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Bank 中国光大银行 CHINA EVERBRIGHT BANK 股份有限公司(欧洲) (EUROPE) S.A.

China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.

Financial statements as at 31 December 2025, Management Report and Report of the *Réviseur d'Entreprises Agréé*

Ravelin Building
10, Avenue Emile Reuter
L-2420 Luxembourg
R.C.S. Luxembourg B213 668

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General Management who served the Bank during the year ended 31 December 2025

Name	Position	Address
Mr. LI Baokun	General Manager of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.	10 Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420, Luxembourg
Mr. BI Tao (until end of January 2025)	Deputy General Manager of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.	10 Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420, Luxembourg
Mrs. ZHANG Yan (from 09 January 2025)	Deputy General Manager of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.	10 Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420, Luxembourg
Mr. ZHENG Weihong (from 09 January 2025)	Deputy General Manager of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.	10 Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420, Luxembourg

Board of Directors who served the Bank for the year ended at 31 December 2025

Name	Position	Address
Mr. WANG Dong	Chairman of the Board of Directors of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.	10 Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420, Luxembourg
Mr. LI Baokun	Executive Director of the Board of Directors of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.	10 Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420, Luxembourg
Mr. Norbert Becker	Independent director of the Board of Directors of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.	10 Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420, Luxembourg
Mr. Robert Goebbels	Independent director of the Board of Directors of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.	10 Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420, Luxembourg
Mr. ZHANG Zhijun	Non-executive director of the Board of Directors of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.	10 Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420, Luxembourg
Mr. WEN Yang	Non-executive director of the Board of Directors of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.	10 Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420, Luxembourg
Mr. BI Tao	Non-executive director of the Board of Directors of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.	10 Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420, Luxembourg

Authorized Management Report

We are pleased to report on the 2025 financial statements of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A. (the "**Bank**").

Executive summary:

The Bank is incorporated in Luxembourg as a wholly owned subsidiary of China Everbright Bank Co Ltd ("CEB"), in the form of a Société Anonyme, under the name of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A. on March 20, 2017. As of the end of 2025, the Bank employs 6 employees (2024:6).

Activities:

In 2025, the Bank has continued to follow the group strategy to pursue EU-focused business activities and provides corporate banking service to well-known European and global companies, most of which have significant presence in China, as well as Chinese companies developing business in Europe.

Indeed, as CEB is a well-established bank in China, it can leverage on its significant domestic client base built up over the past decades to provide the necessary gateway for Chinese companies looking to expand their business into Europe. The Bank continued to act as European head-office, interbank and treasury center and is the basis for Pan-European business development.

In 2025, the Bank carried out the following services and activities:

- Schuldscheindarlehen Loans, syndicated loans, bilateral loans;
- Interbank business referral services;
- Interbank service (placement and deposit with/from banks and other financial institutions);
- Securities dealing for own account.

The financial year of 2025 was the 9th complete year for the Bank and its operations. The Bank's asset portfolio is mainly composed of loans and bonds. The loan portfolio mainly consists of corporate loans via risk participation. The bonds portfolio is composed of one government bond and one corporate bond.

At the end of 2025, no branches have been opened abroad.

Financial results:

As of 31 December 2025, the profit for the year amounted to EUR 1,770,489 (2024: EUR 1,156,393). The main source of income of the Bank is from the interest receivable and similar income amounted to EUR 4,458,175 (2024: EUR 7,970,943). Fees and commission income from referral services and management of loans amounting to EUR 3,729,522 (2024: EUR 2,714,257).

General administrative expenses amounted to EUR 1,836,515 (2024: EUR 2,233,272) which mainly consist of staff expenses and other administrative expenses.

Other operating income was EUR 199,657 (2024: EUR 1,609).

As of 31 December 2025, the total assets amounted to EUR 104,665,526 (2024: EUR 149,066,677).

Overview by product:

(As of end of 2025, the Bank recorded a total loan outstanding (notional amounts) of EUR 56.31 million (2024: EUR 78.71 million)*.

**Notional amount at origination/drawn principal, before amortised cost adjustments (including accrued interest, unamortised fees and any value adjustments). The corresponding carrying amount recognised in the Balance Sheet as "Loans and advances to customers" (Note 6) is EUR 56,517,990 as at 31 December 2025.*

The Schuldscheindarlehen loan and syndicated loan outstanding amounted to EUR 55.11 million (2024: EUR 73.77 million). The outstanding bilateral loans were EUR 1.19 million (2024: 4.94 million). By the end of 2025, the Bank did not have loans against Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC) issued by Chinese banks.

The Bank has invested in one US Treasury bond for USD 15 million (2024: USD 37 million) and one Corporate bond for USD 3 million (2024: USD 3 million, initially bought in 2023).

Risk management:

The Bank establishes the risk management framework to fully and timely identify, measure, monitor and control various risks upon the principle of prudence.

The Bank considers the following risk categories as material:

- Capital / Solvency Risk
- Credit risk and counterparty risk, including concentration and country risk
- Market risk: including Forex risk, IRRBB - Interest Rate Risk arising from non-trading activities and CSRBB – Credit Spread Risk in Banking Book
- Operational risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Reputational risk;
- Compliance and legal risk;
- Risks generated by the macroeconomic and regulatory environment in which the Bank operates;
- Outsourcing risk;
- Cybersecurity and IT Security risk;
- Climate-related and environment risk; and

The Bank performs its activities in accordance with the business development, risk appetite framework and risk management policies. These policies of risk management are established and monitored by the Authorized Management.

Risk Early Warning Committee and Credit Review Committee are in place in order to perform specific duties as formulation of policies, credit review, approval of loan and its extension, transaction confirmation, limit monitoring and risk reporting.

In addition, the Asset & Liability Committee meets on a regular basis to examine, control and plan the Liquidity, Asset and Liabilities positions of the Bank and assess the market risk exposures and the macroeconomics risk.

Market overview:

In 2025, the global economy remained under pressure as policy shifts following major elections and tighter trade measures increased uncertainty, inflation volatility, and borrowing costs, weighing on global trade and investment. From a banking perspective, despite resilient capital and liquidity positions, banks operated in a challenging environment characterized by higher funding costs, market volatility, and elevated geopolitical and operational risks, which adversely affected credit conditions and profitability.

Global growth remained relatively resilient at around 3.2% in 2025, supported by accommodative macroeconomic policies, technological advancement, and rising investment in artificial intelligence (OECD). Global inflation is projected to decline gradually, from 2.1% in 2025 to 1.9% in 2026 and further to 1.8% in 2027.

Europe experienced subdued economic growth amid persistent geopolitical tensions, tighter financial conditions, and weaker external demand. Although inflationary pressures eased across most European economies, elevated energy costs and labour market rigidities continued to weigh on competitiveness. Policymakers focused on supporting growth through targeted fiscal measures while safeguarding fiscal sustainability, as uncertainty surrounding trade relations and regional security dampened investment and consumer confidence.

In the final quarter of 2025, euro area GDP increased by 0.4%. Inflation stabilized within a narrow range, remaining close to the European Central Bank's medium-term target of 2%. Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) inflation stood at 2.1% in November 2025, supported by lower energy prices and easing goods inflation, while services inflation remained elevated due to labour cost pressures.

In late 2025, easing inflation and signs of a cooling labour market led the Federal Reserve, through the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), to prepare a 25-basis-point interest rate cut. This decision reflected progress toward price stability while continuing to support employment. Looking ahead to 2026, the monetary policy outlook became less certain, with a slower pace of easing expected as economic growth reaccelerated and labour market conditions remained broadly stable.

Global GDP growth is expected to moderate to 2.9% in 2026, before increasing to 3.1% in 2027 across OECD countries (OECD). Further interest rate reductions are anticipated, while labour market conditions are expected to continue easing. Annual consumer price inflation is projected to remain moderate, at approximately 2.8% in 2026 and 2.5% in 2027.

China's economy maintained steady momentum in 2025 despite ongoing domestic and external challenges, achieving GDP growth close to its official target. According to the IMF, China's GDP growth reached approximately 5% in 2025 despite ongoing tariff-related pressures, and is expected to moderate to 4.2% in 2026. Fixed asset investment declined by 3.8% year-on-year in 2025, while exports remained resilient. The property sector continued to contract, with investment declining by 17.2% year-on-year. Investment activity is expected to improve from 2026 onwards, supported by the launch of the 15th Five-Year Plan and the anticipated commencement of a large number of new projects (Financial Times).

In July 2025, Chinese President Xi Jinping met in Beijing with European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and European Council President Charles Michel during a high-level China–EU summit marking 50 years of diplomatic relations. Discussions focused on trade and investment ties, climate cooperation, and broader geopolitical challenges, with both sides emphasizing continued dialogue and selective cooperation despite existing economic frictions and strategic differences.

Throughout 2025, Chinese authorities prioritized economic stability through proactive macroeconomic measures aimed at supporting industrial upgrading, technological innovation, and domestic demand. High-tech manufacturing and modern services recorded solid performance, while employment conditions remained broadly stable. These policies helped mitigate downside risks, sustain moderate growth, and strengthen the foundations for longer-term economic development.

Banks are better capitalized than they were a decade ago, and liquidity positions remain strong. However, profitability is under pressure as margins tighten, customer expectations continue to rise, and new digital payment systems increasingly encroach on areas traditionally dominated by banks. At the same time, regulators are redefining the regulatory framework for digital assets, stable coins, and related financial technologies, requiring banks to adapt their business models while maintaining robust risk management and compliance standards.

Outlook

Taking into account the global macroeconomic environment and China’s economic growth outlook for 2026, the Bank’s management continues to pursue a cautious and steady development strategy. The Bank aims to enhance overall business performance by diversifying its service offerings and actively exploring development opportunities in the European market.

In line with the Group’s strategy for international expansion and increased market share, the Bank remains focused on strengthening relationships with its target client base and supporting sustainable business growth by delivering high-quality, client-centric financial services.

Other information

In 2025, the Bank did not undertake any Research and Development activity.

In 2025, the Bank did not acquire its own shares.

No significant event having an impact on the Bank’s activity or financial statements as at year-end occurred since 31 December 2025.

China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.

Authorized Management

Date: March 24, 2026

Mr. LI Baokun	Mrs. ZHANG Yan	Mr. ZHENG Weihong
General Manager	Deputy General Manager	Deputy General Manager

Authorized Management Report – Addendum

In addition to the Authorized Management Report (pages 2-6 of this document), the following is noted.

During the second half of 2025, the Bank started issuing financial guarantees to two corporate clients for a total notional amount of EUR 200,000,000 (2024: nil). These guarantees are fully counter-guaranteed by the parent company, China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd, under a back-to-back counter-guarantee arrangement entered into concurrently with the issuance of each guarantee to the client.

This activity forms part of the Group's strategy to diversify the services offered to its European client base and represents a new product in addition to those described in the “Activities” section of the Management Report. As these guarantees are off-balance sheet commitments, they do not change the Bank's total assets or liabilities, but are subject to the impairment (ECL) requirements of IFRS 9 applicable to financial guarantee contracts.

