

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Annual accounts
for the financial year
ended March 31, 2020
(with the report of the Réviseur
d'Entreprises agréé thereon)

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MANAGEMENT REPORT
SMBC NIKKO BANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.
Financial year from 01.04.2019 to 31.03.2020

Since the integration of SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. (the "Bank") within the group Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Tokyo ("SMBC Group" or the "Group") on October 1, 2009, the Bank's core business of funds administration and custody services is driven and continues to be driven by the Group's Japanese offshore investment fund product offering. The Bank has no branch as at March 31, 2020.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, SMBC Group has been engaging continuous efforts in maintaining and developing its investment funds business, including offshore funds, in reaction to a standing demand by Japanese investors for diversified investment possibilities.

Over this financial year, SMBC Group and the Bank's clients initiated the launch of 2 sub-funds representing EUR 339 million of assets under management in total as at end of March 2020.

This year the Bank experienced a decrease of 3.5% of the total net assets of the funds under administration (AUA) on a USD basis. This occurred mainly due to the client's assets decreasing in value caused by the COVID-19 pandemic during the last quarter and which offset an otherwise large capital inflow of client's assets throughout the financial year.

The Bank's assets have not been impaired and also have not shown a need for impairment due to COVID-19 as at March 31, 2020. This remains appropriate subsequent to March 31, 2020 and up to the date of issuing this report.

The impact on the Bank's revenue due to the COVID-19 is limited and income remains stable overall. The Q4 decrease of revenue was limited as the number of business days for which AUA was decreased was limited in March. AUA has gradually been recovering during the subsequent period. The Bank's budget is linked to the group strategy and so far the group has not amended the budget.

In line with the previously mentioned the outlook of the Bank for the year ending March 31, 2021 remains stable with the current budget only slightly below expectations, however not significantly affected by the COVID-19 situation.

The governance of the Bank has been stable during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Bank continues to be fully operational as of the date of this report with no disruptions. All operations can be performed on a teleworking basis. The Bank also hasn't detected any operational incidents, liquidity, credit risks or any other relevant issues that might have an impact on the liquidity, profitability or capital situation of the Bank. This situation was reported on a weekly basis to the CSSF.

At the same time market risk remains immaterial considering the Bank's business and as per the Bank's ICAAP. The portfolio of the Bank is mainly represented by long-term investments in debt securities. At the same time the Bank doesn't have a trading portfolio or is involved in short sales.

The Bank is not engaged in proprietary trading activities. The Board of Directors of the Bank has adopted a low risk appetite approach in any of the Bank's operations and maintains its risk exposure internal limits largely above the minimum regulatory requirements.

The Bank is not exposed to any significant price risk. The Bank has a securities portfolio in its books, which is valued at historical acquisition cost.

The credit risk to which the Bank is exposed is mainly deriving from counterparty risk in its treasury activity. The credit and counterparty risk are managed by the Bank within its dedicated credit policy. The Bank's exposure to counterparties, for interbank lending, nostro accounts and foreign exchange transactions, is subject to Bank limits.

The Bank's policy does not authorise significant asset and liability mismatches. Given the liquidity profile of the Bank, the main source of liquidity risk is linked to the Liquidity Coverage Ratio with evolution of the client's deposits that influences indirectly the overnight nostro accounts on the asset side, which leads overall to possible variations and changes in the cash outflows and inflows, however not in the High-Quality Liquid Asset.

To control operational risk including IT risk, the Bank has set up an overall organisational process, policies and procedures applicable within each department and a data processing system, among others aimed at ensuring proper segregation of duties.

The disclosure report according to part eight of EU Regulation No 575/2013 (CRR) is available by contacting the Bank Accounting department as indicated on the Bank's website (<http://www.nikkobank.lu/en/basel-ii-pillar-iii-disclosure.html>).

The net income from custodian and fund administration services commissions for the financial year remains stable at EUR 24.7 million. This represents a slight increase of 1.7% compared to the previous financial year (EUR 24.3 million as at end of March 2019). This slight increase is mainly due to the new fund launches during the year.

