

SHERBORNE INVESTORS (GUERNSEY) C LIMITED

Interim Report and Unaudited Condensed Financial Statements

For the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025

Company Summary

The Company	Sherborne Investors (Guernsey) C Limited (the "Company") is a Guernsey domiciled limited company and its shares are admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's Specialist Fund Segment ("SFS"). The Company was incorporated on 25 May 2017. The Company commenced dealings on the SFS on 12 July 2017.
Investment Objective	To realise capital growth from investment in a target company identified by the Investment Manager, with the aim of generating a significant return of capital for Shareholders.
Investment Policy	To invest in a company which is publicly quoted which it considers to be undervalued as a result of operational deficiencies and which it believes can be rectified by the Investment Manager's active involvement, thereby increasing the value of the investment. The Company will only invest in one target company at a time.
Investment Manager	Sherborne Investors Management LP (including affiliates, the "Investment Manager") provides investment management services to SIGC LLC and other funds in which the Company is indirectly an investor (the "Funds"). See Note 1 and Note 9 for details of changes in the period.

Chairman's Statement

For the period ended 30 June 2025

Dear Shareholder,

I am pleased to present the Interim Report of Sherborne Investors (Guernsey) C Limited (the "Company") for the period 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025.

As at 30 June 2025, the net asset value ("NAV") attributable to shareholders of the Company was £405.9 million (30 June 2024: £454.7 million and 31 December 2024: £430.3 million) or 58.0 pence per share (30 June 2024: 65.0 pence per share and 31 December 2024: 61.5 pence per share) (see Note 8). As at 31 August 2025 the estimated (unaudited) NAV, as reported, was 58.0 pence per share.

The Company co-invests in Navient Corporation ("Navient") with other investors in funds managed by Sherborne Investors Management LP ("Sherborne Investors"). Sherborne Investors owns approximately 30% of Navient's outstanding shares, making it the largest shareholder in Navient, and also owns a 30.1% interest in the outstanding shares of the Company. The Company is pursuing its investment strategy through its indirect shareholding in Navient.

Following Navient's AGM on 5 June 2025, Mr. Edward Bramson, a partner in Sherborne Investors, was appointed Chairman of the board of directors of Navient. Mr. Bramson has assisted the Navient board with the formulation and execution of the first phase of Navient's turnaround. The first phase consisted of three primary objectives: outsourcing of loan servicing, divestiture of a non-core division, and reducing operating expenses. Navient announced on 29 January 2025 that the first phase of the turnaround resulted in the completion of the three primary objectives, including a reduction in overhead expenses of approximately 40%. Phase two of the turnaround is expected to be announced in the second half of 2025 and will consist of additional cost reductions and specific growth targets, principally focusing on Navient's Earnest business.

For further information on Navient, including its strategy and performance, please refer to its publicly available financial statements and presentations available at www.sec.gov or Navient's website at www.navient.com

During H1 2025 Navient paid dividends to shareholders totalling 0.32 per share, of which the Company received its proportionate share. The Company paid a dividend with respect to 2024 results of 0.1 pence per share on 23 May 2025. The present intention is to pay a further 0.1 pence per share to shareholders following the 2025 full year results.

Also during H1 it was my sad duty to report on the death of our highly respected and valued colleague and co-director Ian Brindle. His common sense, shrewdness and sense of humour will always be missed. On 1 September 2025, the Company welcomed the appointment of James Christie to the Board as a non-executive director. We are very pleased that we are able to attract such a highly qualified individual and look forward to working with James. Further details regarding James' background and experience can be found on page 5.

Following the Company's AGM on 21 May 2025, the Company has begun repurchasing shares for cancellation. As at 31 August 2025, the Company had repurchased 3 million shares for gross consideration of £1.25 million, equivalent to an aggregate purchase price of approximately 42 pence per share. This purchase price represents an approximate 25% discount to the prevailing NAV of the Company and is therefore accretive to the NAV of the Company. The Company continues to expect to allocate, in total, between £10 million and £15 million to share repurchases during the year.

The Company announced that all resolutions proposed at the 2025 AGM were passed with the necessary majority. A small number of shareholders, however, voted against an increase in the aggregate amount permitted to be paid to the directors, the resolution approved by the Takeover Panel waiving the requirement for concert parties to make a mandatory bid for the Company resulting from share repurchases, and the authorisation to repurchase shares. The Board has sought to engage with holders of the majority of the shares that voted against one or more of these resolutions and will continue in such endeavours.

