard, requirement, guideline, policy or criterion, including any interpretation thereof, of or applicable to any

Governmental Body, whether now or hereinafter in existence, (c) permit, authorization, consent, approval, registration, franchise, waiver, variance or license issued or granted by any Governmental Body or (d) binding Contract with any Governmental Body.

(8) “Proceeding” shall mean any judgment, ruling, order, writ, injunction, decree, decision, determination, award, action, claim, citation, complaint, inspection, litigation, notice, arbitration or other proceeding of or before any Governmental Body.

(9) “Proposed Transferee” shall mean any person presenting any shares of Common Stock for Transfer into such Person’s name or that otherwise is or purports to be a Transferee with respect to any shares of Common Stock.

(10) “Redemption Date” shall mean the date fixed by the Board for the redemption of any shares of Common Stock pursuant to this Section 5.2.

(11) “Subsidiary” shall mean any corporation, limited liability company, partnership or other entity in which a majority in voting power of the shares or equity interests entitled to vote generally in the election of directors (or equivalent management board) is Owned, directly or indirectly, by the Corporation.

(12) “Transfer” shall mean, with respect to any shares of Common Stock, any direct or indirect issuance, sale, gift, assignment, devise or other transfer or disposition of Ownership of such shares, whether voluntary or involuntary, and whether by merger or other operation of law, as well as any other event or transaction (including the making of, or entering into, any Contract including, any proxy or nominee agreement) that results or would result in the Ownership of such shares by a Person that did not possess such rights prior to such event or transaction. Without limitation as to the foregoing, the term “Transfer” shall include any of the following that results or would result in a change in Ownership: (a) a change in the capital structure of the Corporation, (b) a change in the relationship between two or more Persons, (c) the making of, or entering into, any Contract, including, without limitation, any proxy or nominee agreement, (d) any exercise or disposition of any option or warrant, or any event that causes any option or warrant not theretofore exercisable to become exercisable, (e) any disposition of any securities or rights convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for such shares or any exercise of any such conversion, exercise or exchange right, and (f) Transfers of interests in other entities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the granting of a revocable proxy to an officer or director of the Corporation at the request of the Board in connection with actions to be taken at an annual or special meeting of stockholders or any other action of the stockholders permitted by this Certificate of Incorporation shall not be considered a Transfer. The term “Transferee” shall mean any Person that becomes an Owner of any shares of Common Stock as a result of a Transfer.

(13) “Violation” shall mean (a) any Person Beneficially Owning more than 9.9% (or, in the case of an Excepted Holder, Beneficially Owning more than such Excepted Holder’s Excepted Holder Limit) of the aggregate outstanding shares of Common Stock on a fully diluted basis (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any LP Units Beneficially Owned by such Person for which there is not a corresponding issued and outstanding share of Class B Common Stock) (with the threshold percentage applicable to any Person being referred to herein as such Person’s “Violation Limit”), (b) any Person (or group of associated Persons) acquiring or having the power, directly or indirectly, to vote outstanding shares of Common Stock if that would require or result in the Person (or group of associated Persons) to file a change in control notice or similar filing with a Governmental Body respect to any Subsidiary, (c) any violation of, or any inconsistency with, any Legal Requirement applicable to the Corporation or any Subsidiary, (d) the loss of, or failure to secure or secure the reinstatement of, any permit, authorization, consent, approval, registration, franchise, waiver, variance or license issued or granted by any Governmental Body held or required by the Corporation or any Subsidiary, (e) the creation, attachment or perfection of any Encumbrance with respect to any property or

assets of the Corporation or any Subsidiary, (f) the initiation of a Proceeding against the Corporation or any Subsidiary by any Governmental Body, (g) the effectiveness of any Legal Requirement that, in the judgment of the Board, is adverse to the Corporation or any Subsidiary or any portion of the business of the Corporation or any Subsidiary, or (h) any circumstance or event giving rise to the right of any Governmental Body to require the sale, transfer, assignment or other disposition of any property, assets or rights Owned or held directly or indirectly by the Corporation or any Subsidiary.

(ii) Requests for Information. If the Corporation has reason to believe that the Ownership, or proposed Ownership, of shares of Common Stock by any stockholder, other Owner or Proposed Transferee could, either by itself or when taken together with the Ownership of any shares of Common Stock (including any securities which are convertible or exchangeable for shares of Common Stock) by any other Person, result in any Violation, such stockholder, other Owner or Proposed Transferee, upon request of the Corporation, shall promptly furnish to the Corporation such information (including information with respect to citizenship, other Ownership interests and affiliations) as the Corporation may reasonably request to determine whether the Ownership of, or the exercise of any rights with respect to, shares of Common Stock by such stockholder, other Owner or Proposed Transferee could result in any Violation.

(iii) Rights of the Corporation. If (1) any stockholder, other Owner or Proposed Transferee from whom information is requested should fail to respond to such request pursuant to Section 5.2(ii) within the period of time (including any applicable extension thereof) determined by the Board, or (2) whether or not any stockholder, other Owner or Proposed Transferee timely responds to any request for information pursuant to Section 5.2(ii), the Board concludes that effecting, permitting or honoring any Transfer or the Ownership of any shares of Common Stock, by any such stockholder, other Owner or Proposed Transferee, could result in any Violation, or that it is in the interest of the Corporation to prevent or cure any such Violation or any situation which could result in any such Violation, or mitigate the effects of any such Violation or any situation that could result in any such Violation, then the Corporation may (a) refuse to permit any Transfer of shares of Common Stock that involves a Transfer of such shares to, or Ownership of such shares by, any Disqualified Person, (b) refuse to recognize any such Transfer effected or purported to have been effected, and in such case any such Transfer shall be deemed to have been void ab initio, (c) suspend those rights of stock Ownership the exercise of which could result in any Violation, (d) redeem any such shares in accordance with Section 5.2(iv), and/or (e) take all such other action as the Corporation may deem necessary or advisable in furtherance of the provisions of this Section 5.2(iii), including exercising any and all appropriate remedies, at law or in equity, in any court of competent jurisdiction, against any Disqualified Person.

(iv) Redemption by the Corporation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Certificate of Incorporation to the contrary, but subject to any limitations imposed by law, Common Stock held by a Disqualified Person shall be redeemable at the option of the Corporation, by action of the Board, at any time if in the judgment of the Board it is required or advisable to take such action with respect to any shares of Common Stock of which any Disqualified Person is the stockholder, other Owner or Proposed Transferee in order to prevent or cure a Violation (it being understood that when curing or preventing a Violation under Section 5.2(i)(13)(a), the Board shall only redeem or take such action with respect to the number of shares of Common Stock held (or proposed to be held) by a Person in excess of such Person's Violation Limit); provided, however, that no such redemption may be effected that would result in there being no shares of Common Stock outstanding entitled to full voting powers. The terms and conditions of such redemption shall be as follows:

(1) the redemption price of the shares to be redeemed pursuant to this Section 5.2(iv) shall be equal to \$0.001 per share, which may be in the form of cash, or any debt or equity securities of the Corporation or any Subsidiary of the Corporation or any other entity, or any combination thereof, having such terms and conditions as shall be approved by the Board in its sole discretion;

(2) if less than all such shares are to be redeemed from a Disqualified Person, the shares to be redeemed shall be selected in such manner as shall be determined by the Board, which may include selection first of the most recently purchased shares thereof, selection by lot or selection in any other manner determined by the Board in its sole discretion;

(3) from and after the Redemption Date, any and all rights of whatever nature in respect of the shares selected for redemption (including without limitation any rights to vote or participate in dividends declared on stock of the same class or series as such shares), shall cease and terminate and the record holders of such shares shall thenceforth be entitled only to receive the cash or Redemption Securities payable upon redemption of such shares; and

(4) such other terms and conditions as the Board shall determine in its sole discretion.

(v) Excepted Holders. The Board may exempt (proactively or retroactively) a Person from the restrictions contained in this Section 5.2, as the case may be, if it determines in good faith that such an exemption would not result in a Violation (after giving effect to such Excepted Holder's Excepted Holder Limit, as applicable). The Board may establish or increase an Excepted Holder Limit for such Person as the Board determines to be appropriate, taking into account (1) any representations, covenants and undertakings as such Person may provide to the Corporation and (2) any facts or circumstances which may exist at such time such that effecting, permitting or honoring the Ownership of shares of Common Stock by such Person in an amount that is less than such Excepted Holder's Excepted Holder Limit would not result in a Violation (after giving effect to such establishment or increase, as applicable, of such Excepted Holder's Excepted Holder Limit).

(vi) Specific Enforcement. The Corporation is authorized specifically to seek equitable relief, including injunctive and necessary relief, to enforce the provisions of this Section 5.2. No delay or failure on the part of the Corporation or the Board in exercising any right hereunder shall operate as a waiver of any right of the Corporation or the Board, as the case may be, except to the extent specifically waived in writing as authorized by the Board. In the case of an ambiguity in the application of any of the provisions of this Section 5.2, the Board shall have the power to determine the application of the provisions of this Section 5.2, to any situation based on the facts known to it. In the event this Section 5.2 requires an action by the Board and this Certificate of Incorporation fails to provide specific guidance with respect to such action, the Board shall have the power to determine the action to be taken so long as such action is not contrary to the provisions of this Section 5.2.

(vii) Legends. The Corporation shall, to the extent required by law, note on the certificates of the Common Stock that the shares represented by such certificates are subject to the restrictions set forth in this Section 5.2. If such shares are uncertificated, then the Corporation shall provide any notice required by the General Corporation Law or any other Legal Requirement.

6. Class B Common Stock and LP Units.

6.1 Automatic Transfer of Shares of Class B Common Stock. No holder of Class B Common Stock may transfer shares of Class B Common Stock to any person unless such holder transfers a corresponding number of LP Units to the same person in accordance with the provisions of the GDH LPA, as such agreement may be amended from time to time in accordance with the terms thereof. In the event that any outstanding share of Class B Common Stock ceases to be held directly or indirectly by a holder of an LP Unit as set forth in the books and records of GDH LP, such share of Class B Common Stock, if not transferred to another holder of LP Units in a manner that would result in such other holder holding an equal or greater number of LP Units than the number of shares of Class B Common Stock held by such other holder, shall automatically and without further action on the part of the Corporation or such holder be transferred to the Corporation for no consideration and thereupon shall be retired.

6.2 To the extent that any holder of shares of Class B Common Stock exercises its right pursuant to Article 10 of the GDH LPA to have its LP Units redeemed by GDH LP in accordance with the GDH LPA, then simultaneous with the payment of cash or Class A Common Stock consideration to such holder by GDH LP (in the case of a redemption) or the Corporation (in the case of an election by the Corporation pursuant to the GDH LPA to effect a direct exchange with such holder) in accordance with the GDH LPA, the Corporation shall cancel for no consideration a number of shares of Class B Common Stock registered in the name of the redeeming or exchanging holder equal to the number of LP Units held by such holder that are redeemed or exchanged in such redemption or exchange transaction.

6.3 Reservation of Shares of Class A Common Stock. The Corporation will at all times reserve and keep available out of its authorized and unissued shares of Class A Common Stock, solely for the purpose of the issuance the redemption or exchange of LP Units, the number of shares of Class A Common Stock that are issuable upon redemption or exchange of LP Units, pursuant to Article 10 of the GDH LPA (assuming for this purpose that such redemption or exchange is settled in shares of Class A Common Stock). The Corporation covenants that all the shares of Class A Common Stock that are issued upon the exchange or redemption of such LP Units will, upon issuance, be validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable.