General administrative expenses amounted to EUR 16.2 million and increased slightly by 5.19% compared to the previous financial year. Staff costs remained stable and other administrative expenses increased by 15.03%.

For the year 2019, the Bank paid an amount of EUR 20 (EUR 160 for the previous financial year) in connection with the deposit guarantee and investor compensation scheme (FGDL).

The net result after taxes amounts to EUR 10,875,815 (EUR 11,278,920 for the previous financial year) and represents a decrease of 3.57% compared to the previous financial year net result.

It will be proposed to the sole shareholder to transfer the current year profit to reserves of the Bank.

Currently, the Bank does not have any client relationship engaged in commercial banking activities.

As of August 29, 2019, the Bank terminated the wealth management service to a group of clients, which started since March 31, 2015. All the clients' balance was duly transferred from the Bank before the termination.

The Bank has undertaken no research and development activities.

During the financial year from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020, the Bank did not acquire any own shares.

On April 11, 2019, the Board of Directors of the Bank has resolved to appoint Mr. Ryo TAMAURA as a member of the Board of Directors and the Authorised Management respectively as the Deputy Managing Director of the Bank, by taking over the mandate of Mr. Atsushi KANETA as a member of the Board of Directors and the Authorised Management of the Bank.

On January 29, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Bank resolved that the organisation of the Bank is to be changed in order to clarify its compliance with the applicable regulations, reinforce its operational control, and enhance effectiveness of internal communication effect as from February 17, 2020, as shown below;

- Separate the Transfer Agency section from Global Custody department, and combine it with Fund Accounting & Financial Reporting department into a new department "Central Administration department".
- Separate between the Middle Office section and the Back Office section within Global Custody department.
- Establish a new department, "Operations Transformation Unit" whose main activity is, but not limited to, project management, communication with Bank's clients, arrangement of the New Product Committee, in collaboration with Corporate Planning & Business Promotion department.

On January 29, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Bank resolved to appoint Mr. Phong NGUYEN as the Chief Risk Officer of the Bank with effect as from April 1, 2020, in replacement of the former Chief Risk Officer, Mr. Julien MARESCHAL, who has resigned as of February 29, 2020. Mr. Ryo TAMAURA performed the role of the Chief Risk Officer on ad interim basis during the period from March 1, 2020 till March 31, 2020.

On March 31, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Bank resolved that name change and functionality expansion of the Corporate Planning & Administration department at the Bank (“CPAD”) effects as from April 1, as shown below;

- Business promotion and marketing function are added to CPAD.
- The relationship management for clients in Japan, which has been so far conducted by the Business Coordination Team at SNIF mainly for the Distributors, is integrated to CPAD,
- CPAD changes its name to the Corporate Planning & Business Promotion department (“CPBP”).

On May 29, 2020, the Board of Directors of the Bank resolved to appoint Mr. Ryo TAMAURA as the Chief Compliance Officer pursuant to the principle of proportionality after Mr. Carlo SCIOSCIUTO left the bank, with effect as from June 2, 2020.

Luxembourg, August 7, 2020

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS


Mitsutaka KAJIYA
Managing Director


Ryo TAMAURA
Deputy Managing Director



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To the Board of Directors of
SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.
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L-1282 Luxembourg

REPORT OF THE REVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGREE

Report on the audit of the annual accounts

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. (the "Bank"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2020, 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 March 31, 2020, 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 July 23, 2016 on the audit profession ("Law of July 23, 2016") and with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") as adopted for Luxembourg by the "Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier" ("CSSF"). Our responsibilities under the EU Regulation N° 537/2014, the Law of July 23, 2016 and ISAs 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 Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional 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.



1. *Completeness, existence and accuracy of commission receivable related to the investment funds' activities*

Description

The Bank has a total amount of EUR 24.7 million of commission receivable mainly related to the investment funds' activities, being the biggest caption on the Bank's Profit and loss account. The main categories of these commissions are administration fees, safekeeping fees and agency fees.

We identified the completeness, existence and accuracy of commission receivable as a key audit matter due to the size of this caption and therefore its significance to the financial results of the Bank. Adequate information in that respect has to be disclosed in the notes to the annual accounts.