The principal risks and uncertainties of the Company are in relation to performance risk, market risk, key person risk, fraud and cybersecurity risk, accounting, legal, and regulatory risks, and emerging risk. These are unchanged from 31 December 2024, and further details may be found in the Directors' Report within the Annual Report and Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024. The Directors will continue to assess the principal risks and uncertainties relating to the Company for the remaining six months of the year but expect these to remain unchanged.

Following Mr. Bramson's appointment as Chairman of the board of directors of Navient, the investment in Navient is now classified as a Turnaround Investment. Further details of related party transactions during the period are included in Note 9 of the Condensed Financial Statements.

Board of Directors

Talmat Morgan (Chairman)

Appointed to the Board 25 May 2017

Mr Morgan has served as a non-executive director on the board of 14 publicly listed investment companies (including 3 FTSE 250 companies) since 2005. He is currently Chairman of Sherborne Investors (Guernsey) C Limited. From 1999 to 2004, Mr Morgan worked as a financial services regulator (Director of Fiduciary Services and Enforcement at the Guernsey Financial Services Commission) and was particularly involved in the activities of the Financial Action Task Force and the Offshore Group of Banking Supervisors. Prior to 1999, Mr Morgan held positions at Barings and the Bank of Bermuda. He qualified as a barrister in 1976 and holds an MA in Economics and Law from the University of Cambridge.

Linda Wilding (Audit Committee Chairman)

Appointed to the Board 1 February 2023

Ms Wilding has previously served as Chair and non-executive director of various public and private equity backed companies for over 20 years. After gaining a PhD in Biochemistry she joined EY and trained as a Chartered Accountant. From the late 1980s she spent over a decade at Mercury Asset Management as a fund manager in their private equity division. She has chaired the ESG committee at the Balanced Commercial Property Trust plc (BCPT plc). She is also currently on the Board of Wesleyan Assurance Society, a specialist in mutual financial services, and Odyssean Investment Trust plc, an investment trust.

Trevor Ash (Director)

Appointed to the Board 25 May 2017

Mr Ash has been a non-executive director of a number of investment entities since 1999, including funds managed by Rothschild, Insight, Cazenove, Merrill Lynch and Thames River Capital. He was formerly Chairman of JPEL Private Equity Limited. Prior to 1999, Mr Ash spent 27 years with the Rothschild Group in various capacities, most recently as Managing Director of Rothschild Asset Management (CI) Limited and as a non-executive director of Rothschild Asset Management

Limited in London. Mr Ash is a fellow of the Chartered Institute for Securities & Investment.

Helen Sinclair (Director)

Appointed to the Board 1 February 2023

Ms Sinclair has a degree in Economics from Cambridge and an MBA from INSEAD business school. She began her career in investment banking and then moved into private equity investment at 3i. Prior to her focus on non-executive director roles, Helen co-founded and ran Matrix Private Equity (which became Mobeus Equity Partners LLP). Helen has a thirty-year track record as an investor, board member and board observer in a various sectors. Helen serves on the Boards of Octopus Future Generations VCT plc, BlackRock Smaller Companies Trust plc, Shires Income plc and North East Finance Ltd.

James Christie (Director)

Appointed to the Board 1 September 2025

Mr Christie has an MBA from Henley Management College and is a member of the Chartered Institute of Securities and Investment. He began his career in fund administration and fund management, working across private and public companies in sectors such as private equity, real estate, infrastructure, debt, and energy. James held multiple board positions in fund management and licensed investment companies, developing deep expertise in corporate governance and risk management. He is currently an Executive Director at Oak Fund Services (Guernsey) Limited, where he leads client relationships and oversees the delivery of fund administration services.

Responsibility statement

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

- The condensed set of financial statements has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' as adopted by the European Union;
- The interim management report includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.7R (indication of important events during the first six months and their impact on the condensed financial statements and description of principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the year);
- The interim management report includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.8R (disclosure of related parties' transactions and changes therein);
- The condensed set of financial statements, which has been prepared in accordance with the applicable set of accounting standards, gives a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the issuer as required by DTR 4.2.4R; and
- The condensed set of financial statements have not been subject to an audit or review by an independent auditor.

Going Concern

The Condensed Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The net current asset position as at 30 June 2025 is £0.8 million. The Directors have considered the impact to the Company, as well as to Navient Corporation's ("Navient") and the Company's stock prices, of the current economic environment, including the current interest rates and inflationary environment, and have concluded that there is no impact on the going concern.