For the accounting detail and related disclosures, see Note 10 (Risk Management) and Note 15 (Commitments) of this document, as supplemented by the addendum pages inserted therein.

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To the Board of Directors
China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A.
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L-2420 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

REPORT OF THE REVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGREE

Report on the audit of the annual accounts

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A. (the "Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, and the profit and loss account for the year then ended, and notes to the annual accounts, including a summary of significant accounting policies. In our opinion, the accompanying annual accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2025, and of the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the annual accounts.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (the "Law of 23 July 2016") and with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") as adopted for Luxembourg by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (the "CSSF"). Our responsibilities under the EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the « Responsibilities of "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the annual accounts » section of our report. We are also independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA Code") as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the annual accounts, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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

Valuation of loans and advances to customers

Why the matter was considered to be one of most significance in our audit of the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2025

The Bank has a total volume of EUR 56,52 million of loans and advances to customers as at 31 December 2025 representing 54% of total assets. These loans are classified as “held to collect” financial assets and recorded at amortised cost.

We considered the valuation of loans and advances to customers as a key audit matter as the determination and measurement of impairment under IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” requires subjective judgments and estimates by the Bank’s management.

The judgements and estimates applied by Management in determining the impairment for loans include the modelling assumptions used to build the model that serve as basis for the ECL calculation, the identification of events that could possibly result in an individual impairment, an appropriate valuation of the related collateral / guarantee, the assessment of customers or guarantors that are likely to default, and the future cash flows relating to loans to customers.

Please refer to the related disclosures in note 2 ‘Significant accounting policies’, note 3 ‘Analysis of primary financial instruments’ and note 10 ‘Risk Management’ relating to credit risk paragraphs of the annual accounts.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures in relation to the valuation of loans and advances to customers included, but were not limited to the following:

- Assessing the design and implementation of key internal controls over the risk acceptance of loans and advances to customers at the time of their approval, as well as, over the post-lending credit risk assessment;
- Reading the relevant minutes of the Bank’s Credit Committee in order to identify impairment indicators at year end;
- For all loans and advances to customers, we assessed the reasonableness of the Bank’s internal assessment of the customers’ creditworthiness via the identification of publicly available credit ratings (whether available) and through the determination of independent credit ratings, in connection with the assessment of the borrowers’ latest financial statements and publicly available information. Besides this, we confirmed whether any overdue payments occurred during the financial year and subsequently;
- For the loans and advances to customers that are guaranteed by the parent or other group entity of the borrower, we assessed the reasonableness of the Bank’s internal assessment of the guarantors’ creditworthiness via the identification of publicly available credit ratings (whether available) and through the determination of independent credit ratings, in connection with the assessment of the guarantors’ latest financial statements and publicly available information;
- For the expected credit losses (“ECL”) booked by the Bank under IFRS 9, to assess whether the models used and the parameters (internal rating, probability of default, staging and loss given default) lead to adequate and reasonable booked ECL amounts, we involved our credit risk specialists, who independently derived the needed parameters for all debt exposure within the Bank’s portfolio as of year end and recalculated the ECL for each debt position;
- Considering the adequacy of the related disclosures in the annual accounts of the Bank with reference to the requirements of the prevailing accounting standards.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information stated in the annual report including the management report but does not include the annual accounts and our report of the “réviseur d'entreprises agréé” thereon.
Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the annual accounts

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual accounts in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the annual accounts, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the annual accounts

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the EU Regulation N°537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with the EU Regulation N°537/2014, the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé".

However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

— Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We have been appointed as “réviseur d’entreprises agréé” by the the Board of Directors on 25 March 2024 and the duration of our uninterrupted engagement, including previous renewals and reappointments, is 3 years.

The Management report is consistent with the annual accounts and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We confirm that the prohibited non-audit services referred to in the EU Regulation N°537/2014 were not provided and that we remained independent of the Bank in conducting the audit.

Luxembourg, 25 June 2026

KPMG Audit S.àr.I.
Cabinet de révision agréé

Benedikt Barz
Partner KPMG Luxemburg

Balance Sheet (expressed in euros)

Assets	Notes	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks	3, 4, 10	**7,569,282**	**24,769,282**
Loans and advances to credit institutions	3, 5, 10	**22,126,159**	**1,735,450**
a) Repayable on demand		1,122,309	1,735,450
b) Other loans and advances		21,003,850	-
Loans and advances to customers	3, 6, 10	**56,517,990**	**78,892,945**
Debt securities and other fixed income securities		**15,525,576**	**43,295,523**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	3, 7, 10	***15,525,576***	***43,295,523***
a) Issued by public bodies		12,976,843	40,515,548
b) Issued by financial corporations		2,548,733	2,779,975
Tangible assets	8	**2,926,519**	**369,267**
Prepayments and accrued income	9	**-**	**4,210**
Total assets		**104,665,526**	**149,066,677**

中国光大银行 CHINA EVERBRIGHT BANK 股份有限公司 (欧洲) (EUROPE) S.A.

Balance Sheet (expressed in euros)

Liabilities	Notes	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Amounts owed to credit institutions	3, 20	**78,270,600**	**126,877,583**
a) with agreed maturity dates or period of notice		78,270,600	126,877,583
Other liabilities	8, 11	**3,438,649**	**676,076**
Accruals and deferred income	11	**55,718**	**196,452**
Provisions	12	**537,365**	**780,851**
a) Provisions for taxation	12.1	331,197	438,719
b) Other provisions	12.2,12.3	206,168	342,132
Subscribed capital	13	20,000,000	20,000,000
Revaluation reserve	13	39,886	(17,104)
Other reserves	13	513,800	-
Profit (Loss) brought forward	13	39,019	(603,574)
Profit for the financial year	13	1,770,489	1,156,393
Total shareholders' equity	13	**22,363,194**	**20,535,715**
Total liabilities		**104,665,526**	**149,066,677**

Balance Sheet (expressed in euros) – Off-balance sheet items

This page supplements the Balance Sheet reported on pages 11-12 with the "memorandum" section for off-balance sheet items, as required under the Lux GAAP banking format, not presented in the original document as the Bank held no such items as at 31/12/2024.

	Notes	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Contingent liabilities – of which: guarantees and assets pledged as collateral security	15	**200,000,000**	**-**
of which: counter-guaranteed by the parent company, China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd	15, 20	200,000,000	-
Commitments (undrawn loan commitments and letters of credit)	15	-	-
Total off-balance sheet items		**200,000,000**	**-**

See Note 15 (Commitments, as supplemented) and Note 10 (Risk Management, as supplemented) for further detail and for the counter-guarantee received from the parent company, China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd.

中国光大银行 CHINA EVERBRIGHT BANK 股份有限公司 (欧洲) (EUROPE) S.A.

Profit and Loss Account (expressed in euros)

	Note	2025	2024
Interest receivable and similar income		**4,458,175**	**7,970,943**
of which showing separately:			
that arising from fixed-income securities		*897,168*	*2,077,434*
Interest payable and similar charges		**(3,593,014)**	**(7,089,139)**
Commissions receivable	19	**3,729,522**	**2,714,257**
Commissions payable		**(48,209)**	**(30,172)**
Net profit/ (loss) on financial operations		**(192,121)**	**888,490**
Other operating income		**199,657**	**1,609**
General administrative expenses		**(1,836,515)**	**(2,233,272)**
a) staff cost	17	(1,278,542)	(1,520,173)
of which:			
- wages and salaries		(973,782)	(1,184,727)
- social security costs		(88,791)	(139,042)
of which:			
o *social security costs relating to pensions*		*(57,289)*	*(90,154)*
- other staff cost		(215,969)	(196,404)
b) other administrative expenses	18	(557,973)	(713,099)
Value adjustment in respect of tangible assets	8	**(363,867)**	**(367,613)**
Value adjustments in respect of loans and advances and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments *	10	**269,821**	**(147,733)**
Value re-adjustments in respect of transferable securities held as financial fixed assets, participating interests and shares in affiliated undertakings	10	**61**	**431**
Tax on profit or loss on ordinary activities		**(699,050)**	**(449,423)**
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities after tax		**1,924,460**	**1,258,378**
Other taxes not shown under the preceding items		**(153,971)**	**(101,985)**
Profit for the year		**1,770,489**	**1,156,393**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION

China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A. ("the Bank") is a bank fully licensed in Luxembourg, incorporated on 20 March 2017.

The Bank is registered with the Trade and Companies Register of Luxembourg with the number B 213 668 and has its register office at 10, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg.

The banking license allowing all banking activities was granted to the Bank on 11 July 2017 by the Minister of Finance. The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of China Everbright Bank Co.Ltd.

The financial statements of the Bank are fully consolidated in the consolidated accounts of China Everbright Bank Co.Ltd (the "sole shareholder") whose head office is located in China, China Everbright Center No. 25 and 25A Taipingqiao Avenue, Xicheng District, 100033 Beijing.

The Bank is involved in the corporate banking activities. The Bank's main products and services are the following:

- Overseas loans under domestic guarantee or domestic loans under overseas guarantee;
- Schuldscheindarlehen Loans (loans secured by promissory notes), syndicated loans, bilateral loans;
- Interbank business referral services;
- Interbank service (placement and deposit with/from banks and other financial institutions);
- Securities dealing for own account.

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and on basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the banking sector in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The accounting policies and valuation principles are determined and applied by the Board of Directors, except for those that are defined by law and by the "*Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.*"

On 1 January 2019, the Bank elected to draw up its annual financial statements in accordance with the mixed financial reporting framework or "mixed regime " (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, "Lux GAAP" with "IAS options"). The Bank adopted IFRS 9 and IFRS 16 in drawing its financial statements in accordance with the mixed regime since 1 January 2019.

The amended Law of 17 June 1992 allows financial institutions to publish their financial statements in accordance with Lux GAAP using certain IAS/IFRS standards as adopted by the European Union ("IAS options"). The Bank is however ensuring compliance with the provisions of Articles 7 and 41 of the amended law of 17 June 1992 regarding the presentation of annual accounts.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. Certain prior year figures have been reclassified to conform with the current financial year's presentation for comparative purposes. Provisions of EUR 284,465 in the 2024 financial statements have been reclassified to Other Liabilities in the 2025 financial statements' prior year figures.

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Foreign currency transactions

The Bank maintains its accounts in Euro ("EUR") in which the capital is expressed. Business transactions are entered daily in the original currencies and booked on the trade date. The accounting entries are posted on the valuation date. The conversion of the balances denominated in foreign currencies into the reporting currency takes place daily.

The Bank uses the multi-currency accounting system which records all assets and liabilities in their original currencies.

The accounting for transactions and account balances in a currency other than the Euro is done as follows :

- Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are revalued at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses are recorded in the profit and loss account.

- Income and charges are converted into EUR at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction.

- Results on unsettled forward transactions linked to spot transactions and on swap transactions are accrued at the balance sheet date. The revaluation of these transactions does not affect the result of the financial year.