6.4 Taxes. The issuance of shares of Class A Common Stock upon the exercise by holders of LP Units of their right under Section 10.01 of the GDH LPA to exchange or redeem LP Units will be made without charge to such holders for any transfer taxes, stamp taxes or duties or other similar tax in respect of the issuance; provided, however, that if any such shares of Class A Common Stock are to be issued in a name other than that of the then record holder of such LP Units being exchanged or redeemed (or The Depository Trust Company or its nominee for the account of a participant of The Depository Trust Company that will hold the shares for the account of such holder), then such holder and/or the Person in whose name such shares are to be delivered, shall pay to the Corporation the amount of any tax that may be payable in respect of any transfer involved in the issuance or shall establish to the reasonable satisfaction of the Corporation that the tax has been paid or is not payable.

6.5 Preemptive Rights. To the extent LP Units are issued pursuant to the GDH LPA to anyone other than the Corporation or a wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation (including pursuant to Section 9.02 (or any equivalent successor provision) of the GDH LPA), an equivalent number of shares of Class B Common Stock (subject to adjustment as set forth herein) shall be issued at par to the same Person to which such LP Units are issued, subject to receipt by the Corporation of a certificate or other agreement of such Person including certain representations as the Corporation may reasonably request.

7. Board of Directors.

7.1 Number of Directors. The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by, or under the direction of, the Board. Subject to the terms of the Director Nomination Agreement (as long as such agreement is in effect), the total number of Directors which shall constitute the whole Board shall be fixed exclusively by resolutions adopted by the Board.

7.2 Election of Directors. The Directors shall be elected at the Corporation's annual meeting of stockholders, except as provided in Section 7.3 herein. Subject to the terms of the Director Nomination Agreement (including, without limitation, provisions thereof relating to the rights of the parties thereto to nominate individuals for election to the Board), any Director so elected shall hold office for a term expiring at the next annual general meeting or until his or her successor shall be duly elected and qualified, or until such Director's earlier death, disqualification, resignation or removal. Directors need not be stockholders of the Corporation. Unless and except to the extent that the Amended and Restated By-laws of the Corporation (as such By-laws may be amended from time to time, the "By-laws") shall so require, the election of the directors of the Corporation (the "Directors") need not be by written ballot.

7.3 Vacancies and Newly Created Directorships. Subject to the terms of the Director Nomination Agreement (as long as such agreement is in effect), and unless otherwise provided by

law, newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of Directors or any vacancies on the Board resulting from death, resignation, retirement, disqualification, removal from office or other cause shall be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining Directors then in office, even if less than a quorum of the Board. Any Director so elected shall hold office for a term expiring at the next annual general meeting or until his or her successor shall be duly elected and qualified, or until such Director's earlier death, disqualification, resignation or removal.

7.4 Removal of Directors. Any Director may be removed, with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the total voting power of the outstanding shares of capital stock of the Corporation then entitled to vote generally in the election of Directors, voting together as a single class.

8. Stockholder Actions.

8.1 Action by Consent. Any action required or permitted to be taken at any annual or special meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation may be effected without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote by the consent in writing of the holders of a majority of the total voting power of the outstanding stock of Corporation entitled to vote thereon.

8.2 Meetings of Stockholders. (i) An annual meeting of stockholders for the election of directors to succeed those whose terms expire and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting shall be held at such place, if any, either within or without the State of Delaware, on such date, and at such time as the Board shall determine.

(ii) Special meetings of stockholders of the Corporation for any purpose or purposes may be called only (1) by or at the direction of the Board, (2) by or at the direction of the Chairperson, the Chief Executive Officer or the President, or (3) by the Secretary of the Corporation at the request of the holders of a majority of the total voting power of the outstanding shares of capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of Directors, voting together as a single class. Any business transacted at any special meeting of stockholders shall be limited to matters relating to the purpose or purposes stated in the notice of meeting.

8.3 No Cumulative Voting. There shall be no cumulative voting in the election of directors.

9. Business Combinations.

9.1 The Corporation hereby expressly elects not to be governed by Section 203 of the General Corporation Law.

9.2 Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation shall not engage in any Business Combination (as defined below), at any point in time at which the Corporation's Common Stock is registered under Section 12(b) or 12(g) of the Exchange Act, with any Interested Stockholder (as defined below) for a period of three years following the time that such stockholder became an Interested Stockholder, unless:

(i) prior to such time, the Board approved either the Business Combination or the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an Interested Stockholder, or

(ii) upon consummation of the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an Interested Stockholder, the Interested Stockholder Owned at least 85% of the voting stock (as defined below) of the Corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining the voting stock outstanding (but not the outstanding voting stock Owned by the Interested Stockholder) those shares Owned by (i) persons who are directors and also officers and (ii) employee stock plans in which employee participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether shares held subject to the plan will be tendered in a tender or exchange offer, or

(iii) at or subsequent to such time, the Business Combination is approved by the Board and authorized at an annual or special meeting of stockholders, and not by written consent, by the affirmative vote of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the outstanding voting stock of the Corporation which is not Owned by the Interested Stockholder.

9.3 Solely for purposes of this Article 9, references to:

(i) “Affiliate” means a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, another person.

(ii) “Associate,” when used to indicate a relationship with any person, means: (i) any corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or other entity of which such person is a director, officer or partner or is, directly or indirectly, the owner of 20% or more of any class of voting stock; (ii) any trust or other estate in which such person has at least a 20% beneficial interest or as to which such person serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity; and (iii) any relative or spouse of such person, or any relative of such spouse, who has the same residence as such person.

(iii) “Business Combination,” when used in reference to the Corporation and any Interested Stockholder of the Corporation, means:

(1) any merger or consolidation of the Corporation or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation (a) with the Interested Stockholder, or (b) with any other corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or other entity if the merger or consolidation is caused by the Interested Stockholder and as a result of such merger or consolidation Section 9.2 of this Article 9 is not applicable to the surviving entity;

(2) any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition (in one transaction or a series of transactions), except proportionately as a stockholder of the Corporation, to or with the Interested Stockholder, whether as part of a dissolution or otherwise, of assets of the Corporation or of any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation which assets have an aggregate market value equal to 10% or more of either the aggregate market value of all the assets of the Corporation determined on a consolidated basis or the aggregate market value of all the outstanding stock of the Corporation;

(3) any transaction which results in the issuance or transfer by the Corporation or by any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation of any stock of the Corporation or of such subsidiary to the Interested Stockholder, except: (a) pursuant to the exercise, exchange or conversion of securities exercisable for, exchangeable for or convertible into stock of the Corporation or any such subsidiary which securities were outstanding prior to the time that the Interested Stockholder became such; (b) pursuant to a merger under Section 251(g) of the General Corporation Law; (c) pursuant to a dividend or distribution paid or made, or the exercise, exchange or conversion of securities exercisable for, exchangeable for or convertible into stock of the Corporation or any such subsidiary which security is distributed, pro rata to all holders of a class or series of stock of the Corporation subsequent to the time the Interested Stockholder became such; (d) pursuant to an exchange offer by the Corporation to purchase stock made on the same terms to all holders of said stock; or (e) any issuance or transfer of stock by the Corporation; provided, however, that in no case under items (c) through (e) of this subsection (3) shall there be an increase in the Interested Stockholder’s proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the Corporation or of the voting stock of the Corporation (except as a result of immaterial changes due to fractional share adjustments);

(4) any transaction involving the Corporation or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation which has the effect, directly or indirectly, of increasing the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series, or securities convertible into the stock of any class or series, of the Corporation or of any such subsidiary which is Owned by the

Interested Stockholder, except as a result of immaterial changes due to fractional share adjustments or as a result of any purchase or redemption of any shares of stock not caused, directly or indirectly, by the Interested Stockholder; or

(5) any receipt by the Interested Stockholder of the benefit, directly or indirectly (except proportionately as a stockholder of the Corporation), of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges, or other financial benefits (other than those expressly permitted in subsections (i) through (iv) above) provided by or through the Corporation or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary.

(iv) “control,” including the terms “controlling,” “controlled by” and “under common control with,” means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting stock, by contract or otherwise. A person who is the owner of 20% or more of the outstanding voting stock of any corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or other entity shall be presumed to have control of such entity, in the absence of proof by a preponderance of the evidence to the contrary; provided that, notwithstanding the foregoing, a presumption of control shall not apply where such person holds voting stock, in good faith and not for the purpose of circumventing this Article 9, as an agent, bank, broker, nominee, custodian or trustee for 1 or more owners who do not individually or as a group have control of such entity.

(v) “Interested Stockholder” means any person (other than the Corporation or any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the Corporation) that (i) is the owner of 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the Corporation, or (ii) is an Affiliate or Associate of the Corporation and was the owner of 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the Corporation at any time within the three year period immediately prior to the date on which it is sought to be determined whether such person is an Interested Stockholder; and the Affiliates and Associates of such person; but “Interested Stockholder” shall not include the Continuing Founder LP, any of its Permitted Transferees or any of their respective Affiliates or successors or any “group,” or any member of any such group, to which such persons are a party under Rule 13d-5 of the Exchange Act or (b) any person whose ownership of shares in excess of the 15% limitation set forth herein is the result of any action taken solely by the Corporation; provided, further, that in the case of clause (b) such person shall be an Interested Stockholder if thereafter such person acquires additional shares of voting stock of the Corporation, except as a result of further corporate action not caused, directly or indirectly, by such person. For the purpose of determining whether a person is an Interested Stockholder, the voting stock of the Corporation deemed to be outstanding shall include stock deemed to be Owned by the person but shall not include any other unissued stock of the Corporation which may be issuable pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding, or upon exercise of conversion rights, warrants or options, or otherwise.

(vi) “owner,” including the terms “own” and “owned,” when used with respect to any stock, means a person that individually or with or through any of its Affiliates or associates:

(1) beneficially owns such stock, directly or indirectly; or

(2) has (A) the right to acquire such stock (whether such right is exercisable immediately or only after the passage of time) pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding, or upon the exercise of conversion rights, exchange rights, warrants or options, or otherwise; provided, however, that a person shall not be deemed the owner of stock tendered pursuant to a tender or exchange offer made by such person or any of such person’s Affiliates or associates until such tendered stock is accepted for purchase or exchange; or (B) the right to vote such stock pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding; provided, however, that a person shall not be deemed the owner of any stock because of such person’s right to vote such stock if the agreement, arrangement or understanding to vote such stock arises solely from a revocable proxy or consent given in response to a proxy or consent solicitation made to ten (10) or more persons; or

(3) has any agreement, arrangement or understanding for the purpose of acquiring, holding, voting (except voting pursuant to a revocable proxy or consent as described in item (B) of subsection (2) above), or disposing of such stock with any other person that beneficially owns, or whose Affiliates or associates beneficially own, directly or indirectly, such stock.

(vii) “stock” means, with respect to any corporation, capital stock and, with respect to any other entity, any equity interest.

(viii) “voting stock” means, with respect to any corporation, stock of any class or series entitled to vote generally in the election of directors and, with respect to any entity that is not a corporation, any equity interest entitled to vote generally in the election of the governing body of such entity. Every reference to a percentage of voting stock shall refer to such percentages of the votes of such voting stock.

10. Limitation of Liability.

10.1 To the fullest extent permitted under the General Corporation Law or any other law of the State of Delaware, as amended from time to time, no Director or officer of the Corporation shall be personally liable to the Corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a Director or officer of the Corporation.

10.2 Neither the amendment or repeal of Section 10.1, nor the adoption of any provision of this Certificate of Incorporation, nor, to the fullest extent permitted by the General Corporation Law, any modification of law shall adversely affect any right or protection of a Director or an officer of the Corporation hereunder in respect of any act or omission occurring prior to the time of such amendment, repeal, adoption or modification. If the General Corporation Law is amended after the date of filing this Certificate of Incorporation to authorize corporate action further eliminating or limiting the personal liability of Directors or officers of the Corporation, then the liability of a Director or an officer of the Corporation of the Corporation shall be eliminated or limited to the fullest extent permitted by the General Corporation Law, as so amended.