At 30 June 2025 the Company had a NAV of £405.9 million. The Company, via the Funds, has sufficient liquid assets to meet expected costs. In the unlikely scenario that the Company's annualized expenses were to increase 100%, the resulting expenses would only represent approximately 0.1% of the Company's NAV. The level of liquid assets and expenses in the underlying structure has been considered, and the Investment Manager has the full intent and ability for the Funds to provide the Company with funds as and if required.

After enquiring with the Investment Manager and Apex Fund and Corporate Services (Guernsey) Limited (the "Administrator") and conducting a thorough review of the Company's working capital and cash flow requirements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company, via the Funds, has adequate resources to continue in operational activities for the foreseeable future, based on sufficient cash reserves as of 30 June 2025. The Board is satisfied, that at the time of approving the condensed financial statement, no material uncertainties exist that may cast significant doubt concerning the Company's ability to continue for the foreseeable future, being 12 months after the date of approval of the condensed financial statements.

Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited)

For the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025

	Notes	1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025 (Unaudited) £	1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024 (Unaudited) £	1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 (Audited) £
Income				
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5	(22,031,328)	(107,634,577)	(128,191,068)
Interest income		2,069	3,595	6,677
Total loss		(22,029,259)	(107,630,982)	(128,184,391)
Expenses				
Professional fees		219,924	108,579	213,362
Directors' fees	2, 7	104,487	97,500	208,800
Administrative fees		64,118	60,236	123,221
Other fees		92,253	87,033	173,249
Total operating expenses		480,782	352,609	718,632
Comprehensive loss		(22,510,041)	(107,983,591)	(128,903,023)
<i>Weighted average number of shares outstanding</i>	4	699,408,840	700,000,000	700,000,000
<i>Basic and diluted deficit per share</i>	4	(3.22p)	(15.43p)	(18.41p)

All income and expenses are derived from continuing operations. There are no items of other comprehensive income.

Although not required by IAS 34 - 'Interim Financial Reporting', the comparative figures for the preceding year and the related notes have been included on a voluntary basis.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Condensed Financial Statements.

Condensed Statement of Financial Position (Unaudited)

As at 30 June 2025

Notes	30 June 2025 (Unaudited) £	30 June 2024 (Unaudited) £	31 December 2024 (Audited) £
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	NOTES	£	£	£	£	£
Non-Current Assets						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5		405,116,929		454,130,975	429,674,484
			405,116,929		454,130,975	429,674,484
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	11	749,263		674,929		758,603
Prepaid expenses		55,079		48,982		13,291
		804,342		723,911		771,894
Current Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	6	38,058		87,944		98,868
		38,058		87,944		98,868
Net Current Assets			766,284		635,967	673,026
Net Assets			405,883,213		454,766,942	430,347,510
Capital and Reserves						
Called up share capital and share premium	7		687,685,147		688,939,403	688,939,403
Retained reserves			(281,801,934)		(234,172,461)	(258,591,893)
Total Equity			405,883,213		454,766,942	430,347,510
NAV Per Share	8		58.23p		64.97p	61.47p

The Condensed Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors for issue on 03 September 2025.

Although not required by IAS 34 - 'Interim Financial Reporting', the comparative figures for the preceding year and the related notes have been included on a voluntary basis.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Condensed Financial Statements.

Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity (Unaudited)

For the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025

	Notes	Share Capital and Share Premium £	Retained Reserves/ (Deficit) £	Total Equity £
Balance at 1 January 2025 (unaudited)		688,939,403	(258,591,893)	430,347,510
Comprehensive loss		-	(22,510,041)	(22,510,041)
Distributions	12	-	(700,000)	(700,000)
Share buyback	7	(1,254,256)	-	(1,254,256)
Balance at 30 June 2025 (unaudited)		687,685,147	(281,801,934)	405,883,213
		Share Capital and Share Premium £	Retained Reserves/ (Deficit) £	Total Equity £
Balance at 1 January 2024				

(unaudited)		688,939,403	(122,688,870)	566,250,533
Comprehensive loss		-	(107,983,591)	(107,983,591)
Distributions	12	-	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)
Balance at 30 June 2024 (unaudited)		688,939,403	234,172,461	454,766,942

		Share Capital and Share Premium £	Retained Reserves/ (Deficit) £	Total Equity £
Balance at 1 January 2024 (Audited)		688,939,403	(122,688,870)	566,250,533
Comprehensive loss		-	(128,903,023)	(128,903,023)
Distributions	12	-	(7,000,000)	(7,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2024 (Audited)		688,939,403	(258,591,893)	430,347,510

Although not required by IAS 34 - 'Interim Financial Reporting', the comparative figures for the preceding year and the related notes have been included on a voluntary basis.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Condensed Financial Statements.