Please refer to the related disclosure in note 19 'Commission receivable' of the annual accounts.

How our audit addressed the area of focus

Our audit procedures in relation to the recognition of commission receivable included the following:

- We obtained an understanding of the commission receivable recognition process, and we tested the design and implementation including tests of operating effectiveness of key controls.
- Furthermore, we obtained and assessed the International Standard on Assurance Engagements report (ISAE) performed by a third party audit firm on the Bank's controls, ensuring that for the key controls relating to the commission receivable recognition process no exception was identified.
- We performed substantive audit procedures covering the main categories of commission receivable including:
 - We developed expectations for the commission receivable relating to administration fees and safekeeping fees of the financial year based on the evolution of the relevant drivers for these commissions and compared the expectations to the amounts recorded by the bank.
 - For a sample of different types of commission receivable:
 - We tested the amount of commission receivable by reconciling them with external evidence.
 - We agreed the amount of commission receivable with the subsequent receipt of cash.

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 Director's report but does not include the annual accounts and our report of "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 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.

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 "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 July 23, 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 July 23, 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 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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 General Meeting of the Shareholders on September 20, 2019 and the duration of our uninterrupted engagement, including previous renewals and reappointments, is 11 years.

The Director's 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 No. 537/2014, on the audit profession were not provided and that we remain independent of the Bank in conducting the audit.

Luxembourg, August 7, 2020

KPMG Luxembourg
Société coopérative
Cabinet de révision agréé



M. Weber

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Balance sheet
as at March 31, 2020
(expressed in EUR)

	Notes	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
ASSETS			
Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks	4, 5	77,107,426	14,165,381
Loans and advances to credit institutions	2.3, 4, 6.2		
- repayable on demand		311,966,653	272,173,841
- other loans and advances		617,608,253	623,487,022
		<u>929,574,906</u>	<u>895,660,863</u>
Loans and advances to customers	2.3, 4	239,255	814,308
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities	2.4, 4, 7, 8, 10		
- issued by public bodies		91,338,036	86,269,455
- issued by other borrowers		8,172,699	14,914,047
		<u>99,510,735</u>	<u>101,183,502</u>
Shares and other variable-yield securities	2.5, 4, 7	10,061	10,060
Shares in affiliated undertakings	2.6, 4, 6, 7, 8	5,441,226	5,440,546
Intangible assets	2.7, 8	932,052	884,103
Tangible assets	2.7, 8	173,831	196,521
Other assets	9, 6.2	465,799	293,500
Prepayments and accrued income	6.2	10,015,741	7,705,657
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>1,123,471,032</u></u>	<u><u>1,026,354,441</u></u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these annual accounts.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Balance sheet
as at March 31, 2020
(expressed in EUR)
(continued)

	Notes	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
LIABILITIES			
Amounts owed to credit institutions			
- repayable on demand	4	905,782	6,934,324
Amounts owed to customers	4, 6.2		
- other debts			
.repayable on demand		937,638,467	847,228,846
.with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice		0	38,136
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		937,638,467	847,266,982
Other liabilities	11	5,416,367	2,578,178
Accruals and deferred income		2,941,259	4,854,405
Provisions			
- provisions for taxation	24	6,209,827	6,125,925
- other provisions	2.9, 12	5,127,877	4,238,989
Subscribed capital	13	90,154,448	90,154,448
Reserves	14	64,201,190	52,922,270
Profit for the financial year		10,875,815	11,278,920
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<hr/> 1,123,471,032 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,026,354,441 <hr/>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these annual accounts.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Off-balance sheet
as at March 31, 2020
(expressed in EUR)

Off-balance sheet information as at March 31, 2020

	Note	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
Fiduciary transactions	17	505,899,404	406,515,370

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these annual accounts.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Profit and loss account
for the year ended March 31, 2020
(expressed in EUR)