- Uncovered forward transactions are valued individually on the basis of forward exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Unrealized revaluation profits are ignored, whereas a provision is set up in respect of any unrealized revaluation losses. This provision is included on the liabilities side of the balance sheet under "Other Provisions". Uncovered forward foreign exchange transactions have not been contracted during the year.

As at 31 December 2025, the following significant spot exchange rates have been applied : 1 EUR= 1.1738 USD, 1 EUR= 8.1985 CNY (31 December 2024: 1 EUR= 1.0406 USD, 1 EUR= 7.6206 CNY)

2.3 Financial Instruments

2.3.1. Date of recognition: Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers / credit institutions and balances due to customers / credit institutions, are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades, i.e., purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Loans and advances to customers / credit institutions are recognized when funds are transferred to the customers / credit institutions' accounts. The Bank recognizes balances due to customers / credit institutions when funds are transferred to the Bank.

2.3.2. Initial measurement of financial instruments: The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in Notes 2.3.4 and 2.3.5. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value (as defined in Note 2.11, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL"), accrued interests are added to this amount, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount.

Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets. After the initial recognition, an Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") allowance is recognized for financial assets measured at Amortized Cost ("AC") and investments in debt instruments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial Instruments (continued)

2.3.3. Business model assessment: The Bank determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective – (i) solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows") or (ii) to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell") or, if neither of (i) and (ii) is applicable, the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model and measured at FVTPL. Factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model include:

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected); and
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Bank's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Bank's original expectations, the Bank does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

2.3.4. Contractual cash flow characteristics: As a second step of its classification process the Bank assesses the contractual terms of the financial asset to identify whether they meet the "solely payment of principal and interest on the principal outstanding (SPPI)" test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Bank applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank does not hold such financial instruments.

2.3.5. Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities: The Bank does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Bank acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

2.3.6. Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities: The Bank measures all of its financial assets at either amortised cost, FVOCI and FVTPL. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depend on: (i) the Group's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost: The Bank measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
- The instrument is held within the "hold to collect contractual cash flows" business model; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial Instruments (continued)

2.3.6. Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities (continued): As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank's financial assets at amortised cost include: cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks (Note 3), loans and advances to credit institutions and customers (Notes 3, 5 and Notes 6).

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: The Bank measures debt instruments at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:
- The instrument is held within the "hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell" business model; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in revaluation reserve. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in revaluation reserve as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in revaluation reserve is recycled to the profit and loss account upon derecognition of the assets.

Where the Bank holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed of on a weighted average basis. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in revaluation reserve are reclassified from revaluation reserve to profit or loss.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank holds certain financial instruments at FVOCI (Note 7).

(c) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are held to sell and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVTPL is recorded in profit or loss as other operating income when the right to the payment has been established.

This category also includes derivative instruments as they automatically fail the SPPI test. Derivatives are recorded at fair value and carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in net result on financial operations unless hedge accounting is applied.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank does not hold financial instruments at FVTPL.

(d) Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits:

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Bank is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. Similar to loans and advances, these contracts are in the scope of the ECL requirements. As at 31 December 2025, the Bank did not have any undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits.

Notes to the Financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial Instruments (continued)

2.3.7. Expected Credit Losses (ECL): The Bank records the allowance for expected credit losses for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as ‘financial instruments’. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting year about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions. It is a significant estimate that involves the determination of methodology, models and data inputs.

The ECL is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since origination, in which case the allowance is based on the 12 months’ expected credit loss (12mECL)). The Bank’s policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are outlined below.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on an individual basis.

The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting year, of whether a financial instrument’s credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Bank groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

- Stage 1: When loans are first recognized, the Bank recognizes an allowance based on 12mECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: Loans considered credit-impaired (as defined below). The Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs.

For financial assets for which the Bank has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset. There are no such write offs occurred during the year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial Instruments (continued)

The calculation of ECLs
The Bank calculates ECLs based on expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR"). A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The components that have a major impact on credit loss allowance include: definition of default, SICR, probability of default ("PD"), exposure at default ("EAD"), and loss given default ("LGD"), as well as models of macro-economic scenarios, as defined below:

- *Probability of Default.* The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.

  The ECL is computed following the general approach and is the product of an EAD, PD and LGD. The PD is either a twelve months or a life time PD depending on the staging and is adjusted for the deal's maturity. The Exposure at default includes all the contractual cash flow within the period (12 months or life time depending on the staging).

  Regarding the PD modelling procedure, The data used in the development of the PD Model stems from Moody's Analytics Credit Risk Calculator ("CRC"). Default Rates ("DRs") are aggregated by broad rating and an adjustment is made in order to take into account both distribution error and sampling error. A 12-month Through-the-cycle ("TTC") PD scale is estimated through a regression analysis on the adjusted broad ratings and their DRs.

  In order to estimate the 12-month Point-in-time ("PIT") PD scale, the global systemic risk factor is extracted from the Moody's data and the sensitivity of the rating's migration to default is determined for the grouping of investment grades and speculative grades. The sensitivity of each rating to the global systemic risk factor is then calibrated in order to estimate the 12-month PIT PD scale given this factor.

  In order to estimate the lifetime PIT PD, the cumulative PIT PD is calculated. In order to do so, the 12-month migration from an initial rating to another (non-default) average rating is calculated using migration data from the CRC. Similarly to the calculation of the PIT PD, the sensitivity of the ratings to the global systemic risk factor is estimated. In the computation of lifetime PD, an exponential decay / growth is applied to the global systemic risk factor to converge towards a set average value over the years.

- *Exposure at Default*. EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial Instruments (continued)

The calculation of ECLs (continued)

- *Loss Given Default.* LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral or credit enhancements that are integral to the loan. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.
  Having started operations in Q4 2017, the Bank's portfolio is still relatively limited in terms of historical default and recovery observations, and therefore does not yet provide sufficient internal data to support a robust trend analysis for the purpose of deriving LGD assumptions. Thus, the LGD values are obtained on a yearly basis from CEB Head Office.
  The LGD parameters are derived and maintained by the Head Office based on the Group's internal methodologies and available portfolio information, and are applied by overseas branches and subsidiaries as part of the Group's risk management framework. The Group reviews and updates these parameters annually taking into account recovery experience observed across relevant portfolios and other available information.
  Based on the above considerations, the Bank's Management considers the Group-provided LGD factors to be relevant and appropriate for the Bank's current portfolio.
  The Bank's Management expects to periodically review and eventually adjust the LGD scales to better reflect the characteristics of its own portfolio. Over the medium term, as the Bank's portfolio continues to grow and additional observations become available, it may become feasible to analyse portfolio trends and develop internal LGD assumptions and scales.
  At present, developing such a model internally is considered disproportionate in terms of cost and effort relative to the currently available data.
  The Risk Management Department of the Bank receives the LGD parameters annually from the Risk Monitoring function within the Risk Management Department of the Head Office, typically via email. If any inconsistency in the LGD parameters is identified, or if any adjustment is considered necessary to reflect regional characteristics in Luxembourg or Europe, the Risk Management Department will report to the Head Office Risk Management Department for further review and potential adjustment of the LGD parameters and scales

- *Definition of Default.* The Bank considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. It also considers a financial instrument to be defaulted when:
  - Financial asset has a substantial, doubtful or loss category from the 5-tier classification based on internal credit risk rating;
  - Where the debtor's financial status becomes deteriorating and the restructuring is made in a unified way;
  - Where the debtor is classified as a bankrupt enterprise or under similar status;
  - Other circumstances identified by the Branch which may lead to the inability of the debtor to repay its debts.

  Cured financial instruments refers to those having no further SICR since last downside risk classification. On the contrary, the financial instruments in question demonstrate obvious signs of improvement like rating upgrading or timely payment of interest and principal according to the schedule.

  It is the Bank's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least 12 consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial Instruments (continued)

The calculation of ECLs (continued)

Significant Increase in Credit Risk. The Bank continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs on an individual basis. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12-month ECL ("12mECL") or LTECL, the Bank assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Bank considers an exposure to have significantly increased in credit risk when the instrument experiences a "three notch downgrade", subject to the use of low credit risk exemption. The Bank has not applied credit risk exemption.

The Bank also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving a customer/facility to the watch list, or the account becoming forborne. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarized below:

Stage 1:	The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Bank calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecasted EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR. This calculation is made for each of the three scenarios, as explained above.
Stage 2:	When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Bank records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, including the use of multiple scenarios, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.
Stage 3:	For loans considered credit-impaired, the Bank recognizes the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.
Loan commitments and letters of credit	When estimating LTECLs for undrawn loan commitments, the Bank estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down, based on a probability-weighting of the four scenarios. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan. Similar approach is applied to letter of credit.

2.3.8. Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions:

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognized as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognized loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be credit impaired.

When assessing whether or not to derecognize a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Bank considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the loan
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty

- If the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial Instruments (continued)

2.3.9. Derecognition other than for substantial modification

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, as set out below, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Bank records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. For financial liabilities, the Bank considers a modification substantial based on qualitative factors and if it results in a difference between the adjusted discounted present value and the original carrying amount of the financial liability of, or greater than, ten percent. For financial assets, this assessment is based on qualitative factors.

Financial assets - A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Bank also derecognizes the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. The Bank has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Bank has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass–through' arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Bank retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Bank has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates;
- The Bank cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients;
- The Bank has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Bank is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents, including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- The Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Bank considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognized only to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement, in which case, the Bank also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Bank has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Bank could be required to pay.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Financial Instruments (continued)

2.3.9. Derecognition other than for substantial modification (continued)

If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Bank would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial liabilities - A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

2.4 Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks

Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks are items which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. They comprise of cash on hand, non–restricted current accounts or mandatory reserve deposits with central banks and amounts from post office banks. These financial assets are carried at amortised cost.

2.5 Taxes

The Bank is subject to all taxes applicable in Luxembourg.

Taxes are charged to the profit and loss account on an accrual basis and not in the year in which payment occurs. Accordingly, provisions for taxation are recorded for the financial years for which no final assessments have been issued by the tax authorities.

2.6 Intangible and tangible fixed assets

China Everbright Bank (Europe) S.A. and China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd, Luxembourg Branch (the “Branch”) operate within the same premises, use the same furniture, fixtures, equipment and other fixed assets. These fixed assets are recorded in the balance sheet of the Branch and the Bank, and the amortization charges are shared between the Bank and the Branch.
Tangible and intangible fixed assets are carried out at purchase price, less accumulated amortization. An item of tangible and intangible assets and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date of recipient obtains control) or no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

As at 31 December 2025, the caption tangible assets is essentially composed of the right-of-use assets as detailed in section 2.8 of the financial statements.

The amortization charges related to the fixed assets shared with the Branch are presented under other administrative expenses.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7. Credit enhancements: collateral valuation and financial guarantees

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, and letters of credit/guarantees. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Bank's balance sheet. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on a quarterly basis.