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

For the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025

	Notes	1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025 (unaudited) £	1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024 (unaudited) £	1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 (Audited) £
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>				
Comprehensive loss		(22,510,041)	(107,983,591)	(128,903,203)
Adjustments for:				
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through loss	5	22,031,328	107,634,577	128,191,068
Movement in prepaid expenses		(41,788)	(30,267)	5,424
Movement in trade and other payables	6	(60,810)	(12,383)	(1,459)
Interest income		(2,069)	(3,595)	(6,677)
<i>Net cash flow used in operating activities</i>		(583,380)	(395,259)	(714,667)
<i>Investing activities</i>				
Distributions from investments	5	2,526,227	3,750,000	7,650,000
Interest income		2,069	3,595	6,677
Net cash flow from investing activities		2,528,296	3,753,595	7,656,677
<i>Financing activities</i>				
Distributions to shareholders	12	(700,000)	(3,500,000)	(7,000,000)
Share buyback	7	(1,254,256)	-	-
Net cash flow used in financing activities		(1,954,256)	(3,500,000)	(7,000,000)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		(9,340)	(141,665)	(57,990)
Opening cash and cash equivalents		758,603	816,594	816,593
Closing cash and cash equivalents		749,263	674,929	758,603

Although not required by IAS 34 - 'Interim Financial Reporting', the comparative figures for the preceding year and the related notes have been included on a voluntary basis.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Condensed Financial Statements.

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements

For the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

Reporting entity

Sherborne Investors (Guernsey) C Limited (the "Company") is a closed-ended investment company with limited liability formed under the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 (as amended). The Company was incorporated and registered in Guernsey on 25 May 2017. The Company's registered office is 1 Royal Plaza, Royal Avenue, St Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, GY1 2HL.

The Company commenced dealings on the London Stock Exchange's Specialist Fund Segment on 12 July 2017.

Basis of preparation

The Company's Condensed Unaudited Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS"), Standard 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting' ("IAS 34") as adopted by the European Union, which comprise standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and International Accounting Standards and Standing Interpretations Committee, Interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Committee that remain in effect, together with applicable legal and regulatory requirements of Guernsey law.

The Directors of the Company have taken the exemption in Section 244 of the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 (as amended) and have therefore elected to only prepare standalone Financial Statements for the period.

Going concern

The Condensed Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The net current asset position as at 30 June 2025 is £0.8 million. The Directors have considered the impact to the Company, as well as to Navient Corporation's ("Navient") and the Company's stock prices, of the current economic environment, including the current interest rates and inflationary environment, and have concluded that there is no impact on the going concern.

At 30 June 2025 the Company had a NAV of £405.9 million. The Company, via the Funds, has sufficient liquid assets to meet expected costs. In the unlikely scenario that the Company's annualized expenses were to increase 100%, the resulting expenses would only represent approximately 0.1% of the Company's NAV. The level of liquid assets and expenses in the underlying structure has been considered, and the Investment Manager has the full intent and ability for the Funds to provide the Company with funds as and if required.

After enquiring with the Investment Manager and Apex Fund and Corporate Services (Guernsey) Limited (the "Administrator") and conducting a thorough review of the Company's working capital and cash flow requirements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company, via the Funds, has adequate resources to continue in operational activities for the foreseeable future, based on sufficient cash reserves as of 30 June 2025. The Board is satisfied, that at the time of approving the condensed financial statement, no material uncertainties exist that may cast significant doubt concerning the Company's ability to continue for the foreseeable future, being 12 months after the date of approval of the condensed financial statements.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's Condensed Financial Statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingencies at the date of the Company's Condensed Financial Statements and income and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimated.

i) Critical accounting judgement: Consolidation of entities

As described further in Note 5, as at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 the Company holds a non-controlling investment in SIGC LLC. While the Company holds a majority interest in SIGC LLC and holds access to the rewards and benefits, it does not exercise control over the day-to-day operations, nor does it have the ability to remove the controlling party, Sherborne Investors Master GP, LLC. As such, SIGC LLC is not consolidated but held and measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'. Fair value is measured in accordance with IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement'.

ii) Source of estimation uncertainty: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Company holds these investments solely for ownership purposes and does not exercise control or have a significant influence over these investments. Contractual cashflows are recognised upon realisation of the investment. Consequently, it has elected to value using fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). Fair value is based on the net asset value of the investment, with the main contribution to the NAV being the quoted closing price of the STC as at 30 June 2025, together with incentive fee and cash balances. Please see Note 5 for further details.