11. Adoption, Amendment or Repeal of By-Laws. In furtherance and not in limitation of the powers conferred by law, the Board is expressly authorized to adopt, alter, amend or repeal the By-laws. The stockholders of the Corporation shall also have the power to adopt, alter, amend or repeal the By-laws; provided, however, that in addition to any greater or additional vote required by law or this Certificate of Incorporation, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the total voting power of the outstanding shares of capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of Directors, voting together as a single class, shall be required to adopt, alter, amend or repeal the By-laws.

12. Adoption, Amendment and Repeal of Certificate. The Corporation reserves the right to amend, alter, change, adopt or repeal any provision contained in this Certificate of Incorporation, in the manner now or hereafter prescribed by the General Corporation Law, and all rights, preferences and privileges of whatsoever nature conferred upon stockholders, Directors or any other Persons whomsoever by and pursuant to this Certificate of Incorporation in its present form or as hereafter amended, are granted and held subject to this reservation. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Certificate of Incorporation, and notwithstanding that a lesser percentage may be permitted from time to time by applicable law, no provision of Section 5.2 of Article 5, Sections 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4 of Article 7, Sections 8.1 and 8.2 of Article 8 or Article 9, 11 or 12 may be altered, amended or repealed in any respect, nor may any provision inconsistent therewith be adopted, unless in addition to any greater or additional vote required by this Certificate of Incorporation or by law, such alteration, amendment, repeal or adoption is approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the total voting power of the outstanding shares of capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of Directors, voting together as a single class.

13. Severability. If any provision or provisions of this Certificate of Incorporation shall be held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable as applied to any circumstance for any reason whatsoever: (i) the validity, legality and enforceability of such provisions in any other circumstance and of the remaining

provisions of this Certificate of Incorporation (including, without limitation, each portion of any paragraph of this Certificate of Incorporation containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable that is not itself held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable) shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby and (ii) to the fullest extent possible, the provisions of this Certificate of Incorporation (including, without limitation, each such portion of any paragraph of this Certificate of Incorporation containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable) shall be construed so as to permit the Corporation to protect its Directors, officers, employees and agents from personal liability in respect of their good faith service to or for the benefit of the Corporation to the fullest extent permitted by law.

14. Corporate Opportunity.

14.1 Certain Acknowledgement. In recognition and anticipation that members of the Board from time to time who are not employees of the Corporation, GDH LP or any of their respective subsidiaries (“Non-Employee Directors”) and their respective Affiliates may now engage and may continue to engage in the same or similar activities or related lines of business as those in which the Corporation, directly or indirectly, may engage and/or other business activities that overlap with or compete with those in which the Corporation, directly or indirectly, may engage, the provisions of this Article 14 are set forth to regulate and define the conduct of certain affairs of the Corporation with respect to certain classes or categories of business opportunities as they may involve any of the Non-Employee Directors or their respective Affiliates and the powers, rights, duties and liabilities of the Corporation and its Directors, officers and stockholders in connection therewith.

14.2 Competition and Corporate Opportunities; Renouncement. No Non-Employee Director (including any Non-Employee Director who serves as an officer of the Corporation, in both his or her Director and officer capacities) or his or her Affiliates (the Persons identified above being referred to, collectively, as “Identified Persons” and, each individually, as an “Identified Person”) shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, have any duty to refrain from directly or indirectly (i) engaging in the same or similar business activities or lines of business in which the Corporation or any of its Affiliates now engages or proposes to engage or (ii) otherwise competing with the Corporation or any of its Affiliates, and, to the fullest extent permitted by law, no Identified Person shall be liable to the Corporation or its stockholders or to any Affiliate of the Corporation for breach of any fiduciary duty solely by reason of the fact that such Identified Person engages in any such activities. To the fullest extent permitted by law, the Corporation hereby renounces any interest or expectancy in, or right to be offered an opportunity to participate in, any business opportunity which may be a corporate opportunity for an Identified Person and the Corporation or any of its Affiliates, except as provided in Section 14.3 hereof. Subject to Section 14.3, in the event that any Identified Person acquires knowledge of a potential transaction or other business opportunity which may be a corporate opportunity for itself, herself or himself and the Corporation or any of its Affiliates, such Identified Person shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, have no duty to communicate or offer such transaction or other business opportunity to the Corporation or any of its Affiliates and, to the fullest extent permitted by law, shall not be liable to the Corporation or its stockholders or to any Affiliate of the Corporation for breach of any fiduciary duty as a stockholder, Director or officer of the Corporation solely by reason of the fact that such Identified Person pursues or acquires such corporate opportunity for itself, herself or himself, or offers or directs such corporate opportunity to another Person or does not communicate information regarding such corporate opportunity to the Corporation.

14.3 Allocation of Corporate Opportunities. Notwithstanding the foregoing provision of this Article 14, the Corporation does not renounce its interest in any corporate opportunity offered to any Non-Employee Director (including any Non-Employee Director who serves as an officer of the Corporation) if such opportunity is expressly offered to such person expressly and solely in his or her capacity as a Director or officer of the Corporation, and the provisions of Section 14.2 hereof shall not apply to any such corporate opportunity. In addition, notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth herein, the provisions of this Section 14.3 shall not release any Person who is or was an employee of the Corporation, GDH LP or any of their respective subsidiaries from any

obligations or duties that such Person may have pursuant to any other agreement that such Person may have with the Corporation, GDH LP or any such subsidiary.

14.4 Certain Matters Deemed Not Corporate Opportunities. In addition to and notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Article 14, a corporate opportunity shall not be deemed to be a potential corporate opportunity for the Corporation if it is a business opportunity that (i) the Corporation is neither financially or legally able, nor contractually permitted to undertake, (ii) from its nature, is not in the line of the Corporation's business or is of no practical advantage to the Corporation or (iii) is one in which the Corporation has no interest or reasonable expectancy.

14.5 Notice. To the fullest extent permitted by law, any Person purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in any shares of capital stock of the Corporation shall be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to the provisions of this Article 14.

15. Forum.

15.1 Unless the Corporation (through approval of the Board) consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware shall be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Corporation; (ii) any action or proceeding asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director or officer or other employee of the Corporation to the Corporation or the Corporation's stockholders, creditors or other constituents; (iii) any action or proceeding asserting a claim against the Corporation or any director or officer or other employee of the Corporation arising pursuant to, or seeking to enforce any right, obligation or remedy under, any provision of the DGCL or this Certificate of Incorporation or the Bylaws (as either may be amended from time to time); (iv) any action or proceeding seeking to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of this Certificate of Incorporation or the Bylaws (as either may be amended from time to time); (v) any action or proceeding asserting a claim against the Corporation or any director or officer or other employee of the Corporation governed by the internal affairs doctrine; or (vi) any action or proceeding as to which the DGCL (as it may be amended from time to time) confers jurisdiction on the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware; provided that, if and only if the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware dismisses any such action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, such action may be brought in another state court sitting in the State of Delaware (or, if no state court located within the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware).

15.2 Unless the Corporation (through approval of the Board) consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States of America shall be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act, the Exchange Act or other U.S. federal securities laws for which there is exclusive U.S. federal or concurrent U.S. federal and state jurisdiction.

15.3 Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in shares of capital stock of the Corporation shall be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to the provisions of this Article 15.

15.4 If any provision or provisions of this Article 15 shall be held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable for any reason whatsoever, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Article 15 shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby.

16. Definitions. As used in this Certificate of Incorporation, unless the context otherwise requires or as set forth in another Article or Section of this Certificate of Incorporation, the term:

(i) "Affiliate" means, with respect to any Person, any other Person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with such Person; provided, that (1) neither the Corporation nor any of its subsidiaries will be deemed an Affiliate of any stockholder of the Corporation or any of such stockholders' Affiliates and (2) no stockholder of the Corporation will be deemed an Affiliate of any other stockholder of the Corporation, in each case, solely by

reason of any investment in the Corporation or any rights conferred on such stockholder pursuant to the Stockholder Agreement (including any representatives of such stockholder serving on the Board).

(ii) “Beneficial Ownership” (including the terms Beneficial Owner and “Beneficially Owning”) has the meaning assigned to such term in Rule 13d-3 and Rule 13d-5 under the Exchange Act.

(iii) “Board” is defined in Section 5.1(ii)(1).

(iv) “By-laws” is defined in Section 7.1.

(v) “Certificate of Incorporation” is defined in the recitals.

(vi) “Chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Board.

(vii) “Chief Executive Officer” means the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

(viii) “Class A Common Stock” is defined in Section 4.1.

(ix) “Class B Common Stock” is defined in Section 4.1.

(x) “Common Stock” is defined in Section 4.1.

(xi) “Continuing Founder LP” means Galaxy Group Investments LLC, a Delaware limited liability company.

(xii) “Continuing LPs” means the Continuing Founder LP and the other existing limited partners of GDH LP immediately prior to the effectiveness of this Certificate of Incorporation (other than the Corporation).

(xiii) “control” (including the terms “controlling” and “controlled”), with respect to the relationship between or among two or more Persons, means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the affairs or management of such subject Person, whether through the Ownership of voting securities, as trustee or executor, by contract or otherwise.

(xiv) “Corporation” has the meaning set forth in the preamble.

(xv) “Director” is defined in Section 7.1.

(xvi) “Director Nomination Agreement” means the Director Nomination Agreement, dated as of [•], 2025, by and among Galaxy Digital Inc., the Continuing Founder LP and the other Persons who may become parties thereto from time to time, as the same may be amended, restated, supplemented and/or otherwise modified, from time to time.

(xvii) “Disposition Event” means any merger, consolidation or other Business Combination of the Corporation, whether effectuated through one transaction or series of related transactions (including a tender offer followed by a merger in which holders of Class A Common Stock receive the same consideration per share paid in the tender offer), unless, following such transaction, all or substantially all of the holders of the voting power of all outstanding classes of Common Stock that are generally entitled to vote in the election of Directors prior to such transaction or series of transactions, continue to hold a majority of the voting power of the surviving entity (or its parent) resulting from such transaction or series of transactions in substantially the same proportions as immediately prior to such transaction or series of transactions.

(xviii) “ERISA” means the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended from time to time, and the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

(xix) “Exchange Act” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and any successor law or statute, together with the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(xx) “Galaxy Digital Inc.” means Galaxy Digital Inc., a Delaware corporation or any successor thereto.

(xxi) “GDH LP” means Galaxy Digital Holdings LP, a Delaware limited liability company, or any successor thereto.

(xxii) “GDH LPA” means the Seventh Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement, dated as of [•], 2025, by and among the Continuing LPs, the Corporation, as general partner, and the other Persons that may become parties thereto from time to time, as the same may be amended, restated, supplemented and/or otherwise modified, from time to time.

(xxiii) “General Corporation Law” is defined in the recitals.

(xxiv) “Identified Person” is defined in Section 14.2.

(xxv) “LP Unit” means a nonvoting limited partnership interest unit of GDH LP.

(xxvi) “Non-Employee Directors” is defined in Section 14.1.

(xxvii) “Ownership” shall mean, with respect to any shares of Common Stock, direct or indirect record ownership or Beneficial Ownership. The term “Owner” shall mean any Person that has or exercises Ownership with respect to any shares of Common Stock.

(xxviii) “Permitted Transferee” means (1) any Person that is an Affiliate of such transferor, (2) in the case of any transferor that is a natural person (a) any Person to whom Common Stock is transferred from such transferor (x) by will or the laws of descent and distribution or (y) who is the child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, spouse, sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, descendant (including adoptive relationships with regards to the foregoing), heir, executor, administrator, testamentary trustee, legatee or beneficiary of such transferor, or (b) a trust, partnership, limited liability company or similar vehicle established and maintained solely for the benefit of (or the sole members or partners of which are) such transferor and/or its Permitted Transferees under (a) above; provided that no “benefit plan investor” within the meaning of Section 3(42) of ERISA may be a Permitted Transferee, (3) any institution qualified as tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code or (4) a donor-advised fund or account that is maintained and operated by a sponsoring organization that is an institution qualified as tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code, where the transferring Partner retains advisory privileges with respect to the distribution of funds and the investment of assets in the fund or account.