To the extent possible, the Bank uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. The Bank does not accept the financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values as eligible collateral. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers, or based on valuation report provided by accepted appraisers.

If a loan, as part of its contractual terms, is guaranteed by a third party, the Bank estimates the corresponding ECLs based on the combined credit risk of the guarantor and the guaranteed party, by reflecting the guarantee in the measurement of the LGD. The Bank considers the financial guarantee integral to the contractual terms of the guaranteed loan, when the guarantee was entered into at the same time, or within a short time, after the loan is advanced.

Disclosure of the maximum exposure for credit risk by class of financial asset are disclosed in Note 10. They also show the total fair value of collateral, any surplus collateral (the extent to which the fair value of collateral held is greater than the exposure to which it relates), and the net exposure to credit risk.

2.8 Leases (IFRS 16)

The Bank assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Bank as a lessee: The Bank applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Bank recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets
The Bank recognizes right-of-use (ROU) assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). ROU assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Office space 9 years from date of initial application of IFRS 16

The Bank leases an office building used in its operations. Its lease generally has a lease term of 9 years starting December 1, 2016. and terminated in November 2025. From December 1,2025 on, the Bank has signed a new lease contract. The lease contract has an initial term of seven years. At the end of this period, the tenant has the option to extend the lease for a further two years, subject to providing at least three months prior written notice. Depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The ROU assets are also subject to impairment and modification of lease terms.

The ROU are presented under tangible assets in the financial statements (Note 8).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.8 Leases (IFRS 16) (continued)

ii) Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Bank and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Bank exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Bank used its incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Bank would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

The Bank estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating, or to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease).

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liability is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Bank's lease liability is included in Other liabilities (refer to Note 11).

2.9 Provisions

Provisions intend to cover losses or debt, the nature of which is clearly defined and which at the date of Balance Sheet are either likely to be incurred or certain to be incurred but uncertain as their amount or as to the date on which they will arise.

Provisions may also be created to cover charges which have their origin in the financial year under review or in a previous financial year, the nature of which is clearly defined and which at the Balance Sheet date are either likely to be incurred, or certain to be incurred but uncertain as to their amount or as to the date on which they will arise. Provisions may not be used to adjust the value of assets.

2.10 Recognition of interest income and expense

Under IFRS 9, interest income is recorded using the EIR method for all financial assets measured at amortized cost, interest rate derivatives for which hedge accounting is applied and the related amortization / recycling effect of hedge accounting. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets measured at FVOCI under IFRS 9 is also recorded using the EIR method. Interest expense is also calculated using the EIR method for all financial liabilities held at amortized cost. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.10 Recognition of interest income and expense (continued)

The EIR (and therefore, the amortized cost of the financial asset) is calculated by taking into account transaction costs and any discount or premium on the acquisition of the financial asset, as well as fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Bank recognizes interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan.

The Bank calculates interest income on financial assets, other than those considered credit-impaired, by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is therefore regarded as 'Stage 3', the Bank calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the net amortized cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

2.11 Determination of fair value

The Bank considers fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique.

The Bank uses the bid price from the Bloomberg on the valuation date as the valuation of financial instruments measured at fair value. following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1 financial instruments − Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Bank has access to at the measurement date. The Bank considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

- Level 2 financial instruments − Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Branch will classify the instruments as Level 3.

- Level 3 financial instruments − Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

As at 31 December 2025, the financial instruments carried at fair value by the Bank comprise of 'Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income' and fall under level 1 hierarchy in terms of valuation technique. For the year ended 31 December 2025, there were no transfers between levels within the fair value hierarchy.

The Bank periodically reviews its valuation techniques on an instrument-by-instrument basis and remeasures when necessary, based on the facts at the end of the reporting year.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 3 – ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As at 31 December 2025, the analysis of primary non-trading financial instruments by class and residual maturity presented at carrying amount is as follows:

2025 **In EUR**	**Less than 3 months**	**3 - 12 months**	**1 - 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Cash in hand, balance with central banks and post office banks* (Note 4)	7,569,282	-	-	-	7,569,282
Loans and advances to credit institutions* (Note 5)	22,126,161	-	-	-	22,126,161
Loans and advances to customers* (Note 6)	3,031,671	11,283,982	42,379,067	-	56,694,720
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income* (Note 7)	12,976,843	2,548,733	-	-	15,525,576
	45,703,957	**13,832,715**	**42,379,067**	**-**	**101,915,739**
Amounts owed to credit institutions (Note 20)	32,760,867	20,004,197	25,505,536	-	78,270,600
	32,760,867	**20,004,197**	**25,505,536**	**-**	**78,270,600**

* Amount before deduction of the ECL provision

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 3 – ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2024, the analysis of primary non-trading financial instruments by class and residual maturity presented at carrying amount is as follows:

2024 In EUR	Less than 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash in hand, balance with central banks and post office banks* (Note 4)	24,769,282	-	-	-	24,769,282
Loans and advances to credit institutions* (Note 5)	1,735,451	-	-	-	1,735,451
Loans and advances to customers* (Note 6)	-	9,157,873	70,191,076	-	79,348,949
Debt instruments at amortized cost* (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income* (Note 7)	40,515,548	-	2,779,975	-	43,295,523
	67,020,281	**9,157,873**	**72,971,051**	**-**	**149,149,205**
Amounts owed to credit institutions (Note 20)	31,782,081	61,080,244	34,015,258	-	126,877,583
	31,782,081	**61,080,244**	**34,015,258**	**-**	**126,877,583**

* Amount before deduction of the ECL provision

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 4 - CASH IN HAND, BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS AND POST OFFICE BANKS

As at 31 December 2025, cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks are composed of the deposit held with the Central Bank of Luxembourg for EUR 7,569,282 compared to EUR 24,769,282 at 31 December 2024. The ECL for these balances represents an insignificant amount, therefore the Bank did not recognize any credit loss allowance for deposit held with the Central Bank of Luxembourg.

NOTE 5 – LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

The geographical distribution of loans and advances to credit institutions, including those repayable on demand, is as follows:

	2025	**2024**
	EUR	**EUR**
Europe (EU member countries)	21,875,391	1,255,017
Other	250,770	480,434
Gross amount	22,126,161	1,735,451
Less : Allowance for impairment	(2)	(1)
Total	**22,126,159**	**1,735,450**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 6 – LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

The breakdown of loans and advances to customers per economic sector and geographical area are presented as follows:

31-Dec-25	*Gross carrying amount*			*Allowance for ECL*			
In EUR	**Stage 1**	**Stage2**	**Stage3**	**Stage 1**	**Stage2**	**Stage3**	**Net exposure**
Per industry segment							
Leasing and business service	6,334,497	-	-	(296)	-	-	6,334,201
Wholesale trade	3,048,453	-	-	(539)	-	-	3,047,914
Manufacturing	43,279,465	-	-	(146,509)	-	-	43,132,956
Communication, computer service	4,032,305	-	-	(29,386)	-	-	4,002,919
Total	**56,694,720**	**-**	**-**	**(176,730)**	**-**	**-**	**56,517,990**
Per region							
Europe (EU member countries)	56,694,720	-	-	(176,730)	-	-	56,517,990
Total	**56,694,720**	-	-	**(176,730)**	**-**	**-**	**56,517,990**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 6 - LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

31-Dec-24	*Gross carrying amount*			*Allowance for ECL*			
In EUR	**Stage 1**	**Stage2**	**Stage3**	**Stage 1**	**Stage2**	**Stage3**	**Net exposure**
Per industry segment							
Leasing and business service	7,672,975	-	-	(807)	-	-	7,672,168
Transportation	3,008,433	-	-	(2,815)	-	-	3,005,618
Construction	3,022,588	-	-	(12,665)	-	-	3,009,923
Wholesale trade	6,079,903	-	-	(39,287)	-	-	6,040,616
Manufacturing	52,520,535	-	-	(335,528)	-	-	52,185,007
Communication, computer service	7,044,515	-	-	(64,902)	-	-	6,979,613
Total	**79,348,949**	**-**	**-**	**(456,004)**	**-**	**-**	**78,892,945**
Per region							
Europe (EU member countries)	79,348,949	-	-	(456,004)	-	-	78,892,945
Total	**79,348,949**	-	-	**(456,004)**	**-**	**-**	**78,892,945**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 7 –DEBT SECURITIES AND OTHER FIXED INCOME SECURITIES

A) DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Government securities	12,976,843	40,515,548
Financial Corporations	2,548,733	2,779,975
Total	**15,525,576**	**43,295,523**

Changes in carrying amount are as follow

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Balance as at 1 January	43,295,523	44,563,728
Changes in fair value recognized directly in equity during the year	56,990	(1,135,292)
Assets derecognized or matured	(40,578,425)	(49,688,225)
New assets originated or purchased	12,968,625	49,305,970
Foreign currency exchange gains (losses) and other movement	(217,137)	249,342
Balance as at 31 December	**15,525,576**	**43,295,523**

The loss allowance of the debt instruments recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income in the amount of EUR 5 at 31 December 2025 (EUR 69 as at 31 December 2024) is recorded as part of revaluation reserve.

As at 31 December 2025, all debt instruments at FVOCI are under stage 1.

The geographical distribution of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Europe (EU member countries)	-	4,969,175
Other	15,525,576	38,326,348
Total	**15,525,576**	**43,295,523**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 8 – LEASES

The Bank leases an office building used in its operations. Its lease has a lease term of 9 years starting December 1, 2016. and terminated in November 2025. From December 1,2025 on, the Bank has signed a new lease contract. The lease contract has an initial term of seven years. At the end of this period, the tenant has the option to extend the lease for a further two years, subject to providing at least three months prior written notice. The Bank's obligations under its lease is secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Bank is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets and some contracts require the Bank to maintain certain financial ratios. In accordance with IFRS16 leases, the Bank remeasures lease liabilities when there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index used to determine those payments. During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, Consumer Price Index were subject to contractually agreed indexation adjustment. These changes trigger the remeasurement of the associated lease liabilities and corresponding right-of use assets.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of tangible assets ("right-of-use assets") recognized and the movements during the year:

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
As at 1 January	328,608	704,592
Recognize new lease contract /remeasurement	2,961,778	(8,371)
Depreciation expense	(363,867)	(367,613)
As at 31 December	**2,926,519**	**328,608**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liability (included under Note 11: Other liabilities) and the movements during the year:

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
As at 1 January	391,611	818,040
Accretion of interest	10,638	5,976
Recognize new lease contract /remeasurement	2,961,778	(8,371)
Payments	(418,174)	(424,034)
As at 31 December	**2,945,853**	**391,611**

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Depreciation expenses	363,867	367,613
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10,638	5,976
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	**374,505**	**373,589**

The Bank had total cash outflows for leases of EUR 418,174 in 2025 compared to EUR 424,034 in 2024.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 9 – PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME

As at 31 December 2025, the following amounts are included in the prepayments and accrued income:

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Prepayments	-	4,210
Total	**-**	**4,210**

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is of fundamental importance to the business operation of the Bank. The major types of risk inherent in the business are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and currency risk.