Adoption of new and revised standards

(i) New standards adopted as at 1 January 2025:

The following standards are effective for the first time for the financial period beginning 1 January 2025 and are relevant to the Company's operations:

- Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability

The above standard has been adopted and did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

(ii) Standards, amendments and interpretations early adopted by the Company:

There were no standards, amendments and interpretations early adopted by the Company.

(iii) Standards, amendments and interpretations in issue but not yet effective:

- Amendments to IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and measurement of financial instruments

Unless stated otherwise, the Directors do not consider the adoption of any new and revised accounting standards and interpretations to have a material impact as the new standards or amendments do not have a significant impact to the company except for IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which will be applied from its mandatory effective date of 1 January 2027. Since retrospective application is required, the comparative information for the financial year ending 31 December 2026 will be restated accordingly.

a. Functional currency

The Condensed Financial Statements are presented in Pound Sterling ("£"), which is the Company's functional and presentational currency. Items included in the Financial Statements of the Company are incurred in Pound Sterling.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Company using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at period-end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.

b. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets, as defined by IFRS 9, are assets that represent a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity.

Financial asset is recognised in its statement of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred.

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into one of the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at FVTPL. Further, irrespective of the business model used, financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely

payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

Investments are designated at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 'Financial instruments', as the Company's business model is to invest in financial assets and to generate profit from their total return in the form of interest and changes in fair value. Please refer to note 1 under critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

In determining fair value in accordance with IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' ("IFRS 13"), investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories within the fair value hierarchy:

Level I - An unadjusted quoted price for identical assets and liabilities in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and is used to measure fair value whenever available. As required by IFRS 13, the Company will not adjust the quoted price for these investments, even in situations where it holds a large position, and a sale could reasonably impact the quoted price.

Level II - Inputs are other than unadjusted quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date, and fair value is determined using models or other valuation methodologies.

Level III - Inputs are unobservable for the investment and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the investment. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgement or estimation.

The Company's investment is classified as a Level 3 investment within the fair value hierarchy. Refer to Note 5 for the further details. On disposal of shares, cost of investments is allocated on a first in, first out basis.

c. Revenue recognition

Investment income and interest receivable from short-term deposits are recognised on an accruals basis. Where receipt of investment income is not likely until the maturity or realisation of an investment then the investment income is accounted for as an increase in the fair value of the investment.

d. Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis. Expenses are charged through the Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur.

e. Prepaid expenses and trade receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently, re-measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A provision for an expected credit loss on trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The Company only holds trade receivables with no financing component, and which have maturities of less than 12 months at amortised cost and has therefore applied the simplified approach to expected credit loss. In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company also incorporates forward-looking information into the determination of expected credit losses.

f. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, call and current balances with banks and similar institutions, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. This definition is also used for the Statement of Cash Flows. The carrying amount of these assets approximate their fair value, unless otherwise stated.

g. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently, re-measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

h. Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the Company's Condensed Statement of Financial Position when the Company

becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

2. Comprehensive income/(loss)

Ongoing charges are recurring expenses which are likely to recur in the foreseeable future and are related to the operation of the Company. They exclude costs for acquiring or disposing of investments, financing charges, and investment gains/losses. The charges are based on annual costs, serving as an estimate of future expenses.

The comprehensive income/(loss) has been arrived at after charging:

	1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025	1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024	1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024
	£	£	£
Directors' fees	104,487	97,500	208,800
Auditor's remuneration - Audit	50,353	55,000	90,000

3. Tax on ordinary activities

The Company has been granted exemption from income tax in Guernsey under the Income Tax (Exempt Bodies) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Ordinance 1989 and is liable to pay an annual fee (currently £1,600 per company) under the provisions of the Ordinance. As such it will not be liable to income tax in Guernsey other than on Guernsey source income (excluding deposit interest on funds deposited with a Guernsey bank). No withholding tax is applicable to distributions to Shareholders by the Company.

Income which is wholly derived from the business operations conducted on behalf of the investments made in, persons or companies who are not resident in Guernsey will not be regarded as Guernsey source income. Such income will not therefore be liable to Guernsey tax in the hands of non-Guernsey resident limited partners.