(xxix) “Person” means any individual, partnership, firm, corporation, limited liability company, association, trust, unincorporated organization or other entity.

(xxx) “President” means the President of the Corporation.

(xxxi) “Stock Adjustment” is defined in Section 5.1(ii)(3).

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Certificate of Incorporation of Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc. has been duly executed by the officer below this [•]th day of [•], 2025.

By:

Name: Michael Novogratz
Title: Chief Executive Officer

[Signature Page to Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc. Certificate of Incorporation]

BY-LAWS
of
GALAXY DIGITAL HOLDINGS INC.
(A Delaware Corporation)

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ARTICLE 1 DEFINITIONS

As used in these By-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:

“Assistant Secretary” means an Assistant Secretary of the Corporation.

“Assistant Treasurer” means an Assistant Treasurer of the Corporation.

“Board” means the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

“Business Day” means a day, other than Saturday, Sunday or other day on which commercial banks in New York, New York are authorized or required by law to close.

“By-laws” means the By-laws of the Corporation, as amended and restated.

“Certificate of Incorporation” means the Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation, as amended and restated from time to time.

“Chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Board and includes any Executive Chairperson.

“Chief Executive Officer” means the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

“control” (including the terms “controlling” and “controlled”), with respect to the relationship between or among two or more persons, means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the affairs or management of such subject person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, as trustee or executor, by contract or otherwise.

“Corporation” means Galaxy Digital Holdings Inc., a Delaware corporation.

“Covered Person” is defined in Section 6.01.

“Derivative” is defined in Section 2.03(c)(iii).

“Directors” means the directors of the Corporation.

“Director Nomination Agreement” means the Director Nomination Agreement, dated as of [•], 2025, by and among Galaxy Digital Inc., Galaxy Group Investments LLC and the other Persons who may become parties thereto from time to time, as it may be amended, supplemented or modified.

“Exchange Act” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and any successor law or statute, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

“Executive Chairperson” means the Executive Chairperson of the Board.

“General Corporation Law” means the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, as amended.

“law” means any U.S. or non-U.S. federal, state or local law (statutory, common or otherwise), constitution, treaty, convention, ordinance, code, rule, regulation, order, injunction, judgment, decree, ruling or other similar requirement enacted, adopted, promulgated or applied by a governmental authority (including any department, court, agency or official, or non-governmental self-regulatory organization, agency or authority and any political subdivision or instrumentality thereof).

“Nominating Stockholder” is defined in Section 3.03(b).

“Notice of Business” is defined in Section 2.03(b).

“Notice of Nomination” is defined in Section 3.03(c).

“Notice Record Date” is defined in Section 2.05(a).

“Office of the Corporation” means the principal executive office of the Corporation, anything in Section 131 of the General Corporation Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

“**President**” means a President of the Corporation.

“**Proceeding**” is defined in Section 6.01.

“**Proponent**” is defined in Section 2.03(c)(i).

“**Public Disclosure**” is defined in Section 2.03(h).

“**SEC**” means the Securities and Exchange Commission.

“**Secretary**” means the Secretary of the Corporation.

“**Stockholder Associated Person**” is defined in Section 2.03(i).

“**Stockholder Business**” is defined in Section 2.03(a).

“**Stockholder Information**” is defined in Section 2.03(c)(iii).

“**Stockholder Nominees**” is defined in Section 3.03(b).

“**Stockholders**” means the stockholders of the Corporation.

“**Treasurer**” means the Treasurer of the Corporation.

“**Vice President**” means a Vice President of the Corporation.

“**Voting Commitment**” is defined in Section 3.04.

“**Voting Record Date**” is defined in Section 2.05(a).

ARTICLE 2 STOCKHOLDERS

Section 2.01. *Place of Meetings.* Meetings of Stockholders may be held within or without the State of Delaware, at such place or solely by means of remote communication or otherwise, as may be designated by the Board from time to time.

Section 2.02. *Annual Meetings.* If required by applicable law, an annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors and other business shall be held at such date, place, if any, and time as may be designated by the Board from time to time

Section 2.03. *Notice of Stockholder Proposals.*

(a) At an annual meeting of the Stockholders, only business (other than business relating to the nomination or election of Directors, which is governed by Section 3.03) that has been properly brought before the Stockholder meeting in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 2.03 shall be conducted. To be properly brought before a meeting of Stockholders, such business must be brought before the meeting (i) by or at the direction of the Board or any committee thereof or (ii) by a Stockholder who (A) was a Stockholder of record of the Corporation when the notice required by this Section 2.03 is delivered to the Secretary and at the time of the meeting, (B) is entitled to vote at the meeting and (C) complies with the notice and other provisions of this Section 2.03. Subject to Section 2.03(j), and except with respect to nominations or elections of Directors, which are governed by Section 3.03, Section 2.03(a)(ii) is the exclusive means by which a Stockholder may bring business before a meeting of Stockholders. Any business brought before a meeting in accordance with Section 2.03(b)(ii) is referred to as “**Stockholder Business**.”

(b) Subject to Section 2.03(j), at any annual meeting of Stockholders, all proposals of Stockholder Business must be made by timely written notice given by or on behalf of a Stockholder of record of the Corporation (the “**Notice of Business**”) and must otherwise be a proper matter for Stockholder action. To be timely, the Notice of Business must be delivered personally or mailed to, and received at the Office of the Corporation, addressed to the Secretary, by no earlier than close of business on the 120th day and no later than close of business on the 90th day before the first anniversary of the date of the prior year’s annual meeting of Stockholders; *provided, however*, that (i) in the event that the date of the annual meeting of Stockholders is advanced by more than 30 days, or delayed by more than 60 days, from the first anniversary

of the prior year's annual meeting of Stockholders or (ii) no annual meeting was held during the prior year, the notice by the Stockholder to be timely must be received (A) no earlier than the close of business on the 120th day before such annual meeting and (B) no later than the later of the close of business on the 90th day before such annual meeting or the tenth day after the day on which the notice of such annual meeting was made by mail or Public Disclosure; *provided, further*, that, solely for the purposes of the notice requirements under this Section 2.03(b), with respect to the annual meeting of stockholders of the Corporation for 2026, the date of the preceding year's annual meeting of stockholders shall be deemed to be May 15, 2025. In no event shall an adjournment, postponement or deferral, or Public Disclosure of an adjournment, postponement or deferral, of a Stockholder meeting commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the giving of the Notice of Business.

(c) The Notice of Business must set forth:

(i) the name and record address of each Stockholder proposing Stockholder Business (the "**Proponent**"), as they appear on the Corporation's books;

(ii) and address of any Stockholder Associated Person;

(iii) as to each Proponent and any Stockholder Associated Person, (A) the class or series and number of shares of capital stock that are owned, directly or indirectly, held of record and beneficially by the Proponent or Stockholder Associated Person, (B) the date such shares of stock were acquired, (C) a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding, direct or indirect, with respect to such Stockholder Business and/or the voting of shares of any class or series of stock of the Corporation between or among the Proponent, any Stockholder Associated Person or any others (including their names) acting in concert with any of the foregoing, (D) a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding (including without limitation any derivative or short positions, profit interests, options, hedging transactions, warrant, convertible security, stock appreciation right or similar right with an exercise or conversion privilege or a settlement payment or mechanism at a price related to any class of securities and/or borrowed or loaned shares) that has been entered into, directly or indirectly, as of the date of the Proponent's notice by, or on behalf of, the Proponent or any Stockholder Associated Person, the effect or intent of which may be (1) to mitigate loss to, manage risk or benefit of share price changes for, (2) to increase or decrease the voting power of the Proponent or any Stockholder Associated Person with respect to shares of any class or series of stock of the Corporation and/or (3) to provide the Proponent, directly or indirectly, with the opportunity to profit or share in any profit derived in whole or in part from, or to otherwise benefit economically from, any increase or decrease in value of any class or series of stock of the Corporation, whether or not such instrument or right shall be subject to settlement in the underlying class or series of stock of the Corporation or otherwise (a "Derivative"), (E) a description in reasonable detail of any proxy (including revocable proxies), contract, arrangement, understanding or other relationship pursuant to which the Proponent or Stockholder Associated Person has a right to vote any shares of stock of the Corporation, (F) any rights to dividends on the stock of the Corporation owned beneficially by the Proponent or Stockholder Associated Person that are separated or separable from the underlying stock of the Corporation, (G) any proportionate interest in stock of the Corporation or Derivatives held, directly or indirectly, by a general or limited partnership in which the Proponent or Stockholder Associated Person is a general partner or, directly or indirectly, beneficially owns an interest in a general partner (H) any performance-related fees (other than an asset-based fee) that the Proponent or Stockholder Associated Person is entitled to based on any increase or decrease in the value of stock of the Corporation or Derivatives thereof, if any, as of the date of such notice., and (I) a certification regarding whether such Proponent and Stockholder Associated Person, if any, have complied with all applicable federal, state and other legal requirements in connection with the Proponent's and/or Stockholder Associated Person's acquisition of shares of capital stock or other securities of the Corporation and/or the Proponent's and/or Stockholder Associated Person's acts or omissions as a stockholder of the Corporation. The information specified in Section 2.03(c)(i) to (iii) is referred to herein as "Stockholder Information;"

(iv) Stockholder Information with respect to any stock or other interests of the Corporation held by members of the Proponent's or Stockholder Associated Person's immediate family sharing the same household;

(v) a representation to the Corporation that each Proponent is a holder of record of stock of the Corporation at the time of giving the notice, will be entitled to vote at the meeting and will appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to propose such Stockholder Business;

(vi) a brief description of the Stockholder Business desired to be brought before the annual meeting, the text of the proposal (including the text of any resolutions proposed for consideration and, if such business includes a proposal to amend the By-laws, the language of the proposed amendment) and the reasons for conducting such Stockholder Business at the meeting, any material interest of each Proponent and any Stockholder Associated Person in such Stockholder Business;

(vii) a representation to the Corporation as to whether the Proponent intends (A) to deliver a proxy statement and form of proxy to holders of at least the percentage of the Corporation's outstanding capital stock required to approve or adopt such Stockholder Business or (B) otherwise to solicit proxies from the Stockholders in support of such Stockholder Business;

(viii) all other information Stockholder that would be required to be filed with the SEC if the Proponents or Stockholder Associated Persons were participants in a solicitation subject to Section 14 of the Exchange Act; and

(ix) a representation and covenant for the benefit of the Corporation that the Proponents shall provide any other information reasonably requested by the Corporation.

(d) The Proponents shall also provide any other information reasonably requested by the Corporation within 10 Business Days after such request.

(e) In addition, the Proponent shall further update and supplement the information provided to the Corporation in the Notice of Business or upon the Corporation's request pursuant to Section 2.03(d) from time to time as needed, so that such information shall be true and correct as of the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting and as of the date that is 10 Business Days before the meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof. Such update and supplement must be delivered personally or mailed to, and received at, the Office of the Corporation, addressed to the Secretary, by no later than five Business Days after the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting (in the case of the update and supplement required to be made as of the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting), and not later than seven Business Days before the date for the meeting (in the case of the update and supplement required to be made as of 10 Business Days before the meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof).

(f) The person presiding over the meeting shall, if the facts warrant, determine and declare to the meeting that business was not properly brought before the meeting in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 2.03, and if he or she should so determine, he or she shall so declare to the meeting and any such business not properly brought before the meeting shall not be transacted.