The Bank's risk management objectives are to maximise shareholders' value and to reduce volatility in earnings while maintaining risk exposures within acceptable limits. The Bank's work in the area of risk management is led by the Authorized Management member for risk management and is executed by the Risk Management Department led by the Chief Risk Officer. This functional structure can assess, identify and document the Bank's risk profile to ensure that the business units focus, control and systematically avoid potential risks in various business area. The following is a brief description of the Bank's approach in managing these risks.

10.1 Credit risk

Credit risk management framework

According to Circular CSSF 12/552 (as amended) and Circular CSSF 20/759 (hereinafter the "Circulars"), risk management is one of the internal control functions (together with internal audit and compliance).

The Bank has formulated a comprehensive set of credit risk management policies and procedures, and appropriate credit risk limits to manage and control credit risk that may arise. These policies, procedures and credit risk limits are regularly reviewed and updated to cope with the changes in market conditions and business strategies.

The Bank's organisational structure establishes a clear set of authority and responsibility for monitoring compliance with policies, procedures and limits. The Chief Risk Officer, who reports directly to the Authorized Management and has a direct access to the Board of Directors and CSSF, takes charge of the execution of credit.

Risk management is also led by the Authorized Management member for risk management, to be responsible for the control of credit risk exposures of the Bank in line with the credit risk management principles and requirements set by the Bank.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.1 Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk management is embedded within all business units of the Bank. The first line of defence against undesirable outcomes is the business function and the respective line managers. Department heads of their own business areas take the lead role with respect to implementing and maintaining appropriate credit risk controls. Risk Management Department, which is independent from the business units, is responsible for the management of credit risks and it is an ongoing process for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling credit risk to ensure effective checks and balances, as well as drafting, reviewing and updating credit risk management policies and procedures. It is also responsible for the maintenance of the Bank's internal rating system and it ensures that the system complies with the relevant regulatory requirements. The implementation of credit risk and internal control reviews are reported to Risk Management and Compliance Committee monthly. The Bank has Risk Management and Compliance Committee (RMCC). The RMCC convenes on a monthly basis.

For loans and advances to customers, the Bank may require collateral from customers before advances are granted. The amount of advances permitted depends on the quality and value of collateral provided by the customer. Any subsequent change in value as well as quality of collateral is closely monitored in order to determine whether any corrective action is required.

Investments in debt instruments are governed by whether the issuers and the trade counterparties respectively have sound credit ratings.

The Bank has well-defined policies in place on the setting and approval of trading, credit and investment position limits in order to manage its credit risk exposure and concentration. The Bank's concentrations of risk are managed by client/counterparty, geographical region and industry sector. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Bank's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Bank's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. As at the end of the reporting year, the Bank did not have a significant concentration of credit risk.

Maximum exposure to credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that the Bank will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the balance sheet. For commitments to extend credit, undrawn credit lines and export/import letters of credit, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of the commitment. As of 31 December 2025, the Bank has no commitment exposures. Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Bank's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

2025 (In EUR)	Maximum exposure to credit risk*	Guarantee & collateral	Surplus collateral	Net Risk Exposure
Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks	7,569,282	-	-	7,569,282
Loans and advances to credit institutions	22,126,161	-	-	22,126,161
Loans and advances to customers	56,694,720	12,818,089	-	43,876,631
Debt securities at FVOCI	15,525,576	-	-	15,525,576
Total	101,915,739	12,818,089	-	89,097,650

* *Amounts before deduction of the ECL provision.*

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.1 Credit risk (continued)

2024 (In EUR)	Maximum exposure to credit risk*	Guarantee & collateral**	Surplus collateral	Net Risk Exposure
Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks	24,769,282	-	-	24,769,282
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1,735,451	-	-	1,735,451
Loans and advances to customers	79,348,949	16,919,173		62,429,776
Debt securities at FVOCI	43,295,523	-	-	43,295,523
Total	149,149,205	16,919,173	-	132,230,032

** Amounts before deduction of the ECL provision.*
***Certain prior year figures have been amended to conform with the current financial year's presentation for comparative purposes.*

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.1 Credit risk (continued)

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Bank's external rating mapping for ECL calculation and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of allowance for ECL.

31 December 2025	**12 month**	**Gross carrying amount**				**ECL**			
(in EUR)	**PD Range**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Loans and advances to Credit institutions									
External rating mapping grade									
Performing									
AAA+-AAA-	0.001%-0.002%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AA+-A-	0.003%-0.047%	1,122,311	-	-	**1,122,311**	**(2)**			**(2)**
BBB+-B-	0.082%-6.263%	21,003,850	-	-	**21,003,850**	-	-	-	
CCC+-C	9.950%-60.125%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-performing D	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**22,126,161**	**-**	**-**	**22,126,161**	**(2)**	**-**	**-**	**(2)**
Loans and advances to Customers									
External rating mapping grade									
Performing									
AAA+-AAA-	0.001%-0.002%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AA+-A-	0.003%-0.047%	9,352,642	-	-	**9,352,642**	(7,280)	-	-	**(7,280)**
BBB+-B-	0.082%-6.263%	47,342,078			**47,342,078**	(169,450)			**(169,450)**
CCC+-C	9.950%-60.125%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-performing D	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**56,694,720**	**-**	**-**	**56,694,720**	**(176,730)**	**-**	**-**	**(176,730)**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.1 Credit risk (continued)

31 December 2025	**12 month**	**Gross carrying amount**				**ECL**			
(in EUR)	**PD Range**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income									
External rating grade									
Performing									
AAA+-AAA-	0.001%-0.002%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AA+-A-	0.003%-0.047%	15,525,581	-	-	**15,525,581**	**(5)**	-	-	**(5)**
BBB+-B-	0.082%-6.263%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CCC+-C	9.950%-60.125%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-performing D	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**15,525,581**	**-**	**-**	**15,525,581**	**(5)**	**-**	**-**	**(5)**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.1 Credit Risk (continued)

31 December 2024	12 month		Gross carrying amount				ECL		
(in EUR)	PD Range	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and advances to Credit institutions									
External rating mapping grade									
Performing									
AAA+-AAA-	0.001%-0.002%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AA+-A-	0.003%-0.047%	1,735,451	-	-	**1,735,451**	**(1)**	-	-	**(1)**
BBB+-B-	0.082%-6.263%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CCC+-C	9.950%-60.125%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-performing D	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**1,735,451**	**-**	**-**	**1,735,451**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**(1)**
Loans and advances to Customers									
External rating mapping grade									
Performing									
AAA+-AAA-	0.001%-0.002%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AA+-A-	0.003%-0.047%	6,135,286	-	-	**6,135,286**	(201)	-	-	**(201)**
BBB+-B-	0.082%-6.263%	73,213,663	-	-	**73,213,663**	(455,803)	-	-	**(455,803)**
CCC+-C	9.950%-60.125%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-performing D	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**79,348,949**	**-**	**-**	**79,348,949**	**(456,004)**	**-**	**-**	**(456,004)**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.1 Credit Risk (continued)

31 December 2024 *(in EUR)*	**12 month PD Range**	**Gross carrying amount** Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	**ECL** Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income									
External rating grade									
Performing									
AAA+-AAA-	0.001%-0.002%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AA+-A-	0.003%-0.047%	43,295,592	-	-	**43,295,592**	(69)	-	-	**(69)**
BBB+-B-	0.082%-6.263%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CCC+-C	9.950%-60.125%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-performing D	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**43,295,592**	**-**	**-**	**43,295,592**	**(69)**	**-**	**-**	**(69)**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.1 Credit Risk (continued)

The tables below present an analysis of financial assets subject to ECL by gross exposure and impairment allowance by stage allocation as at 31 December 2025 and 2024. The Bank does not hold any material purchased or originated credit-impaired assets as at year-end.

31 December 2025	**Gross exposure**				**Impairment allowance**				**Net**
(in EUR)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Exposure**
Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks (Note 4)	7,569,282	-	-	7,569,282	-		-	-	**7,569,282**
Loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 5)	22,126,161	-	-	22,126,161	(2)		-	(2)	**22,126,159**
Loans and advances to customers (Note 6)	56,694,720	-	-	56,694,720	(176,730)		-	(176,730)	**56,517,990**
Debt securities at amortised cost (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7)	15,525,576	-	-	15,525,576	-		-		**15,525,576**
Total	**101,915,739**			**101,915,739**	**(176,732)**		**-**	**(176,732)**	**101,739,007**

31 December 2024	**Gross exposure**				**Impairment allowance**				**Net**
(in EUR)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**	**Exposure**
Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks (Note 4)	24,769,282	-	-	24,769,282	-	-	-	-	**24,769,282**
Loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 5)	1,735,451	-	-	1,735,451	(1)	-	-	**(1)**	**1,735,450**
Loans and advances to customers (Note 6)	79,348,949	-	-	79,348,949	(456,004)	-	-	**(456,004)**	**78,892,945**
Debt securities at amortised cost (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7)	43,295,523	-	-	43,295,523	-	-	-		**43,295,523**
Total	**149,149,205**	**-**	**-**	**149,149,205**	**(456,005)**	**-**	**-**	**(456,005)**	**148,693,200**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.1 Credit Risk (continued)

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount and corresponding ECL allowances by stage is as follows:

31 December 2025	**Stage 1**		**Stage 2**		**Stage 3**		**Total**	
(in EUR)	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**
Loans and advances to credit institutions								
1 January 2025	1,735,451	(1)	-	-	-	-	1,735,451	(1)
New assets originated or purchased	21,003,850	(2)	-	-	-	-	21,003,850	(2)
Payments and assets derecognised	(613,140)	1	-	-	-	-	(613,140)	1
Foreign exchange adjustments			-	-	-	-		
At 31 December 2025	**22,126,161**	**(2)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22,126,161**	**(2)**
Loans and advances to customers								
1 January 2025	79,348,949	(456,004)	-	-	-	-	79,348,949	(456,004)
New assets originated or purchased	-							
Payments and assets derecognised	(21,842,506)	125,393	-	-	-	-	(21,842,506)	125,393
Foreign exchange adjustments	(811,723)	153,881	-	-	-	-	(811,723)	153,881
At 31 December 2025	**56,694,720**	**(176,730)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**56,694,720**	**(176,730)**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.1 Credit Risk (continued)

31 December 2025	**Stage 1**		**Stage 2**		**Stage 3**		**Total**	
(in EUR)	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income								
1 January 2025	43,295,592	(69)	-	-	-	-	43,295,592	(69)
New assets originated or purchased	12,968,629	(5)	-	-	-	-	12,968,629	(5)
Payments and assets derecognised	(40,578,493)	69	-	-	-	-	(40,578,493)	69
Changes to assumptions*	56,990		-	-	-	-	56,990	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(217,137)		-	-	-	-	(217,137)	-
At 31 December 2025	**15,525,581**	**(5)**	-	-	-	-	**15,525,581**	**(5)**