The Funds may be liable to pay withholding tax on behalf of non - US persons, such as the Company, on dividend income from US sources, such as Navient. The maximum statutory withholding tax rate is 30%.

4. Earnings per share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the return on ordinary activities and on there being 699,408,840 (30 June 2024: 700,000,000 and 31 December 2024: 700,000,000) weighted average number of shares in issue during the period.

The earnings per share for the period attributable to equity shareholders ended 30 June 2025 amounted to a deficit of 3.22 pence per share (period ended 30 June 2024: a deficit of 15.43 pence per share and year ended 31 December 2024: a deficit of 18.41 pence per share).

Date	Shares	Days at full share count	Days post Buyback	Weighted Average Shares
30 June 2025	697,000,000	142	39	699,408,840
31 December 2024	700,000,000	365	-	700,000,000

5. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	As at 30 June 2025	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2024
	£	£	£
Opening fair value	429,674,484	565,515,552	565,515,552
Distributions from investments	(2,526,227)	(3,750,000)	(7,650,000)
Unrealised loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(22,031,328)	(107,634,577)	(128,191,068)
Closing fair value	405,116,929	454,130,975	429,674,484

The following tables summarise by level within the fair value hierarchy the Company's financial assets and liabilities at fair value as follows:

	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
30 June 2025	£	£	£	£
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	405,116,929	405,116,929

30 June 2024	£	£	£	£
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	454,130,975	454,130,975

31 December 2024	£	£	£	£
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	429,674,484	429,674,484

As at 30 June 2025, the Company's investment consists solely of a non-controlling investment in SIGC LLC which was organised to invest in the STC. With SIGC LLC's balance sheet being measured at fair value, the NAV of SIGC LLC provides the best estimate of fair value for the Company's investment in SIGC LLC.

As at 30 June 2025 SIGC LLC's investment, via an intermediary, consists of a non-controlling investment in each of Sherborne Strategic Fund F, LLC, which holds common stock of Navient, and Sherborne Strategic Fund G, LLC, which holds common stock of the Company.

The Investment Manager continually evaluates the optimal allocation of ownership of shares in Navient versus those of the Company. The Investment Manager may from time to time buy or sell shares in Navient and the Company to adjust the allocation. Some of the factors in the allocation decision include the relative liquidity of the shares of Navient and the Company, the discount to net asset value at which the Company's share trade and various tactical considerations, and general market conditions. Furthermore, the Level III investments disclosed in the financial statement are solely comprised of the Company's non-controlling investment in SIGC LLC. The value of those investments equated to the Company's maximum exposure to loss from SIGC LLC.

Capital distributions made during the period ended 30 June 2025 were made to fund the Company's dividend payment and share buybacks. Capital distributions made during the year ended 31 December 2024 and period ended 30 June 2024 were made to fund the Company's dividend payment.

The key unobservable inputs in the valuation of the Level III investment is the value of SIGC LLC's indirect non-controlling interests in the underlying intermediaries which is impacted by the share price of Navient and the Company.

6. Trade and other payables

	As at 30 June 2025	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2024
	£	£	£
Professional fees payable	5,825	30,569	33,843
Administration fees payable	-	30,025	30,025
Audit fees payable	32,233	27,350	35,000
Total	38,058	87,944	98,868

7. Share capital and share premium

	As at 30 June 2025	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2024
Authorised share capital	No.	No.	No.
Ordinary Shares of no par value	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited
Issued and fully paid	No.	No.	No.
Ordinary Shares of no par value	697,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000

	As at 30 June 2025	As at 30 June 2024	As at 31 December 2024
Share premium account	£	£	£
Share premium account upon issue	698,745,744	700,000,000	700,000,000
Less: Costs of issue	(11,060,597)	(11,060,597)	(11,060,597)
Closing balance	687,685,147	688,939,403	688,939,403

Share Buyback

Date	Number of shares repurchase	Price per Share (£)	Total Consideration - incl. costs (£)
23 May 2025	2,000,000	0.42	840,842
02 June 2025	1,000,000	0.41	413,415

The repurchase was carried out under the authority granted by the Board at the meeting held on 23 May 2025, allowing the buyback of up to 104,930,000 shares within the limit of 14.99% of the issued share capital prior to the 2026 AGM. All shares purchased during the period have been cancelled. The issued share capital has decreased from 700,000,000 to 697,000,000 shares, reducing equity accordingly. The buyback's impact on key financial metrics, including earnings per share and net asset

value per share, has been reflected accordingly.