(g) If the Proponent (or a qualified representative of the Proponent) does not appear at the meeting of Stockholders to present the Stockholder Business, such business shall not be transacted, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such vote may have been received by the Corporation. For purposes of this Section 2.03, to be considered a qualified representative of the Stockholder, a person must be a duly authorized officer, manager or partner of such Stockholder or must be authorized by a writing executed by such Stockholder or an electronic transmission delivered by such Stockholder to act for such Stockholder as proxy at the meeting of Stockholders and such person must produce such writing or electronic transmission, or a reliable reproduction of the writing or electronic transmission, at the meeting of Stockholders.

(h) "**Public Disclosure**" of any date or other information means disclosure thereof by a press release reported by the Dow Jones News Services, Associated Press, Business Wire, PR Newswire or comparable U.S. national news service or in a document publicly filed by the Corporation with the SEC pursuant to Sections 13, 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

(i) "**Stockholder Associated Person**" means, with respect to any Stockholder, (i) any other beneficial owner of stock of the Corporation that is owned by such Stockholder and (ii) any person that directly, or

indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Stockholder or such beneficial owner.

(j) The notice requirements of this Section 2.03 shall be deemed satisfied with respect to Stockholder proposals that have been properly brought under Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act and that are included in a proxy statement that has been prepared by the Corporation to solicit proxies for such annual meeting. Further, nothing in this Section 2.03 shall be deemed to affect any rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock of the Corporation pursuant to any applicable provision of the Certificate of Incorporation.

Section 2.04. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the Stockholders may be called only in the manner set forth in the Certificate of Incorporation, as in effect at such time. Notice of every special meeting of the Stockholders shall state the purpose or purposes of such meeting. Except as otherwise required by law, the business conducted at a special meeting of Stockholders shall be limited exclusively to the business set forth in the Corporation's notice of meeting, and the individual or group calling such meeting shall have exclusive authority to determine the business included in such notice.

Section 2.05. *Record Date.*

(a) For the purpose of determining the Stockholders entitled to notice of any meeting of Stockholders or any adjournment thereof, unless otherwise required by the Certificate of Incorporation or applicable law, the Board may fix a record date (the "**Notice Record Date**"), which record date shall not precede the date on which the resolution fixing the record date was adopted by the Board and shall not be more than 60 or less than 10 days before the date of such meeting. The Notice Record Date shall also be the record date for determining the Stockholders entitled to vote at such meeting unless the Board determines, at the time it fixes such Notice Record Date, that a later date on or before the date of the meeting shall be the date for making such determination (the "**Voting Record Date**"). For the purposes of determining the Stockholders entitled to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, unless otherwise required by the Certificate of Incorporation or applicable law, the Board may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date on which the resolution fixing the record date was adopted by the Board and shall not be more than 10 days after the date on which the record date was fixed by the Board. For the purposes of determining the Stockholders entitled to (i) receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights, (ii) exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock or (iii) take any other lawful action, unless otherwise required by the Certificate of Incorporation or applicable law, the Board may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date on which the resolution fixing the record date was adopted by the Board and shall not be more than 60 days prior to such action.

(b) If no such record date is fixed:

(i) the record date for determining Stockholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, a meeting of Stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held;

(ii) the record date for determining Stockholders entitled to express consent to corporate action without a meeting (unless otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation), when no prior action by the Board is required by applicable law, shall be the first day on which a signed consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the Corporation in accordance with applicable law; and when prior action by the Board is required by applicable law, the record date for determining Stockholders entitled to express consent to corporate action without a meeting shall be at the close of business on the date on which the Board takes such prior action; and

(iii) when a determination of Stockholders of record entitled to notice of, or to vote at, any meeting of Stockholders has been made as provided in this Section 2.05, such determination shall apply to any adjournment thereof, unless the Board fixes a new Voting Record Date for the adjourned meeting, in which case the Board shall also fix such Voting Record Date or a date earlier than such date as the new Notice Record Date for the adjourned meeting.

Section 2.06. *Notice of Meetings of Stockholders.* Whenever, under the provisions of applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-laws, Stockholders are required or permitted to take any action

at a meeting, notice shall be given stating the place, if any, date and hour of the meeting; the means of remote communication, if any, by which Stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such meeting; the Voting Record Date, if such date is different from the Notice Record Date; and, in the case of a special meeting, the purposes for which the meeting is called. Unless otherwise provided by the Certificate of Incorporation, these By-laws or applicable law, notice of any meeting shall be given, not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the date of the meeting, to each Stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting as of the Notice Record Date. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be given when deposited in the U.S. mail, with postage prepaid, and directed to the Stockholder at his or her address as it appears on the records of the Corporation. An affidavit of the Secretary, an Assistant Secretary or the transfer agent of the Corporation that the notice required by this Section 2.06 has been given shall, in the absence of fraud, be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. If a meeting is adjourned to another time or place, notice need not be given of the adjourned meeting if the time and place thereof are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. Any business that might have been transacted at the meeting as originally called may be transacted at the adjourned meeting. If, however, the adjournment is for more than 30 days, a notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to each Stockholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting. If, after the adjournment, a new Voting Record Date is fixed for the adjourned meeting, the Board shall fix a new Notice Record Date in accordance with Section 2.05(b)(iii) hereof and shall give notice of such adjourned meeting to each Stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting as of the Notice Record Date.

Section 2.07. *Waivers of Notice.* Whenever the giving of any notice to Stockholders is required by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-laws, a waiver thereof, given by the person entitled to said notice, whether before or after the event as to which such notice is required, shall be deemed equivalent to notice. Attendance by a Stockholder at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting except when the Stockholder attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting has not been lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purposes of, any regular or special meeting of the Stockholders need be specified in any waiver of notice.

Section 2.08. *List of Stockholders.* The Corporation shall prepare and make available, at least 10 days before every meeting of Stockholders, a complete, alphabetical list of the Stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting, and showing the address of each Stockholder and the number of shares registered in the name of each Stockholder. Such list may be examined by any Stockholder, the Stockholder's agent or attorney, at the Stockholder's expense, for any purpose germane to the meeting, for a period of at least 10 days prior to the meeting, during ordinary business hours at the principal place of business of the Corporation or on a reasonably accessible electronic network as provided by applicable law. If the meeting is to be held at a place, the list shall also be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof and may be inspected by any Stockholder who is present. If the meeting is held solely by means of remote communication, the list shall also be open for inspection during the whole time of the meeting on a reasonably accessible electronic network as provided by applicable law. Except as provided by applicable law, the stock ledger shall be the only evidence as to who are the Stockholders entitled to examine the list of Stockholders or to vote in person or by proxy at any meeting of Stockholders.

Section 2.09. *Quorum of Stockholders.* Except as otherwise provided by law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-laws, at each meeting of Stockholders, the presence in person or by proxy of the holders of a majority of the voting power of all outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote at the meeting of Stockholders shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business at such meeting, except that, where a separate vote by a class or series of classes of shares is required, a quorum shall consist of the presence in person or by proxy of no less than a majority of the voting power of all outstanding shares of stock of such class or series of classes, as applicable. In the absence of a quorum, the holders of a majority in voting power of the shares of stock present in person or represented by proxy at any meeting of Stockholders, including an adjourned meeting, may adjourn such meeting to another time and place. Shares of its own stock belonging to the Corporation or to another corporation, if a majority of the shares entitled to vote in the election of Directors of such other corporation is held, directly or indirectly, by the Corporation, shall neither be entitled to vote nor be counted for quorum purposes; *provided, however*, that the foregoing shall not limit the right of the Corporation to vote stock, including but not limited to its own stock, held by it in a fiduciary capacity.

Section 2.10. *Voting; Proxies.* Unless otherwise provided by the General Corporation Law or in the Certificate of Incorporation, every Stockholder entitled to vote at any meeting of Stockholders shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by such Stockholder which has voting power upon the matter in question. At any meeting of Stockholders, except as otherwise provided by the Certificate of Incorporation, these By-laws or any applicable law, all matters shall be decided by the affirmative vote of a majority in voting power of shares of stock present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote thereon. Each Stockholder entitled to vote at a meeting of Stockholders or to express consent to corporate action without a meeting may authorize another person or persons to act for such Stockholder by proxy, but no such proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three years from its date, unless the proxy expressly provides for a longer period. A proxy shall be irrevocable if it states that it is irrevocable and if, and only so long as, it is coupled with an interest sufficient in law to support an irrevocable power. A Stockholder may revoke any proxy that is not irrevocable by attending the meeting and voting in person or by delivering to the Secretary a revocation of the proxy or by delivering a new proxy bearing a later date.

Section 2.11. *Voting Procedures and Inspectors at Meetings of Stockholders.* The Board, in advance of any meeting of Stockholders, shall appoint one or more inspectors, who may be employees of the Corporation, to act at the meeting and make a written report thereof. The Board may designate one or more persons as alternate inspectors to replace any inspector who fails to act. If no inspector or alternate is able to act at a meeting, the person presiding at the meeting shall appoint one or more inspectors to act at the meeting. Each inspector, before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, shall take and sign an oath faithfully to execute the duties of inspector with strict impartiality and according to the best of his or her ability. The inspectors shall (a) ascertain the number of shares outstanding and the voting power of each, (b) determine the shares represented at the meeting and the validity of proxies and ballots, (c) count all votes and ballots, (d) determine and retain for a reasonable period a record of the disposition of any challenges made to any determination by the inspectors and (e) certify their determination of the number of shares represented at the meeting and their count of all votes and ballots. The inspectors may appoint or retain other persons or entities to assist the inspectors in the performance of their duties. Unless otherwise provided by the Board, the date and time of the opening and the closing of the polls for each matter upon which the Stockholders will vote at a meeting shall be determined by the person presiding at the meeting and shall be announced at the meeting. No ballot, proxies, votes or any revocation thereof or change thereto, shall be accepted by the inspectors after the closing of the polls unless the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware upon application by a Stockholder shall determine otherwise. In determining the validity and counting of proxies and ballots cast at any meeting of Stockholders, the inspectors may consider such information as is permitted by applicable law. No person who is a candidate for office at an election may serve as an inspector at such election.

Section 2.12. *Conduct of Meetings; Adjournment.* The Board may adopt such rules and procedures for the conduct of Stockholder meetings as it deems appropriate. At each meeting of Stockholders, the Chairperson or, in the absence of the Chairperson, the Chief Executive Officer or, in the absence of the Chairperson and the Chief Executive Officer, a President or, if there is no Chairperson, Chief Executive Officer or President, or if they are absent, a Vice President and, in the case that more than one Vice President shall be present, that Vice President designated by the Board (or in the absence of any such designation, the most senior Vice President present), shall preside over the meeting. Except to the extent inconsistent with the rules and procedures as adopted by the Board, the person presiding over the meeting of Stockholders shall have the right and authority to convene, adjourn and reconvene the meeting from time to time, to prescribe such additional rules and procedures and to do all such acts as, in the judgment of such person, are appropriate for the proper conduct of the meeting. Such rules and procedures, whether adopted by the Board or prescribed by the person presiding over the meeting, may include (a) the establishment of an agenda or order of business for the meeting, (b) rules and procedures for maintaining order at the meeting and the safety of those present, (c) limitations on attendance at or participation in the meeting to Stockholders of record of the Corporation, their duly authorized and constituted proxies or such other persons as the person presiding over the meeting shall determine, (d) restrictions on entry to the meeting after the time fixed for the commencement thereof and (e) limitations on the time allotted to questions or comments by participants. The person presiding over any meeting of Stockholders, in addition to making any other determinations that may be appropriate to the conduct of the meeting, may determine and declare to the meeting that a matter or business was not properly brought before the meeting and if such presiding person should so determine, he or she shall so declare to the meeting and any such matter or business not properly

brought before the meeting shall not be transacted or considered. Unless and to the extent determined by the Board or the person presiding over the meeting, meetings of Stockholders shall not be required to be held in accordance with the rules of parliamentary procedure. The Secretary or, in his or her absence, one of the Assistant Secretaries, shall act as secretary of the meeting. If none of the officers above designated to act as the person presiding over the meeting or as secretary of the meeting shall be present, a person presiding over the meeting or a secretary of the meeting, as the case may be, shall be designated by the Board and, if the Board has not so acted, in the case of the designation of a person to act as secretary of the meeting, designated by the person presiding over the meeting. To the extent permitted by applicable law, meetings of stockholders may be conducted by remote communications, including by webcast.