	Notes	2020	2019
Interest receivable and similar income		7,674,672	8,834,722
- <i>of which arising from debt securities and other fixed-income securities</i>		825,343	1,402,679
Interest payable and similar charges		(6,539,068)	(8,198,529)
Income from transferable securities	6.1	1,465,000	2,500,000
Commissions receivable	19	24,715,507	24,291,998
Commissions payable		(401,734)	(382,256)
Net profit on financial operations	2.8	4,275,157	3,668,679
Other operating income	20	276,159	406,165
General administrative expenses		(16,196,507)	(15,397,054)
- Staff costs	22	(8,785,533)	(8,954,521)
<i>of which:</i>			
<i>.wages and salaries</i>		(7,175,141)	(7,252,471)
<i>.social security costs</i>		(885,157)	(950,230)
<i>of which : social security costs relating to pensions</i>		(509,480)	(528,969)
- Other administrative expenses		(7,410,974)	(6,442,533)
Value adjustments in respect of tangible and intangible assets		(449,759)	(408,700)
Other operating charges	21	(318,278)	(504,103)
Value re-adjustments of transferable securities held as fixed assets, participating interest and shares in affiliated undertakings	23	-	152,490
Value adjustments in respect of loans and advances, and provisions for contingent liabilities and for commitments	2.9	(500,000)	(600,000)
Tax on profit or loss on ordinary activities	2.10, 24	(3,125,334)	(3,084,492)
Profit on ordinary activities after tax		10,875,815	11,278,920
Other taxes not shown under the preceding items	24	-	-
Profit for the financial year		10,875,815	11,278,920

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these annual accounts.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Profit and loss account
for the year ended March 31, 2020
(expressed in EUR)

1 General

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. (the “Bank”) was incorporated as a limited liability company (“Société Anonyme”) in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on February 14, 1974 in accordance with Luxembourg law.

Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. changed, with effect from April 1, 2011, its name to SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. upon approval of an extraordinary general meeting of the Bank’s shareholders held on March 17, 2011.

The Bank requested the Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés on April 5, 2016 to publish the change of the Bank’s registered address to 2, rue Hildegard von Bingen L-1282 Luxembourg.

The object of the Bank is the undertaking for its own account as well as for the account of third parties, either within or outside the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, of any banking or financial operations as well as other operations, whether industrial or commercial or in real estate, which directly or indirectly relate to the main object described above.

The principle activities of the Bank are fund administration and custody business.

The Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SMBC Nikko Securities, Inc. (the “Parent Company”), whose registered address is at 3-1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8325, Japan. The Bank’s annual accounts are included in the consolidated accounts of the Parent Company.

From October 2016, the Parent Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. (“SMFG”), an entity listed respectively in the Tokyo, Nagoya and New York Stock Exchange and whose registered address is 1-2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, 100-0005, Japan. SMFG prepares consolidated annual accounts for the largest body of undertakings which includes the Bank as a subsidiary company. The consolidated annual account may be obtained in the following URL: SMFG Home Page (Top Page>IR information): <http://www.smfg.co.jp/english/investor/>.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of presentation

These annual accounts are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the banking sector in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The accounting policies and the valuation principles are determined by the Board of Directors, except those which are defined by law and by the regulations in Luxembourg.

On the basis of the criteria set out by the Luxembourg law, the Bank is exempted from establishing consolidated accounts and a consolidated management report for the year ended March 31, 2020. In accordance with the law of June 17, 1992, as amended, the said accounts were consequently presented on an unconsolidated basis for approval by the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Bank.

2.2 Foreign currencies

The Bank uses a multi-currency accounting system, as a result of which assets and liabilities are recorded in the currencies in which they were created. For the preparation of the annual accounts, amounts in foreign currencies are translated into Euro (EUR), the base currency of the Bank, on the following bases.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Profit and loss account
for the year ended March 31, 2020
(expressed in EUR)

2.2.1 Spot rate transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into EUR at the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets are recorded in EUR and are maintained at their historical exchange rates.

Exchange gains and losses arising from the Bank's net open currency positions are taken to the profit and loss account in the current year.

2.2.2 Forward transactions

Unsettled forward foreign exchange transactions are translated into EUR at the forward rate prevailing at the balance sheet date for the remaining term of the contract.