*Represents changes to estimates and model assumptions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.1 Credit Risk (continued)

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount and corresponding ECL allowances by stage is as follows:

31 December 2024	**Stage 1**		**Stage 2**		**Stage 3**		**Total**	
(in EUR)	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**
Loans and advances to credit institutions								
1 January 2024	36,435,911	(28)	-	-	-	-	36,435,911	(28)
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments and assets derecognised	(34,700,460)	27	-	-	-	-	(34,700,460)	27
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	**1,735,451**	**(1)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,735,451**	**(1)**
Loans and advances to customers								
1 January 2024	86,395,380	(307,942)	-	-	-	-	86,395,380	(307,942)
New assets originated or purchased	20,165,359	(153,041)	-	-	-	-	20,165,359	(153,041)
Payments and assets derecognised	(27,364,185)	19,044	-	-	-	-	(27,364,185)	19,044
Foreign exchange adjustments	152,395	(14,065)	-	-	-	-	152,395	(14,065)
At 31 December 2024	**79,348,949**	**(456,004)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**79,348,949**	**(456,004)**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.1 Credit Risk (continued)

31 December 2024	**Stage 1**		**Stage 2**		**Stage 3**		**Total**	
(in EUR)	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**	**Gross carrying amount**	**ECL**
Debt securities at amortised cost								
1 January 2024	5,041,377	(45)	-	-	-	-	5,041,377	(45)
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments and assets derecognised	(5,041,377)	45	-	-	-	-	(5,041,377)	45
Changes to assumptions*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income								
1 January 2024	44,563,728	-	-	-	-	-	44,563,728	-
New assets originated or purchased	40,578,425	(69)	-	-	-	-	40,578,425	(69)
Payments and assets derecognised	(40,960,680)	-	-	-	-	-	(40,960,680)	-
Changes to assumptions*	(1,135,292)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,135,292)	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	249,411	-	-	-	-	-	249,411	-
At 31 December 2024	**43,295,592**	**(69)**	-	-	-	-	**43,295,592**	**(69)**

*Represents changes to estimates and model assumptions.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.1 Credit Risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Bank's guarantee/collateral by stage for loans and advances to customers:

31 December 2025 **In EUR**	**Gross carrying amount**	**Guarantee/Collateral**	**Surplus collateral**	**Net exposure**
Stage 1	56,694,720	12,818,089		43,876,631
Stage 2				
Stage 3				
Total	**56,694,720**	**12,818,089**		**43,876,631**

As of 31 December 2025, all loans and advances to customers are classified as stage 1.

The total income (loss) statement allowance for ECL for the year for loans and advances to customers was of EUR 269,821 (2024: EUR (147,733)).

The Bank elected to offset the charges and income arising from value adjustments and value re-adjustments against each other, so that only a net item (income or charge) is shown.

10.2 Liquidity Risk

In light of the CSSF Circular 09/403, the Bank has established a sound liquidity risk management framework. The Board of Directors has set a vigorous liquidity risk management standard including liquidity risk tolerance, risk indicators system and limits management. Complying with the liquidity supervision requirements of the CSSF and BCL is the first priority for the General Management of the Bank.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.2 Liquidity Risk (continued)

The liquidity risk management objectives of the Bank are to manage the liquidity of the Bank pursuant to the principle of prudence based on changes in the economic and financial situation as well as changes in the market. It will coordinate the relation between profitability and liquidity and ensure compliance with various liquidity regulatory indicators.

Liquidity risk management also aims at maintaining appropriate high-quality liquidity assets through the management of asset and liability portfolios to keep stable funding sources and satisfy the Bank's liquidity demand under daily operation and stress scenarios. Specifically including:

- Establish and maintain a good asset-liability structure, and control the long-term structural liquidity risk;
- When necessary, combine the adjustment of business plan, fund transfer pricing and instructive control to exert comprehensive risk control over various asset and liability businesses as well as at the consolidated level.

The liquidity risk management framework relies on different principles:

- The principle of security: The Bank optimize the liquidity asset portfolio, and ensure adequate funds to respond to asset growth and payment of mature debts under normal business scenarios or stress scenarios;
- The principle of prudence: The Bank performs a complete identification of various liquidity risk sources prudentially assess the conversion and transmission between liquidity risk and other risks, including but not limited to credit risk, market risk, operational risk and reputational risk. The Bank regularly assesses and demonstrates the rationality of various liquidity risk measurement methods, models, parameters and hypotheses. In addition, the Bank performs regular comprehensive audit inspection over policies and procedures pertaining to liquidity risk measurement, monitoring and control, in order to ensure their suitability and effectiveness;
- The principle of diversification: The Bank established a moderately diversified liability portfolio to reduce the dependence on liabilities with significant fluctuation and prevent the liquidity risk arising out of excessive concentration of single customer;
- The principle of comprehensiveness: The liquidity risk management strategies, policies and procedures cover various on and off balance sheet activities in all currencies. It relates to business departments that have a material impact on liquidity risk.

Based on the liquidity risk management policy, the Bank has developed the liquidity risk monitoring procedure. The liquidity risk metric Liquidity Coverage Ratio is monitored on daily basis. The Bank sets an internal tolerance threshold of 110%. When the liquidity coverage ratio falls below internal trigger and hit the limitation of tolerance, the authorized management will be informed and immediate action will be taken to bring it above internal trigger.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.2 Liquidity Risk (continued)

The liquidity stress testing framework is adapted to the liquidity risks profile and include market, idiosyncratic scenarios. The testing is formed on quarterly basis. The assumptions and the stress testing scenarios are reviewed annually. Furthermore, the Bank also monitor the liquidity risk metrics NSFR on quarterly basis and perform assets and liability maturity analysis and document the internal assessment of liquidity risk practices in the ILAAP report.

The Bank regularly assess the current and expected liquidity requirements and to ensure that it maintains reserves of cash, readily realisable marketable securities and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Bank's financial assets and the undiscounted cash flows of its financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025. Those figures are based on expected cash flows, including expected interests calculated based on next payment date, according to the underlying product, which differs from the Balance Sheet presentation (net carrying amount).

Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the Bank expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date it could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by its deposit retention history.

2025 In EUR	Less than 3 months	3 - 12 months	1- 5 years	More than 5 Years	Total
Cash in hand, balance with central banks and post office banks	7,569,282			-	7,569,282
Loans and advances to credit institutions	22,162,094			-	22,162,094
Loans and advances to customers	3,536,406	12,666,115	44,293,336	-	60,495,857
Debt instruments at FVOCI	13,070,370	2,591,583		-	15,661,953
Total undiscounted financial assets	**46,338,152**	**15,257,698**	**44,293,336**	**-**	**105,889,186**
Amounts owed to credit institutions	32,854,632	20,004,197	25,505,536	-	78,364,365
Amounts owed to customers				-	
Debts evidenced by certificates				-	
Other liabilities	11,835	758,472	1,685,637	982,705	3,438,649
Accruals and Deferred Income	55,718				55,718
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**32,922,185**	**20,762,669**	**27,191,173**	**982,705**	**81,858,732**
Net liquidity position	**13,415,967**	**(5,504,971)**	**17,102,163**	**(982,705)**	**24,030,454**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.2 Liquidity Risk (continued)

2024 In EUR	Less than 3 months	3 - 12 months	1- 5 years	More than 5 Years	Total
Cash in hand, balance with central banks and post office banks	24,769,282	-	-	-	24,769,282
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1,735,451	-	-	-	1,735,451
Loans and advances to customers	767,397	12,297,481	75,369,275	-	88,434,153
Debt instruments at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments at FVOCI	40,865,167	40,363	2,963,817	-	43,869,347
Total undiscounted financial assets	**68,137,297**	**12,337,844**	**78,333,092**	**-**	**158,808,233**
Amounts owed to credit institutions	(31,783,641)	(62,789,034)	(34,015,257)	-	(128,587,932)
Amounts owed to customers	-	-	-	-	-
Debts evidenced by certificates	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities**	(106,434)	(569,642)	-	-	(676,076)
Accrued and Deferred Income	(196,452)	-	-	-	(196,452)
Total undiscounted financial liabilities**	**(32,086,527)**	**(63,358,676)**	**(34,015,257)**	**-**	**(129,460,460)**
Net liquidity position**	**36,050,770**	**(51,020,832)**	**44,317,835**	**-**	**29,347,773**

***Certain prior year figures have been amended to conform with the current financial year's presentation for comparative purposes.*

10.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The Bank's risk management strategy for its Banking book is different for each of the categories of market risk.

Market risk limits are set and continuously reviewed by the market risk team of the Bank's independent Risk Management and Compliance Department. As a part of its established market risk management process, the market risk team also monitors early signs of possible changes in market conditions such as: anticipated and actual changes to interest rates and economic and geopolitical factors driving currency movements.

Market risk limits are ultimately approved by the Board. At an operational level, market risk is primarily managed by the Bank's treasury department, which is responsible for ensuring that the Bank's exposures are in compliance with market risk limits approved by the Board and to take adequate actions when necessary.

The Bank's risk management strategies in relation to market risks are explained under the corresponding subheadings on the following pages.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.3 Market Risk (continued)

10.3.1 Interest rate risk

The following table provides an analysis of the Bank's interest rate risk exposure on non-trading financial assets and liabilities. The Bank's assets and liabilities are included at carrying amount and categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

31 December 2025 **In EUR**	Carrying amount *	Le s than 3 months	3 tc 12 months	1 to 5 ye rs	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing
Assets	**101,915,739**	**68,260,483**	**33,655,256**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Cash in hand, balance with central banks and post office banks (Note 4)	7,569,282	7,569,282	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 5)	22,126,161	22,126,161	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers (Note 6)	56,694,720	25,588,197	31,106,523	-	-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7)	15,525,576	12,976,843	2,548,733	-	-	-
Liabilities	**81,764,967**	**78,270,600**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,494,367**
Amounts owed to credit institutions	78,270,600	78,270,600	-	-	-	
Other Liabilities	3,438,649	-	-	-	-	3,438,649
Accruals and deferred income	55,718	-	-	-	-	55,718
Total interest sensitivity gap	**20,150,772**	**(10,010,117)**	**33,655,256**	**-**	**-**	**(3,494,367)**

* *Amounts before deduction of the ECL provision.*
*

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (Addendum)

ECL on Off-balance sheet Financial Guarantees: During 2025, the Bank issued financial guarantees for EUR 200,000,000, 100% counter-guaranteed on a back-to-back basis by China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd. Under IFRS 9, the 12-month expected credit loss (ECL Stage 1) is evaluated at EUR 9,400.