Section 2.13. *Order of Business.* The order of business at all meetings of Stockholders shall be as determined by the person presiding over the meeting.

Section 2.14. *Consent of Stockholders Without a Meeting.* If, and only if, the Certificate of Incorporation as in effect at such time permits action that could be taken at any annual or special meeting of Stockholders to be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action to be so taken, may be signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted and shall be delivered (by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested) to the Corporation by delivery to its registered office in the State of Delaware, the Office of the Corporation or an officer or agent of the Corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meetings of Stockholders are recorded. No written consent shall be effective to take the corporate action referred to therein unless, within 60 days of the first date upon which a consent is delivered to the Corporation in the manner required by this Section 2.14 and the General Corporation Law, written consents signed by a sufficient number of holders to take action are delivered to the Corporation as aforesaid. Prompt notice of the taking of the corporate action without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent shall, to the extent required by applicable law, be given to those Stockholders who have not consented in writing and who, if the action had been taken at a meeting, would have been entitled to notice of the meeting if the record date for such meeting had been the date that written consents signed by a sufficient number of holders to take the action were delivered to the Corporation.

ARTICLE 3 DIRECTORS

Section 3.01. *General Powers.* The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by, or under the direction of, the Board. The Board may adopt such rules and procedures, not inconsistent with the Certificate of Incorporation, these By-laws or applicable law, as it may deem proper for the conduct of its meetings and the management of the Corporation.

Section 3.02. *Term of Office.* The Board shall consist of members as determined in accordance with the Certificate of Incorporation. Subject to the Certificate of Incorporation and Director Nomination Agreement (as long as such agreement is in effect), each Director shall hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified or until the Director's earlier death, resignation, disqualification or removal.

Section 3.03. *Nominations of Directors.*

(a) Subject to Section 3.03(j) and except as otherwise provided by the Director Nomination Agreement (as long as such agreement is in effect), only persons who are nominated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 3.03 are eligible for election as Directors. At its sole discretion, the Board may waive the Notice of Nomination requirement as set forth in subsection (c) of this Section 3.03.

(b) Nominations of persons for election to the Board may only be made at a meeting properly called for the election of Directors and only (i) by or at the direction of the Board or any committee thereof or (ii) by a Stockholder who (A) was a Stockholder of record of the Corporation when the notice required by this Section 3.03 is delivered to the Secretary and at the time of the meeting, (B) is entitled to vote for the election of Directors at the meeting and (C) complies with the notice and other provisions of this Section 3.03. Subject to Section 3.03(j) and the Director Nomination Agreement (as long as such agreement

is in effect), Section 3.03(b)(ii) is the exclusive means by which a Stockholder may nominate a person for election to the Board. Persons nominated in accordance with Section 3.03(b)(ii) are referred to as “**Stockholder Nominees**.” A Stockholder nominating persons for election to the Board is referred to as the “**Nominating Stockholder**.”

(c) Subject to Section 3.03(j) and except as otherwise provided by the Director Nomination Agreement (as long as such agreement is in effect), all nominations of Stockholder Nominees must be made by timely written notice given by or on behalf of a Stockholder of record of the Corporation (the “**Notice of Nomination**”). To be timely, the Notice of Nomination must be delivered personally or mailed to and received at the Office of the Corporation, addressed to the attention of the Secretary, by the following dates:

(i) in the case of the nomination of a Stockholder Nominee for election to the Board at an annual meeting of Stockholders, no earlier than 120 days and no later than 90 days before the first anniversary of the date of the prior year’s annual meeting of Stockholders; *provided, however*, that if (A) the annual meeting of Stockholders is advanced by more than 30 days, or delayed by more than 60 days, from the first anniversary of the prior year’s annual meeting of Stockholders or (B) no annual meeting was held during the prior year, the notice by the Stockholder to be timely must be received (1) no earlier than 120 days before such annual meeting and (2) no later than the later of 90 days before such annual meeting and the tenth day after the day on which the notice of such annual meeting was made by mail or Public Disclosure; *provided, further*, that, solely for the purposes of the notice requirements under this Section 3.03(c), with respect to the annual meeting of stockholders of the Corporation for 2026, the date of the preceding year’s annual meeting of stockholders shall be deemed to be May 15, 2025; and

(ii) in the case of the nomination of a Stockholder Nominee for election to the Board at a special meeting of Stockholders, no earlier than 120 days before and no later than the later of 90 days before such special meeting and the tenth day after the day on which the notice of such special meeting was made by mail or Public Disclosure.

(d) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, if the number of Directors to be elected to the Board at a meeting of Stockholders is increased and there is no Public Disclosure by the Corporation naming the nominees for the additional directorships at least 100 days before the first anniversary of the preceding year’s annual meeting, a Notice of Nomination shall also be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for the additional directorships, if it shall be delivered personally and received at the Office of the Corporation, addressed to the attention of the Secretary, no later than the close of business on the tenth day following the day on which such Public Disclosure is first made by the Corporation. In addition, the minimum timeliness requirements of this Section 3.03 shall apply despite any different timeline described in Rule 14a-19 or elsewhere in Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act, including with respect to any statements or information required to be provided to the Corporation pursuant to Rule 14a-19 of the Exchange Act by a stockholder and not otherwise specified herein.

(e) In no event shall an adjournment, postponement or deferral, or Public Disclosure of an adjournment, postponement or deferral, of an annual or special meeting commence a new time period (or extend any time period) for the giving of the Notice of Nomination.

(f) The Notice of Nomination shall set forth:

(i) the Stockholder Information with respect to each Nominating Stockholder and Stockholder Associated Person;

(ii) a representation to the Corporation that each Nominating Stockholder is a holder of record of stock of the Corporation entitled to vote at the meeting and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to propose such nomination;

(iii) all information regarding each Stockholder Nominee and Stockholder Associated Person that would be required to be disclosed in a solicitation of proxies subject to Section 14 of the Exchange Act, the written consent of each Stockholder Nominee to being named in a proxy statement as a nominee and to serve if elected and a completed signed questionnaire, representation and agreement required by Section 3.04;

(iv) a description of all direct and indirect compensation and other material monetary agreements, arrangements and understandings during the past three years, and any other material relationships, between or among a Nominating Stockholder, Stockholder Associated Person or their respective associates, or others acting in concert therewith, including all information that would be required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 404 promulgated under Regulation S-K if the Nominating Stockholder, Stockholder Associated Person or any person acting in concert therewith were the “registrant” for purposes of such rule and the Stockholder Nominee were a director or executive of such registrant;

(v) Stockholder Information with respect to any stock or other interests of the Corporation held by members of the Nominating Stockholder’s or its Stockholder Associated Person’s immediate family sharing the same household;

(vi) a representation to the Corporation as to whether each Nominating Stockholder intends (A) to deliver a proxy statement and form of proxy to holders of at least the percentage of the Corporation’s outstanding capital stock required to approve the nomination, (B) in the case of any solicitation that is subject to Rule 14a-19 of the Exchange Act, confirming that such person or group will deliver, through means satisfying each of the conditions that would be applicable to the Corporation under either Exchange Act Rule 14a-16(a) or Exchange Act Rule 14a-16(n), a proxy statement and/or form of proxy to holders of at least sixty-seven percent (67%) of the voting power of the Corporation’s capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors or (C) otherwise to solicit proxies from Stockholders in support of such nomination;

(vii) all other information that would be required to be filed with the SEC if the Nominating Stockholders and Stockholder Associated Persons were participants in a solicitation subject to Section 14 of the Exchange Act; and

(viii) a representation and covenant for the benefit of the Corporation that the Nominating Stockholders shall provide any other information reasonably requested by the Corporation.

(g) The Nominating Stockholders shall also provide any other information reasonably requested by the Corporation within 10 Business Days after such request.

(h) In addition, the Nominating Stockholders shall further update and supplement the information provided to the Corporation in the Notice of Nomination or upon the Corporation’s request pursuant to Section 3.03(g) as needed, so that such information shall be true and correct as of the record date for the meeting and as of the date that is 10 Business Days before the meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof. Such update and supplement must be delivered personally or mailed to, and received at, the Office of the Corporation, addressed to the Secretary, by no later than five Business Days after the record date for the meeting (in the case of the update and supplement required to be made as of the record date), and not later than seven Business Days before the date for the meeting (in the case of the update and supplement required to be made as of 10 Business Days before the meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof).

(i) The person presiding over the meeting shall, if the facts warrant, determine and declare to the meeting, that the nomination was not made in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 3.03, and, if he or she should so determine, he or she shall so declare to the meeting and the defective nomination shall be disregarded.

(j) Nothing in this Section 3.03 shall be deemed to affect any rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock of the Corporation pursuant to any applicable provision of the Certificate of Incorporation.

Section 3.04. *Nominee and Director Qualifications.* Unless the Board determines otherwise or the Director Nomination Agreement provides otherwise (as long as such agreement is in effect), to be eligible to be a nominee for election or reelection as a Director, a person must deliver (in accordance with the time periods prescribed for delivery of notice by the Board) to the Secretary at the Office of the Corporation a written questionnaire with respect to the background and qualification of such person and the background of any other person or entity on whose behalf the nomination is being made (which questionnaire shall be provided by the Secretary upon written request) and a written representation and agreement (in the form provided by the Secretary upon written request) that such person (a) is not and will not become a party to

(i) any agreement, arrangement or understanding with, and has not given any commitment or assurance to, any person or entity as to how such person will act or vote as a Director on any issue or question (a “**Voting Commitment**”) that has not been disclosed to the Corporation or (ii) any Voting Commitment that could limit or interfere with such person’s ability to comply with such person’s fiduciary duties as a Director under applicable law, (b) is not and will not become a party to any agreement, arrangement or understanding with any person or entity other than the Corporation with respect to any direct or indirect compensation, reimbursement or indemnification in connection with service or action as a Director that has not been disclosed therein, and (c) in such person’s individual capacity and on behalf of any person or entity on whose behalf the nomination is being made, would be in compliance, and will comply with all applicable publicly disclosed corporate governance, conflict of interest, confidentiality and stock ownership and trading and other policies and guidelines of the Corporation that are applicable to Directors.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, unless otherwise required by law, if any Nominating Stockholder (i) provides notice pursuant to Rule 14a-19(b) promulgated under the Exchange Act (or has previously filed a preliminary or definitive proxy statement with the information required by Rule 14a-19(b)) with respect to any proposed nominee for election as a director of the Corporation and (ii) subsequently fails to comply with the requirements of Rule 14a-19(a)(2) or Rule 14a-19(a)(3) promulgated under the Exchange Act (or fails to timely provide reasonable evidence sufficient to satisfy the Corporation that such Nominating Stockholder has met the requirements of Rule 14a-19(a)(3) promulgated under the Exchange Act in accordance with the following sentence), then the nomination of each such proposed nominee shall be disregarded, notwithstanding that the nominee is included as a nominee in the Corporation’s proxy statement, notice of meeting or other proxy materials for any meeting (or any supplement thereto) and notwithstanding that proxies or votes in respect of the election of such proposed nominees may have been received by the Corporation (which proxies and votes shall be disregarded). Upon request by the Corporation, if any Nominating Stockholder provides notice pursuant to Rule 14a-19(b) promulgated under the Exchange Act (or has previously filed a preliminary or definitive proxy statement with the information required by Rule 14a-19(b)), such Nominating Stockholder, shall deliver to the Corporation, no later than 5 business days prior to the applicable meeting, reasonable evidence that it has met the requirements of Rule 14a-19(a)(3) promulgated under the Exchange Act.