8. Net asset value per share

	No. of Shares	Pence per Share
30 June 2025	697,000,000	58.23
30 June 2024	700,000,000	64.97
31 December 2024	700,000,000	63.30

9. Related party transactions

The Investment Manager of SIGC LLC is entitled to receive from SIGC LLC, a monthly management fee equal to one-twelfth of 1% of the net asset value of SIGC LLC, less cash and cash equivalents and certain other adjustments. During the period ended 30 June 2025, management fees of £2,066,668 were paid by SIGC LLC (period ended 30 June 2024: £2,599,794 and year ended 31 December 2024: £4,950,867). No balance was outstanding at 30 June 2025 (period ended 30 June 2024: £Nil and year ended 31 December 2024: £Nil).

Sherborne Investors LP, the Special Member of SIGC LLC, is entitled to receive an incentive allocation once aggregate distributions to members of SIGC LLC, of which one is the Company, exceed a certain level of capital contributions to SIGC LLC, excluding amounts contributed attributable to management fees.

For Turnaround Investments, the incentive allocation is computed as 10% of the distributions to all members in excess of 110%, increasing to 20% of the distributions to all members in excess of 150% and increasing to 25% of the distributions to all members in excess of 200% of capital contributions, excluding amounts contributed attributable to management fees. An investment is considered a Turnaround Investment when a member of the Managing Member is appointed chairman of, or accepts an executive role at, the STC.

If, after acquiring a shareholding, the share price of the STC rises to a level at which further investment and the effort of a Turnaround is, in the Investment Manager's opinion, no longer justified or otherwise no longer presents a viable Turnaround opportunity, the Funds intend to sell (and distribute the proceeds to the Company) or distribute in kind the holding to the Ordinary Members (in each case after deductions for any costs and expenses and subject to applicable law and regulation), rather than seeking to join the Board of Directors or otherwise engage with the STC (a "Stake Building Investment").

For Stake Building Investments the incentive allocation is computed at 20% of the net returns on the investment of the Funds, applicable until its dissolution. This allocation is payable after each member in the Funds had been distributed to it, an amount equal to its aggregate capital contribution to the Funds in respect to the Stake Building Investment (excluding any capital contributions attributable to management fees). The Special Member could waive or defer all or any part of any incentive allocation otherwise due.

At 30 June 2025, the incentive allocation at SIGC LLC has been computed based on a Turnaround Investment basis, following Edward Bramson, a Partner in the Managing Member, being appointed Chairman of the board of directors of Navient, and amounted to £ Nil (30 June 2024: £ Nil and 31 December 2024: £ Nil).

Through June 2024, the Company paid each Director, except for the Chairman, an annual fee of £35,000. The Chairman of the Audit Committee received an extra £5,000 annually, while the Chairman's fee was established at £50,000 per year. As of July 1, 2024, there was approximately a 14% increase in director remuneration, leading to a revised Director fee of £40,000 per annum and a Chairman fee of £57,000 per annum. Furthermore, the fee for the Chairman of the Audit Committee was adjusted to £45,600 per annum.

Individually and collectively, the Directors of the Company hold no shares of the Company as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: Nil and 31 December 2024: Nil).

Sherborne Investors GP, LLC has granted to the Company a non-exclusive licence to use the name "Sherborne Investors" in the UK and the Channel Islands in the corporate name of the Company and in connection with the conduct of the Company's business affairs. The Company may not sub-licence or assign its rights under the Trademark Licence Agreement. Sherborne Investors GP, LLC receives a fee of £70,000 per annum for the use of the licenced name.

10. Financial risk factors

The Company's investment objective is to realise capital growth from investment in the STC, identified by the Investment Manager, with the aim of generating significant capital return for Shareholders. Consistent with that objective, the Company's financial instruments mainly comprise an investment in a STC. In addition, the Company holds cash and cash equivalents as well as having trade and other receivables and trade and other payables that arise directly from its operations.

Liquidity risk

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are placed in demand deposits with a range of financial institutions. The listed investment in the STC could be partially redeemed relatively quickly (within 3 months) should the Company need to meet obligations or ongoing expenses as and when they fall due.

The following table details the liquidity analysis for financial liabilities at the date of the Condensed Statement of Financial Position:

As at 30 June 2025			
	Less than 3 months	3 - 12 months	Total
	£	£	£
Trade and other payables	-	38,058	38,058
	-	38,058	38,058

As at 30 June 2024			
	Less than 3 months	3 - 12 months	Total
	£	£	£
Trade and other payables	-	87,944	87,944
	-	87,944	87,944

As at 31 December 2024			
	Less than 3 months	3 - 12 months	Total
	£	£	£
Trade and other payables	-	98,868	98,868
	-	98,868	98,868

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in respect of its cash and cash equivalents, arising from possible default of the relevant counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying value of those assets. The credit risk on liquid funds is mitigated through the Company depositing cash and cash equivalents across several banks. The Company does not adopt a write-off policy for credit risk.