Journal Entry:

Dr. Profit & Loss: Value adjustments in respect of loans and provisions for contingent liabilities: EUR 9,400

Cr. Balance Sheet: Other provisions (Note 12.3): EUR 9,400

P&L Credit Line Reconciliation:

+ EUR 279,221 (Net ECL reversal on loans and advances)

- EUR 9,400 (ECL provision on financial guarantees)

= EUR 269,821 (Net Value adjustments in Profit and Loss Account) ```[cite: 1]

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.3 Market Risk (continued)

10.3.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

31 December 2024 **In EUR**	Carrying amount *	Les than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing
Assets	**149,149,205**	**97,165,975**	**46,194,822**	**5,788,408**	**-**	**-**
Cash in hand, balance with central banks and post office banks (Note 4)	24,769,282	24,769,282	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 5)	1,735,451	1,735,451	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers (Note 6)	79,348,949	30,145,694	46,194,822	3,008,433	-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7)	43,295,523	40,515,548	-	2,779,975	-	-
Liabilities**	**127,750,111**	**86,718,069**	**40,159,514**	**-**	**-**	**872,528**
Amounts owed to credit institutions	126,877,583	86,718,069	40,159,514	-	-	-
Other Liabilities**	676,076	-	-	-	-	676,076
Accruals and deferred income	196,452	-	-	-	-	196,452
Total interest sensitivity gap	**21,399,094**	**10,447,906**	**6,035,308**	**5,788,408**	**-**	**(872,528)**

** Amounts before deduction of the ECL provision.*
***Certain prior year figures have been amended to conform with the current financial year's presentation for comparative purposes.*

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.3 Market Risk (continued)

10.3.1 Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The Bank's profit and loss sensitivity to changes in interest rates is a measure of the sensitivities of its asset and liability mismatches to longer-term interest rate changes. The sensitivities include assumptions for product maturities and renewals along with certain customer behaviours (including prepayments and redemptions). The Bank calculates these measures as the change in the present value of its asset and liability portfolios, including off-balance sheet instruments, resulting from an immediate and sustained interest rate shocks.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible parallel changes in interest rates (all other variables being constant) of the Bank's income statement by currency for those currencies where the Bank has a material exposure:

2025 *In EUR*	**Effect on profit or loss from parallel 200bps down**	**Effect on profit or loss from parallel 200bps up**
Currency of borrowing/advance		
USD	(33,778)	33,436
EUR	(256,778)	254,516
2024 *In EUR*		
Currency of borrowing/advance		
USD	(268,253)	267,663
EUR	(482,890)	478,092

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.3 Market Risk (continued)

10.3.2 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank's exposure to currency risk primarily stems from holding of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies other than Euro. As most of the Bank's monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in Euro and United States dollars, management is aware of the likely increase in volatility in these currencies and takes a balanced view when considering the management of currency risk.

As at the end of the reporting year, the Bank's exposure to currency risk arising from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity to which they relate is shown in the table below:

	2025			**2024**		
In EUR	**In USD**	**In HKD**	**In CNY**	**In USD**	**In HKD**	**In CNY**
Assets						
Cash in hand, balance with central banks and post office banks		-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to credit institutions	289,875	-	-	536,054	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	6,334,201	-	-	10,790,827	-	-
Debt instruments at amortised cost		-	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments at FVOCI	15,525,576	-	-	38,326,348	-	-
	22,149,652	-	-	49,653,229	-	-
Liabilities						
Amounts owed to credit institutions	18,757,930	-	-	48,309,886	-	-
Amounts owed to customers		-	-	-	-	-
Debts evidenced by certificates		-	-	-	-	-
Bonds issued		-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities		-	-	-	-	-
	18,757,930	-	-	48,309,886	-	-
Net exposure arising from recognised assets and liabilities	3,391,722	-	-	1,343,343	-	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

10.3 Market Risk (continued)

10.3.2 Currency risk (continued)

The tables below indicate a sensitivity analysis of exchange rate changes of the currencies to which the Bank had significant exposure. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement in the currency rates against Euro, with all other variables held constant, on profit before tax and equity. A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in profit before tax or equity, while a positive amount reflects a potential net increase. Such analysis does not take into account the correlation effect of changes in different foreign currencies, any further actions that may have been or could be taken by management after the financial reporting date to mitigate the effect of exchange differences, nor any consequential changes in the foreign currency positions.

	Effect on profit before tax from a rate decrease of 10%		**Effect on profit before tax from a rate increase of 10%**	
Currency	**As at 31 December 2025**	**As at 31 December 2024**	**As at 31 December 2025**	**As at 31 December 2024**
USD	(376,891)	(149,349)	308,365	122,195

NOTE 11 – OTHER LIABILITIES, ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME

11.1 Other Liabilities

As at 31 December 2025, the following amounts are included in the other liabilities:

	2025	**2024**
	EUR	**EUR***
Lease liability	2,945,853	391,611
Preferential creditors	492,796	284,465
Total	**3,438,649**	**676,076**

The Bank has a lease contract for property use which will be expired in November 2032.

**Certain prior year figures have been amended to conform with the current financial year's presentation for comparative purposes.*

11.2 Accruals and deferred income

As at 31 December 2025, the following amounts are included in the accruals and deferred income:

	2025	**2024**
	EUR	**EUR**
Consulting fee payable	7,338	51,452
Audit fee payable	48,380	94,000
Other payable	-	51,000
Total	**55,718**	**196,452**

NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT (Addendum)

In addition to Note 10 reported on pages 34-54, the following is noted in relation to the guarantees issued by the Bank during 2025.

10.1 Credit risk – Guarantees issued and counter-guarantee arrangement

During 2025 the Bank issued financial guarantees to two corporate clients for a total notional amount of EUR 200,000,000 (2024: nil). Concurrently with the issuance of each guarantee, the Bank entered into a back-to-back, unconditional and irrevocable counter-guarantee with the sole shareholder, China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd, covering 100% of the notional amount. Consistent with the Bank's policy (Note 2.7), the ECL on these off-balance sheet commitments is estimated based on the combined credit risk of the guaranteed client and the guarantor (the parent company), resulting in a substantially reduced loss given default.

Maximum exposure to credit risk – table update

2025 (In EUR)	Max exposure*	Guarantee & collateral	Net Risk Exposure
(as originally disclosed, sum of on-balance sheet lines)	101,915,739	12,818,089	89,097,650
(Off-balance sheet – guarantees issued to customers, counter-guaranteed by parent company	**200,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**-**
Revised total (including off-balance sheet guarantees)	**301,915,739**	**212,818,089**	**89,097,650**

ECL on off-balance sheet guarantee commitments (new table)

31 December 2025 (in EUR)	Gross notional	Stage	ECL allowance	Net exposure
Guarantees issued – counter-guaranteed by parent company (China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd)	200,000,000	Stage 1	(9,400)	199,990,600

The ECL allowance of EUR 9,400 is included in Note 12.3 (as supplemented) and in the line "Value adjustments in respect of loans and advances and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments" of the profit and loss account.

10.2 Liquidity Risk: the guarantees issued are contingent commitments and do not generate an immediate cash outflow unless called; given the counter-guarantee received, any call would generate a corresponding and immediate reimbursement right against the parent company.

10.3 Market Risk: the guarantees are denominated in EUR and carry no interest rate component; the interest rate and currency sensitivity tables on pages 50-54 therefore remain unchanged.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 12 – PROVISIONS

12.1. Provisions for taxation

	2025	2024
	EUR	**EUR**
Provision for income taxation	331,197	438,719
Total	**331,197**	**438,719**

This provision is made as the Bank is liable to Corporate Income Tax and Municipal Business Tax for the year-end 2025.

The Company belongs to a group that is within the scope of the EU/OECD Pillar Two model rules. Pillar Two legislation was enacted in Luxembourg, the jurisdiction in which the Company is incorporated, which has come into effect for fiscal years starting on or after 31 December 2023. Under the legislation, the Company is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between its Pillar Two effective tax rate per jurisdiction and the 15% minimum tax rate.

Under the legislation, the Company is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between its Pillar Two effective tax rate per jurisdiction and the 15% minimum tax rate. The Company performed an assessment of the Pillar Two rules and concluded that it should not be subject to top-up tax for the current year.

12.2. Deposit guarantee and investor compensation schemes

The law related to the resolution, reorganisation and winding-up measures of credit institutions and certain investment firms and on deposit guarantee and investor compensation schemes (“the Law”), transposing into Luxembourgish law the directive 2014/59/EU establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms and the directive 2014/49/EU related to deposit guarantee and investor compensation schemes, was passed on 18 December 2015.

Consequently, the former deposit guarantee and investor compensation scheme in place through the “Association pour la Garantie des Dépôts Luxembourg” (AGDL) was replaced by a new contribution based system of deposit guarantee and investor compensation scheme. This new system covers eligible deposits of each depositor up to an amount of EUR 100,000 and investments up to an amount of EUR 20,000. The Law also provides that deposits resulting from specific transactions or fulfilling a specific social or other purpose are covered for an amount above EUR 100,000 for a period of 12 months

The funded amount of the “Fonds de résolution Luxembourg” (FRL) shall reach by the end of 2024 at least 1% of covered deposits, as defined in article 1 number 36 of the Law, of all authorized credit institutions in all participating Member States. This amount will be collected from the credit institutions through annual contributions by the end of the year 2025.

The target level of funding of the “Fonds de Garantie des Dépôts Luxembourg” (FGDL) is set at 0.8% of covered deposits, as defined in article 163 number 8 of the Law, of the relevant credit institutions and is to be reached by the end of 2018 through annual contributions. The contributions are to be made in the form of annual payments during the years 2016 to 2018.

When the level of 0.8% is reached, the Luxembourgish credit institutions are to continue to contribute for 8 additional years in order to constitute an additional safety buffer of 0.8% of covered deposits as defined in article 163 number 8 of the Law.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 12 – PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

The law of 23 December 2016 on the tax reform 2017 has introduced a tax neutral reversal of the existing AGDL provisions in successive annual tranches from 2016 to 2026, under the condition that each annual tranche is at least equal to the contributions to the FGDL and FRL for that fiscal year. Any remaining balance of the AGDL provision not yet reversed at the end of this transitional period will have to be reversed and added to the taxable income of the year 2026.

On 18 January 2017, CSSF issued a circular letter relating to the abrogation of the AGDL and to the consequent accounting treatment of the AGDL reversal to enable the banks to follow from an accounting point view the tax treatment foreseen in the law of 23 December 2016.

12.3. Other provisions

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank's provision for the contribution to the FRL and FGDL was nil (0 as at 31 December 2024).