Section 3.05. Resignation. Any Director may resign at any time by notice given in writing or by electronic transmission to the Corporation. Such resignation shall take effect at the date of receipt of such notice or at such later time as is therein specified, and, unless otherwise specified in such resignation, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

Section 3.06. Compensation. Each Director, in consideration of his or her service as such, shall be entitled to receive from the Corporation such amount per annum or such fees (payable in cash or equity) for attendance at Directors’ meetings, or both, as the Board may from time to time determine, together with reimbursement for the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, if any, incurred by such Director in connection with the performance of his or her duties. Each Director who shall serve as a member of any committee of Directors in consideration of serving as such shall be entitled to such additional amount per annum or such fees for attendance at committee meetings, or both, as the Board may from time to time determine, together with reimbursement for the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, if any, incurred by such Director in the performance of his or her duties. Nothing contained in this Section 3.06 shall preclude any Director from serving the Corporation or its subsidiaries in any other capacity and receiving proper compensation therefor.

Section 3.07. Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board may be held without notice at such times and at such places within or without the State of Delaware as may be determined from time to time by the Board or its Chairperson.

Section 3.08. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board may be held at such times and at such places within or without the State of Delaware as may be determined by the Chairperson or the Chief Executive Officer on at least 24 hours’ notice to each Director given by one of the means specified in Section 3.11 hereof other than by mail, or on at least three days’ notice if given by mail.

Section 3.09. Telephone Meetings. Board or Board committee meetings may be held by means of telephone conference or other communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in

the meeting can hear each other. Participation by a Director in a meeting pursuant to this Section 3.09 shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

Section 3.10. *Adjourned Meetings.* A majority of the Directors present at any meeting of the Board, including an adjourned meeting, whether or not a quorum is present, may adjourn and reconvene such meeting to another time and place. At least 24 hours' notice of any adjourned meeting of the Board shall be given to each Director whether or not present at the time of the adjournment, if such notice shall be given by one of the means specified in Section 3.11 hereof other than by mail, or at least three days' notice if by mail. Any business may be transacted at an adjourned meeting that might have been transacted at the meeting as originally called.

Section 3.11. *Notice Procedure.* Subject to Section 3.08 and Section 3.12 hereof, and except as otherwise permitted by applicable law, whenever notice is required to be given to any Director by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-laws, such notice shall be deemed given effectively if given in person or by telephone, mail or electronic mail addressed to such Director at such Director's address or email address, as applicable, as it appears on the records of the Corporation, facsimile or by other means of electronic transmission.

Section 3.12. *Waiver of Notice.* Whenever the giving of any notice to Directors is required by applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-laws, a waiver thereof, given by the Director entitled to the notice, whether before or after such notice is required, shall be deemed equivalent to notice. Attendance by a Director at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting except when the Director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business on the ground that the meeting was not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special Board or committee meeting need be specified in any waiver of notice.

Section 3.13. *Organization.* At each meeting of the Board, the Chairperson or, in the absence of the Chairperson, the Chief Executive Officer shall preside, and if the Chief Executive Officer is not a Director or is not present at such meeting, a majority of Directors present at such meeting shall elect one of the Directors present at such meeting to preside. The Secretary or an Assistant Secretary shall act as secretary at each meeting of the Board. In the absence from any such meeting of the Secretary and all Assistant Secretaries, the person presiding at the meeting may appoint any person present at such meeting to act as secretary of the meeting.

Section 3.14. *Quorum of Directors.* The presence in person of a majority of the total number of members of the Board shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board.

Section 3.15. *Action by Majority Vote.* Except as otherwise expressly required by these By-laws or the Certificate of Incorporation, the vote of a majority of the Directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board; provided that to the extent one or more Directors recuses himself or herself from an act, the act of a majority of the remaining Directors present shall be the act of the Board.

Section 3.16. *Action Without Meeting.* Unless otherwise restricted by these By-laws, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board or of any committee thereof may be taken without a meeting if all Directors or members of such committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing or by electronic transmission. After an action is taken, the writings or electronic transmissions shall be filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board or committee in the same paper or electronic form as the minutes are maintained.

ARTICLE 4 COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Board may, by resolution, designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the Directors of the Corporation. The Board may, by resolution, adopt charters for one or more of such committees. The Board may designate one or more Directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of such committee. If a member of a

committee shall be absent from any meeting, or disqualified from voting thereat, the remaining member or members present at the meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not such member or members constitute a quorum, may, by a unanimous vote, appoint another member of the Board to act at the meeting in the place of any such absent or disqualified member. Any such committee, to the extent permitted by applicable law, and to the extent provided in the resolution of the Board designating such committee or the charter for such committee, shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the Board in the management of the business and affairs of the Corporation and may authorize the seal of the Corporation to be affixed to all papers that may require it to the extent so authorized by the Board. The Board may remove any Director from any committee at any time, with or without cause. Unless the Board provides otherwise, at all meetings of such committee, a majority of the then authorized members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the vote of a majority of the members of the committee present at any meeting at which there is a quorum shall be the act of the committee. Each committee shall keep regular minutes of its meetings. Unless the Board provides otherwise, each committee designated by the Board may make, alter and repeal rules and procedures for the conduct of its business. In the absence of such rules and procedures, each committee shall conduct its business in the same manner as the Board conducts its business pursuant to Article 3.

ARTICLE 5 OFFICERS

Section 5.01. *Officers; Election.* The Board may from time to time elect officers of the Corporation, which may include a Chairperson, Chief Executive Officer and one or more Presidents, and may include one or more Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and any other officers as it may deem proper or may delegate to any elected officer of the Corporation the power to appoint and remove any such officers and to prescribe their respective terms of office, authorities and duties. Any number of offices may be held by the same person. Should the Corporation or any of its Subsidiaries enter into any management services or similar agreement with another entity (each as may be amended, supplemented, restated or replaced from time to time), the officers of the Corporation may be the officers or employees of such entity to the extent permitted by applicable law.

Section 5.02. *Term of Office; Resignation; Removal; Vacancies.* Each officer of the Corporation shall hold office for such terms as may be determined by the Board or until such officer's successor is elected and qualified or until such officer's earlier death, resignation or removal. Any officer may resign at any time upon notice to the Corporation. Such resignation shall take effect at the date of receipt of such notice or at such later time as is therein specified, and, unless otherwise specified, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. The resignation of an officer shall be without prejudice to the contract rights of the Corporation, if any. Any officer may be removed at any time with or without cause by the Board or, in the case of appointed officers, by any elected officer upon whom such power of removal shall have been conferred by the Board, but such removal shall be without prejudice to the contractual rights of such officer, if any, with the Corporation. Any vacancy occurring in any office of the Corporation may be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Board or, in the case of appointed officers, by any elected officer upon whom such power of appointment shall have been conferred by the Board. The election or appointment of an officer shall not of itself create contract rights.

Section 5.03. *Chief Executive Officer.* The Chief Executive Officer shall have general supervision over, and direction of, the business and affairs of the Corporation, subject, however, to the control of the Board and of any duly authorized committee of the Board. The Chief Executive Officer may sign and execute in the name of the Corporation deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts and other instruments, except in cases in which the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by resolution of the Board or by these By-laws to some other officer or agent of the Corporation, or shall be required by applicable law otherwise to be signed or executed and, in general, the Chief Executive Officer shall perform all duties incident to the office of Chief Executive Officer of a corporation and such other duties as may be determined from time to time by the Board.

Section 5.04. *Presidents.* Presidents shall have the duties incident to the office of President, and any other duties as may from time to time be assigned to such President by the Chief Executive Officer (if such President and the Chief Executive Officer are not the same person) or the Board and subject to the control of the Chief Executive Officer (if such President and the Chief Executive Officer are not the same person)

and the Board in each case. Any President may sign and execute in the name of the Corporation deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts and other instruments, except in cases in which the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board or by these By-laws to some other officer or agent of the Corporation, or shall be required by applicable law otherwise to be signed or executed.

Section 5.05. *Vice Presidents.* Vice Presidents shall have the duties incident to the office of Vice President and any other duties that may from time to time be assigned to such Vice President by the Chief Executive Officer, a President or the Board. Any Vice President may sign and execute in the name of the Corporation deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts or other instruments, except in cases in which the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board or by these By-laws to some other officer or agent of the Corporation, or shall be required by applicable law otherwise to be signed or executed.

Section 5.06. *Secretary.* The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Board and of the Stockholders, record all the proceedings of the meetings of the Board and of the Stockholders in a book to be kept for that purpose and perform like duties for committees of the Board, when required. The Secretary shall give, or cause to be given, notice of all special meetings of the Board and of the Stockholders and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board, the Chief Executive Officer or a President. The Secretary shall have custody of the corporate seal of the Corporation and the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary shall have authority to affix the same on any instrument that may require it, and when so affixed, the seal may be attested by the signature of the Secretary or by the signature of such Assistant Secretary. The Board may give general authority to any other officer to affix the seal of the Corporation and to attest the same by such officer's signature. The Secretary or an Assistant Secretary may also attest all instruments signed by the Executive Chairperson, Chief Executive Officer, President or any Vice President. The Secretary shall have charge of all the books, records and papers of the Corporation relating to its organization and management, see that the reports, statements and other documents required by applicable law are properly kept and filed and, in general, perform all duties incident to the office of secretary of a corporation and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to the Secretary by the Board, the Chief Executive Officer or a President.

Section 5.07. *Treasurer.* The Treasurer shall have charge and custody of, and be responsible for, all funds, securities and notes of the Corporation, receive and give receipts for moneys due and payable to the Corporation from any sources whatsoever; deposit all such moneys and valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the Corporation in such depositories as may be designated by the Board, against proper vouchers, cause such funds to be disbursed by checks or drafts on the authorized depositories of the Corporation signed in such manner as shall be determined by the Board and be responsible for the accuracy of the amounts of all moneys so disbursed, regularly enter or cause to be entered in books or other records maintained for the purpose full and adequate account of all moneys received or paid for the account of the Corporation, have the right to require from time to time reports or statements giving such information as the Treasurer may desire with respect to any and all financial transactions of the Corporation from the officers or agents transacting the same, render to the Chief Executive Officer, a President or the Board, whenever the Chief Executive Officer, a President or the Board shall require the Treasurer so to do, an account of the financial condition of the Corporation and of all financial transactions of the Corporation, disburse the funds of the Corporation as ordered by the Board and, in general, perform all duties incident to the office of Treasurer of a corporation and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to the Treasurer by the Board, the Chief Executive Officer or a President.

Section 5.08. *Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Treasurers.* Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Treasurers shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by the Secretary or by the Treasurer, respectively, or by the Board, the Chief Executive Officer or a President.

ARTICLE 6 INDEMNIFICATION

Section 6.01. *Right to Indemnification.* The Corporation shall indemnify and hold harmless, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law as it presently exists or may hereafter be amended, any Person (a "Covered Person") who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to or otherwise involved in any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (a "Proceeding"), by reason of the fact that he or she, or a Person for whom he or she is the legal representative, is or was a Director, officer or employee of the Corporation or, while a Director, officer

or employee of the Corporation, is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee, agent or trustee of another entity or enterprise, including service with respect to employee benefit plans, against all liability and loss suffered and expenses (including, without limitation, attorneys' fees and expenses, judgments, fines, excise taxes or penalties under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, and amounts paid or to be paid in settlement) reasonably incurred by such Covered Person. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, except as otherwise provided in Section 6.03 with respect to Proceedings to enforce rights to indemnification or advancement of expenses or with respect to any compulsory counterclaim brought by such indemnitee, the Corporation shall be required to indemnify a Covered Person in connection with a Proceeding (or part thereof) commenced by such Covered Person only if the commencement of such Proceeding (or part thereof) by the Covered Person was authorized by the Board. Any reference to an officer of the Corporation in this Article 6 shall be deemed to refer exclusively to the Chairperson, Chief Executive Officer, Presidents, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and any other officers of the Corporation appointed pursuant to Section 5.01, and any reference to an officer of any other entity or other enterprise shall be deemed to refer exclusively to an officer appointed by the board of directors or equivalent governing body of such other entity pursuant to the certificate of incorporation and by-laws or equivalent organizational documents of such other entity or enterprise.