The Bank of New York Mellon currently has a stand-alone credit rating of AA- with Standard & Poor's (31 December 2024: A with Standard & Poor's), Royal Bank of Scotland International has a stand-alone credit rating of AA- with Standard & Poor's (31 December 2024: A with Standard & Poor's) whilst Barclays Bank PLC has a standalone credit rating of A+ with Standard & Poor's (31 December 2024: A- with Standard & Poor's). The Company considers these ratings to be acceptable.

Market price risk

Market price risk arises as a result of the Company's exposure to the future values of the share price of the STC including the share price of Navient and the Company. It represents the potential loss that the Company may suffer through investing in the STC.

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to investment funds at the reporting date. The 10% reasonably possible price movement for investment funds is based on the Investment Manager's best estimates. The sensitivity rate for these investments of 10% is regarded as reasonable, as in the Investment Manager's view there continues to be potential for market volatility in the coming year.

As at 30 June 2025, the share price of Navient and the Company were 14.10 US dollars per share and 41.90 pence per share, respectively, which produced the Company's NAV of £405.9 million. At 30 June 2025 a 10% increase/decrease in the share prices of Navient and the Company would increase/decrease the Company's NAV by approximately £39.1 million.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk arises as the value of future transactions, recognised monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in other currencies fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Investment Manager monitors the

Company's monetary and non-monetary foreign exchange exposure on a regular basis. The Company has limited direct foreign exchange risk exposure. SIGC LLC's investment in the US based STC during the year exposes SIGC LLC to foreign currency risk, however, as a Company this is considered as part of market price risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company is subject to risks associated with changes in interest rates in respect of interest earned on its cash and cash equivalents. The Company seeks to mitigate this risk by monitoring the placement of cash balances on an on-going basis in order to maximise the interest rates obtained.

As at 30 June 2025

	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Non- interest bearing	Total
	£	£	£	£
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	749,263	-	-	749,263
Total Assets	749,263	-	-	749,263

As at 30 June 2024

	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Non- interest bearing	Total
	£	£	£	£
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	674,929	-	-	674,929
Total Assets	674,929	-	-	674,929

As at 31 December 2024

	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Non- interest bearing	Total
	£	£	£	£
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	758,603	-	-	758,603
Total Assets	758,603	-	-	758,603

As at 30 June 2025, the total interest sensitivity gap for interest bearing items was a surplus of £749,263 (30 June 2024: surplus of £674,929 and 31 December 2024: surplus of £758,603).

As at 30 June 2025, interest rates reported by the Bank of England were 4.25% (30 June 2024: 5.25% and 31 December 2024: 4.75%) which would equate to net income of £31,844 (period ended 30 June 2024: £35,434 and year ended 31 December 2024: £36,034) per annum if interest bearing assets and liabilities remained constant. If interest rates were to fluctuate by 100 basis points (period ended 30 June 2024: 100 basis points and year ended 31 December 2024: 100 basis points), this would have a positive or negative effect of £7,492 (period ended 30 June 2024 a positive or negative effect of £6,749 and year ended 31 December 2024: a positive or negative effect of £7,586) on the Company's annual income.

Capital risk management

The capital of the Company is represented by proceeds raised from the issue of Ordinary Shares. The Directors' objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for

shareholders, provide benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Company. As at 30 June 2025, the Company is not subject to any external capital requirement.

The Directors believe that at the date of the Condensed Statement of Financial Position there were no other material risks associated with the management of the Company's capital.

11. Dividends and Distributions

During the period ended 30 June 2025 the Company paid a dividend of 0.1 pence per share as follows: 0.1 pence per share, or £700,000 was paid, on 23 May 2025 to shareholders on the register at 02 May 2025. During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company paid a dividend of 1.0 pence per share as follows: 0.5 pence per share, or £3.5 million was paid, on 31 May 2024 to shareholders on the register at 10 May 2024 and 0.5 pence per share, or £3.5million, was paid on 4 October 2024 to shareholders on the register at 13 September 2024.

12. Subsequent events

There were no other material subsequent events that require disclosure in the condensed financial statements.

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