As at 31 December 2025, other provisions may be presented as follows:

	2025	**2024**
	EUR	**EUR***
Bonus & welfare provisions	196,768	342,132
ECL provision on off-balance sheet guarantee commitments	9,400	-
Total	**206,168**	**342,132**

**Prior year figure has been amended to conform with the current financial year's presentation for comparative purposes.*

NOTE 12 – PROVISIONS (Addendum to 12.3)

In addition to the "12.3 Other provisions" table reported on page 56, the following line is added in relation to the ECL provision on the off-balance sheet guarantees issued in 2025 (see Note 10 addendum and Note 15 addendum):

12.3 Other provisions (as originally disclosed)	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Bonus & welfare provisions	196,768	342,132
ECL provision on off-balance sheet guarantee commitments (see Note 10 addendum)	**9,400**	**-**
Revised total	**206,168**	**342,132**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 13 – CAPITAL, RESERVE, PROFIT AND LOSS BROUGHT FORWARD

	Subscribed capital	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Profit (Loss) brought forward	Profit / (Loss) for the financial year	Total

Balance as at 31 December 2024	**20,000,000**	**(17,104)**	**-**	**(603,574)**
Allocation of the result from previous year	-	-	-	1,156,393
Gains and Losses of debt securities at FVOCI	-	56,990	-	-
Net Wealth Tax Reserve	-	-	513,800	(513,800)
Profit for the financial year 2025	-	-	-	-
Balance As at 31 December 2025	**20,000,000**	**39,886**	**513,800**	**39,019**

13.1 Subscribed capital

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank's authorized and fully paid-up capital amounted to EUR 20,000,000 represented by 20,000,000 shares with a nominal value of EUR 1 each.

13.2 Legal reserve

Under Luxembourg Law, the Bank must appropriate to legal reserve an amount equivalent to at least 5% of the annual net profit until such reserve is equal to 10% of the share capital. The legal reserve is not distributable. During the review of the allocation of results, it was identified that the statutory allocation to the legal reserve for the previous financial year of amount EUR 57,820 was not recorded. The Bank intends to address this matter at the next Board of Directors meeting and Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors will propose the allocation to the legal reserve related to the prior financial year, together with the allocation for the current financial year of amount EUR 88,994, for the sole shareholder to approve in the upcoming Annual General Meeting, in order to ensure compliance with the applicable commercial law.

13.3 Other reserves

In accordance with the tax law, the Bank reduced its Net Wealth Tax burden by crediting it against the amount of the Corporate Income Tax. In order to comply with the law, the Bank decided to allocate to non-distributable reserves an amount that corresponds to five times the amount of reduced Net Wealth Tax. This reserve is non-distributable for a period of five years from the year following the one during which the Net Wealth Tax was credited. As at 31 December 2025, the Bank's other reserves was amounting to EUR 513,800 (0 as at 31 December 2024).

NOTE 14 – ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

As at 31 December 2025, the aggregate amount of the Bank's assets denominated in foreign currencies, translated into EUR, is equivalent to EUR 22,149,653 (2024: EUR 49,653,182)

As at 31 December 2025, the aggregate amount of the Bank's liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, translated into EUR, is equivalent to EUR 18,757,930 (2024: EUR 48,309,886)

NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS

15.1. Contingent liabilities

15.2. As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has contingent liabilities of EUR 200,000,000 corresponding to financial guarantees issued to corporate clients (see Note 15 Addendum on page 58a).Commitments

The Bank has no credit commitments as at 31 December 2025 (2024:Nil).

NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS (Addendum)

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has contingent liabilities of EUR 200,000,000 (2024: Nil), corresponding to financial guarantees issued to two corporate clients in the ordinary course of business. Each guarantee issued by the Bank is fully counter-guaranteed by the sole shareholder, China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd, under a back-to-back counter-guarantee arrangement entered into concurrently with the issuance of the guarantee to the client. The counter-guarantee is unconditional, irrevocable, denominated in EUR, and payable on first demand.

Notional amount: EUR 200,000,000

Counter-guarantee from parent company: EUR 200,000,000

Net exposure of the Bank: EUR 0:

15.1. Contingent liabilities (supplemented)

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has contingent liabilities of EUR 200,000,000 (2024: Nil), corresponding to financial guarantees issued to two corporate clients in the ordinary course of business. Each guarantee issued by the Bank is fully counter-guaranteed by the sole shareholder, China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd, under a back-to-back counter-guarantee arrangement entered into concurrently with the issuance of the guarantee to the client. The counter-guarantee is unconditional, irrevocable, denominated in the same currency (EUR) and for the same amount and term as the underlying guarantee, and is payable on first demand.

31 December 2025 (in EUR)	Notional amount	Counter-guarantee from parent company	Net exposure of the Bank
Guarantees issued to corporate clients	200,000,000	200,000,000	-
Total	**200,000,000**	**200,000,000**	**-**

The maturity profile of the guarantees issued is as follows:

31 December 2025 (in EUR)	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Guarantees issued	-	200,000,000	-	200,000,000

15.3. Nature of the counter-guarantee arrangement with the parent company (new sub-note)

The counter-guarantee arrangement with China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd is governed by a framework agreement under which the parent company undertakes to reimburse the Bank, on first demand, any amount paid by the Bank under a guarantee issued to a client, up to the notional amount of the corresponding counter-guarantee. Management has assessed that this arrangement qualifies as an eligible credit risk mitigant under the policy described in Note 2.7, on the basis that: (i) it was entered into concurrently with the guarantee granted to the client, (ii) it is legally binding and unconditional, and (iii) the parent company is a rated, well-capitalised financial institution. As a related party transaction, this arrangement is further described in Note 20 (as supplemented).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 16 - FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Bank's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the financial statements. This table does not include the fair values of non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities.

31 December 2025	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**			
In EUR		**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Loans and advances to customers	56,517,990	-	-	56,305,991	56,305,991
Total financial assets	**56,517,990**	**-**	**-**	**56,305,991**	**56,305,991**

31 December 2024	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**			
In EUR		**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Loans and advances to customers	78,892,945	-	-	78,763,058	78,763,058
Total financial assets	**78,892,945**	**-**	**-**	**78,763,058**	**78,763,058**

This table excludes financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value approximates carrying amount.

The Bank has determined that for financial assets and financial liabilities that (a) have a short-term maturity, (b) are liquid and (c) are floating rate instruments, their carrying amounts (which are net of impairment where applicable) are a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include: cash and balances with central banks; loans and advances and amounts owed to credit institutions.

Valuation methodologies of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Below are the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for the above financial instruments which are not recorded and measured at fair value in the Bank's financial statements. These fair values were calculated for disclosure purposes only. The below methodologies and assumptions relate only to the instruments in the above tables and, as such, may differ from the techniques and assumptions explained in Note 2.11.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 16 - FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Loans and advances to customers

The Bank's loans and advances to customers that either have a short-term maturity or are floating rate instruments are considered to have their carrying amounts (which are net of impairment where applicable) being reasonable approximations of their fair value. For the small portion which are medium-term loans with fix rate instruments, the fair values of loans and receivables are estimated using a discounted cash flow model.

Debt securities issued by listed institutions

These securities include long-term bonds with fixed rate interest payments. These instruments are generally highly liquid and traded in active markets resulting in a Level 1 classification.

NOTE 17 – STAFF COSTS

17.1. Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed (Full Time Employee - FTE) by the Bank was:

	2025	2024
Management	1	1
Employees	5	5
Total	**6**	**6**

As of 31.12.2025, 4 persons from the Management and 9 employees (total 13) are under Global Employment Contract. They work 30% for the Bank and 70% for the Branch. As at 31 December 2025, 2 employees are fully employed by the Bank.

17.2. Management remuneration

The Bank has granted the following compensation to the members of the administrative and managerial bodies (30% for the Bank and 70% for the Branch):

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Board of Directors and managerial body	554,332	613,013
Total	**554,332**	**613,013**

During the year ended at 31 December 2025, no pension contribution was paid to any director or member of Management. No loans, advances or guarantees have been granted to the directors or members of Management and/or to the members of their families.

There are no guarantees issued in favor of local Management. There are no pension commitments existing in favor of the Management.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 18 – OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

18.1. Other administrative expenses

Other administrative expenses consist of:

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Amortization	20,812	23,788
IT costs	69,366	62,884
Supervision fees	192,647	165,597
Audit and advisory fees	104,052	287,898
Other	171,096	172,932
Total	**557,973**	**713,099**

As of 31 December 2025, the IT and other expenses contain shared costs with the Branch for a total amount of EUR 197,420 (2024: EUR 169,263).

18.2. Remuneration of the independent auditor

The fees of the independent auditor of the Bank, including VAT, are as follows:

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR*
Audit fees	95,830	93,480
Audit-related fees	16,900	16,500
Total	**112,730**	**109,980**

*Prior year figures have been amended to conform with the current financial year's presentation for comparative purposes.

NOTE 19 – COMMISSIONS RECEIVABLE

Commission receivables amounting to EUR 3,729,522 (2024: EUR 2,714,257) relate to services to originate business opportunities provided to the Branch in accordance with the Master Inter-Bank business origination service agreement entered into between the Bank and the Branch in 2020. The commissions recorded in the year ended 31 December 2025 relate to upfront fees and management fees earned upon the origination of 19 loans on behalf and for the benefit of the Branch, and annual fee of loans originated from previous years.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 20 – BALANCE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

20.1. Assets

As at 31 December 2025, the following balances with related parties are included on the asset side of the balance sheet:

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Loans and advances to credit institutions	21,003,850	-
Right-of-use assets (note 8)	2,926,519	328,608
Total	**23,930,369**	**328,608**

20.2. Liabilities

As at 31 December 2025, the following balances with related parties are included on the liabilities side of the balance sheet:

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Amounts owed to credit institutions	78,270,600	126,877,583
Lease liability (note 11)	2,945,853	391,611
Total	**81,216,453**	**127,269,194**

These balances with related parties are held with China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd, Luxembourg Branch.

20.3. Profit and Loss account

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd, Luxembourg Branch (Entity under common control):		
Commissions receivable (note 19)	3,729,522	2,714,869
Interest receivable and similar income	675,814	1,559,886
Interest payable and similar charges	3,582,376	7,083,163
Staff cost (note 17)	842,539	727,685
General administrative expenses (note 18)	634,900	659,119
Total	**9,465,151**	**12,744,722**

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NOTE 20 – BALANCE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Addendum)

In addition to sections 20.1-20.3 reported on page 62, the following sub-note is added in relation to the off-balance sheet exposure with the parent company.

20.4. Off-balance sheet items (new sub-note)

As disclosed in the Note 15 addendum, the Bank has received a counter-guarantee from the sole shareholder, China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd, covering 100% of the EUR 200,000,000 of guarantees issued by the Bank to corporate clients as at 31 December 2025. This counter-guarantee constitutes an off-balance sheet related party transaction and is presented below:

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Guarantees issued by the Bank to third-party clients, counter-guaranteed by China Everbright Bank Co. Ltd	200,000,000	-
Total off-balance sheet exposure with related parties	**200,000,000**	**-**

No fee income or expense was recognised by the Bank in relation to this counter-guarantee arrangement during 2025, as it was granted by the parent company without charge, consistent with the Group's intra-group support policy.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

NOTE 21 – RETURN ON ASSETS ("ROA")

The Bank's return on assets is as follows:

	2025 EUR	2024 EUR
Total assets	104,665,526	149,066,677
Profit/Loss for the year	1,770,489	1,156,393
Return On Assets	**1,69%**	**0,78%**

NOTE 22 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No events have occurred subsequent to 31 December 2025 that would require adjustment or additional disclosure in the financial statements.