Section 6.02. *Prepayment of Expenses.* In addition to the right to indemnification conferred herein, an indemnitee shall also have the right, to the fullest extent not prohibited by applicable law, to be paid by the Corporation, in advance of final disposition, the expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred by a Covered Person in appearing at, participating in or defending any Proceeding in advance of its final disposition or in connection with a Proceeding brought to establish or enforce a right to indemnification or advancement of expenses under this Article 6 (which shall be governed by Section 6.03); provided, however, that if and to the extent required by applicable law or in the case of advance made in a Proceeding brought to establish or enforce a right to indemnification or advancement, such payment of expenses in advance of the final disposition of the Proceeding shall be made solely upon receipt of an undertaking by the Covered Person to repay all amounts advanced if it should be ultimately determined that the Covered Person is not entitled to be indemnified or entitled to advancement of expenses under this Article 6 or otherwise.

Section 6.03. *Claims.* If a claim for indemnification or advancement of expenses under this Article 6 is not paid in full within 60 days after a written claim therefor by the Covered Person has been received by the Corporation, the Covered Person may file suit to recover the unpaid amount of such claim or to obtain an advancement of expenses, as applicable. To the fullest extent permitted by law, if successful in whole or in part in any such suit, or in a suit brought by the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the Covered Person shall be entitled to be paid the expense of prosecuting or defending such claim. In any such action the Corporation shall have the burden of proving that the Covered Person is not entitled to the requested indemnification or advancement of expenses under applicable law. In (i) any suit brought by a Covered Person to enforce a right to indemnification hereunder (but not in a suit brought by a Covered Person to enforce a right to an advancement of expenses) it shall be a defense that, and (ii) any suit brought by the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the Corporation shall be entitled to recover such expenses upon a final adjudication that, such Person has not met any applicable standard for indemnification set forth in the General Corporation Law. Neither the failure of the Corporation (including by its Directors who are not parties to such action, a committee of such Directors, independent legal counsel or its stockholders) to have made a determination prior to the commencement of such suit that indemnification of the Covered Person is proper in the circumstances because the Covered Person has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in the General Corporation Law, nor an actual determination by the Corporation (including by its Directors who are not parties to such action, a committee of such Directors, independent legal counsel or its stockholders) that the Covered Person has not met such applicable standard of conduct, shall create a presumption that such Person has not met the applicable standard of conduct or, in the case of such a suit brought by the Covered Person, be a defense to such suit.

Section 6.04. *Nonexclusivity of Rights.* The rights conferred on any Covered Person by this Article 6 shall not be exclusive of any other rights that such Covered Person may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, provision of the Certificate of Incorporation, these By-laws, agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested Directors or otherwise.

Section 6.05. *Other Sources.* Subject to Section 6.06, the Corporation's obligation, if any, to indemnify or to advance expenses to any Covered Person who was or is serving at its request as a director, officer, employee or agent of another entity or enterprise shall be reduced by any amount such Covered Person has actually collected as indemnification or advancement of expenses from such other entity or enterprise.

Section 6.06. *Indemnitor of First Resort.* Given that certain jointly indemnifiable claims (as defined below) may arise due to the service of a Covered Person as a director, officer and/or employee of the Corporation at the request of the indemnitee-related entities (as defined below), the Corporation shall be fully and primarily responsible for the payment to the Covered Person in respect of indemnification or advancement of all expenses, judgments, penalties, fines and amounts paid in settlement to the extent legally permitted and as required by the terms of the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-laws (or any other agreement between the Corporation and such persons) in connection with any such jointly indemnifiable claims, pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of this Article 6, irrespective of any right of recovery the Covered Person may have from the indemnitee-related entities. Any obligation on the part of any indemnitee-related entities to indemnify or advance expenses to any Covered Person shall be secondary to the Corporation's obligation and shall be reduced by any amount that the Covered Person has actually collected as indemnification or advancement from the Corporation. The Corporation irrevocably waives, relinquishes and releases the indemnitee-related entities from any and all claims it may have against the indemnitee-related entities for contribution, subrogation or any other recovery of any kind in respect thereof. Under no circumstance shall the Corporation be entitled to any right of subrogation or contribution by the indemnitee-related entities and no right of advancement or recovery a Covered Person may have from the indemnitee-related entities shall reduce or otherwise alter the rights of the Covered Person or the obligations of the Corporation hereunder. In the event that any of the indemnitee-related entities shall make any payment to a Covered Person in respect of indemnification or advancement of expenses with respect to any jointly indemnifiable claim, the indemnitee-related entity making such payment shall be subrogated to the extent of such payment to all of the rights of recovery of the Covered Person against the Corporation, and the Covered Person shall execute all papers reasonably required and shall do all things that may be reasonably necessary to secure such rights, including the execution of such documents as may be necessary to enable the indemnitee-related entities effectively to bring suit to enforce such rights. Each of the indemnitee-related entities shall be third-party beneficiaries with respect to, and be entitled to enforce, this Section 6.06. For purposes of this Section 6.06, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) The term "indemnitee-related entities" means any corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise (other than the Corporation or any other corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise for which a Covered Person has agreed, on behalf of the Corporation or at the Corporation's request, to serve as a director, officer, employee or agent and which service is covered by the indemnity described herein) from whom a Covered Person may be entitled to indemnification or advancement of expenses with respect to which, in whole or in part, the Corporation may also have an indemnification or advancement obligation.

(b) The term "jointly indemnifiable claims" shall be broadly construed and shall include, without limitation, any action, suit or proceeding for which a Covered Person shall be entitled to indemnification or advancement of expenses from both the indemnitee-related entities and the Corporation pursuant to the General Corporation Law, any agreement or certificate of incorporation, bylaws, partnership agreement, operating agreement, certificate of formation, certificate of limited partnership or comparable organizational documents of the Corporation or the indemnitee-related entities, as applicable.

Section 6.07. *Amendment or Repeal.* Neither the amendment or repeal of the foregoing provisions of this Article 6, nor the adoption of any provision of these By-laws, shall adversely affect any right or protection hereunder of any Covered Person in respect of any act or omission occurring prior to the time of such amendment, repeal or adoption.

Section 6.08. *Other Indemnification and Prepayment of Expenses.* This Article 6 shall not limit the right of the Corporation, to the extent and in the manner permitted by applicable law, to indemnify and to advance expenses to Persons other than Covered Persons when and as authorized by appropriate corporate action.

Section 6.09. *Reliance.* Covered Persons who after the date of the adoption of this provision become or remain a Covered Person described in Article 6 will be conclusively presumed to have relied on the rights to indemnity, advance of expenses and other rights contained in this Article 6 in entering into or continuing the service. The rights to indemnification and to the advance of expenses conferred in this Article 6 will apply to claims made against any Covered Person described in this Article 6 arising out of acts or omissions in respect of the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries that occurred or occur both prior and subsequent to the adoption hereof. The rights conferred upon Covered Persons in this Article 6 shall be contract rights and such rights shall continue as to a Covered Person who has ceased to be a Director, officer or employee and shall inure to the benefit of the Covered Person's heirs, executors and administrators. Any amendment, alteration or repeal of this Article 6 that adversely affects any right of a Covered Person or its successors shall be prospective only and shall not limit, eliminate or impair any such right with respect to any proceeding involving any occurrence or alleged occurrence of any action or omission to act that took place prior to such amendment or repeal.

Section 6.10. *Insurance.* The Corporation may purchase and maintain insurance, at its expense, to protect itself and any Director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation or another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against any expense, liability or loss, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify such person against such expense, liability or loss under the General Corporation Law.

ARTICLE 7 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 7.01. *Certificates Representing Shares.* The shares of stock of the Corporation may be represented by certificates or all of such shares shall be uncertificated shares that may be evidenced by a book-entry system maintained by the registrar of such stock, or a combination of both. If any shares are represented by certificates, such certificates shall be in the form approved by the Board. The certificates representing shares of stock of each class shall be signed by, or in the name of, the Corporation by any two authorized officers of the Corporation (it being understood that each of the Chairperson, the Chief Executive Officer, any President or any Vice President, and by the Secretary, any Assistant Secretary, the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer shall be an authorized officer for such purpose) certifying the number and class of shares of stock of the Corporation owned by such holder. Any or all such signatures may be facsimiles. Although any officer, transfer agent or registrar whose manual or facsimile signature is affixed to such a certificate ceases to be such officer, transfer agent or registrar before such certificate has been issued, it may nevertheless be issued by the Corporation with the same effect as if such officer, transfer agent or registrar were still such at the date of its issue.

Section 7.02. *Transfer and Registry Agents.* The Corporation may from time to time maintain one or more transfer offices or agents and registry offices or agents at such place or places as may be determined from time to time by the Board.

Section 7.03. *Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificates.* The Corporation may issue a new certificate of stock in the place of any certificate theretofore issued by it, alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, and the Corporation may require the owner of the lost, stolen or destroyed certificate or his legal representative to give the Corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify it against any claim that may be made against it on account of the alleged loss, theft or destruction of any such certificate or the issuance of such new certificate.

Section 7.04. *Transfer Of Shares.* Shares of the stock of the Corporation may be transferred on the record of stockholders of the Corporation by the holder thereof or by such holder's duly authorized attorney upon surrender of a certificate therefor properly endorsed or upon receipt of proper transfer instructions from the registered holder of uncertificated shares or by such holder's duly authorized attorney and upon compliance with appropriate procedures for transferring shares in uncertificated form, unless waived by the Corporation.

Section 7.05. *Authority for Additional Rules Regarding Transfer.* The Board shall have the power and authority to make all such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary or proper concerning the issue, transfer and registration of certificated or uncertificated shares of the stock of the Corporation, as well as for the issuance of new certificates in lieu of those which may be lost or destroyed, and may require of

any stockholder requesting replacement of lost or destroyed certificates, bond in such amount and in such form as they may deem expedient to indemnify the Corporation, and/or the transfer agents, and/or the registrars of its stock against any claims arising in connection therewith.

Section 7.06. *Voting of Stock Owned by the Corporation.* The Board may authorize any person, on behalf of the Corporation, to attend, vote at and grant proxies to be used at any meeting of stockholders of any corporation (except this Corporation) in which the Corporation may hold stock.

Section 7.07. *Form of Records.* Any records maintained by the Corporation in the regular course of its business, including its stock ledger, books of account and minute books, may be maintained on any information storage device or method or on one or more electronic networks or databases as permitted by law; *provided* that the records so kept can be converted into clearly legible paper form within a reasonable time. The Corporation shall so convert any records so kept upon the request of any person entitled to inspect such records pursuant to applicable law.

Section 7.08. *Seal.* The Board of Directors may provide a suitable seal, containing the name of the Corporation, which seal shall be in the charge of the Secretary. The seal may be used by causing it or a facsimile thereof to be impressed or affixed or otherwise reproduced.

Section 7.09. *Fiscal Year.* The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be determined by the Board.

Section 7.10. *Amendments.* These By-laws may be altered, amended or repealed in accordance with the Certificate of Incorporation and the General Corporation Law.

Section 7.11. *Conflict with Applicable Law or Certificate of Incorporation.* These By-laws are adopted subject to any applicable law, the Certificate of Incorporation and the rules and policies of any stock exchange on which the Corporation's shares are then listed. Whenever these By-laws may conflict with any of the foregoing, such conflict shall be resolved in favor of such law, the Certificate of Incorporation or the rules and policies of such stock exchange on which the Corporation's shares are then listed.