Forward foreign exchange contracts are entered into on a back-to-back basis. Net unrealised exchange losses are recognised in the profit and loss account. Net unrealised exchange gains on forward foreign exchange contracts are recognised upon their realisation.

2.2.3 Swap transactions

Gains and losses on currency swap transactions are accrued on a straight-line basis over the period of the swap contract and are included in interest receivable or payable in the profit and loss account, as appropriate.

2.3 Loans and advances

Loans and advances are stated at disbursement value less repayments made and any value adjustments required. Accrued interest is recorded in the balance sheet caption "Prepayments and accrued income".

The policy of the Bank is to establish specific value adjustments for doubtful debts in accordance with the circumstances and for amounts specified by the Management Committee. These value adjustments are deducted from the appropriate asset account balances.

2.4 Securities portfolio

The Bank has recorded its securities portfolio in the investment portfolio.

This portfolio comprises fixed-income securities with a maximum maturity or remaining maturity of 10 years or below, intended to be held on a long-term basis, term to be understood as buy and hold investment strategy. It may also include participating interests and shares in affiliated undertakings of a fixed asset nature.

The Bank values the securities included in the investment portfolio at historical acquisition cost in their original currency. A value adjustment is made where the market value at the balance sheet date is lower than the acquisition cost. This adjustment is made when the Management committee considers the depreciation as durable.

In cases where fixed-income securities are acquired at a premium, the difference between acquisition cost and redemption value is written off in instalments to profit and loss and recorded as "interest payable and similar charges". Instalments are charged *pro rata temporis* over the life of the security. The cumulative amortisation from the date of acquisition is included in "Accruals and deferred income" on the liability side of the balance sheet.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Profit and loss account
for the year ended March 31, 2020
(expressed in EUR)

In cases where fixed-income securities are acquired at a discount and cost is used as the basis of valuation, the difference between acquisition cost and redemption value is taken to the profit and loss account at the date of maturity or date of disposal, if earlier.

2.5 Shares and other variable-yield securities

At the balance sheet date, shares and other variable-yield securities are stated at the lower of cost or market value. If the valuation is lower than the purchase price, value adjustments are recorded to account for the unrealised loss.

2.6 Shares in affiliated undertakings

Shares in affiliated undertakings held as fixed assets are valued at purchase price. Value adjustments are made where there is considered to be a permanent diminution in value.

2.7 Tangible and intangible fixed assets

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortisation. Depreciation/amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of individual assets.

The depreciation/amortisation rates used for this purpose are:

	Rate
Tangible assets - Furniture, fixtures and fittings	20%
Tangible assets - Others	28%
Tangible assets - Computer equipment	25%
Intangible assets - Software	25%

2.8 Derivative instruments

Gains or losses on matched positions on currency options which are traded on an organised market are directly credited or charged to the profit and loss account. Unrealised losses on matched positions on over the counter transactions are accrued for and the unrealised gains are not accounted for until the exercise or expiration date of the option.

In cases where currency options are contracted for hedging purposes, they are neutral with respect to currency fluctuations and hence not revalued at the year end.

2.9 Lump-sum provision

A general reserve for potential risks on balance sheet and off-balance sheet items has been recorded. This tax deductible provision is deducted from the relevant assets. The lump-sum provision relating to off-balance sheet items is included in "Provisions: other provisions" on the liability side.

2.10 Income taxes

Income taxes are recorded on an accruals basis based on the profit and loss account of the current financial year.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Profit and loss account
for the year ended March 31, 2020
(expressed in EUR)

3 Risk management objectives, strategies and policies

The Bank does not undertake traditional private banking customer operations. The principal activities of the Bank are its role as administrative agent, transfer agent and custodian bank for investment funds.

The risk management system of the Bank comprises a comprehensive framework of risk monitoring principles. Organizational structure and risk monitoring processes are aligned with the activities. The main risks are subject to limits which are approved by the Board of Directors and monitored on a regular basis.

3.1 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty will be unable to pay amounts due to the Bank in full when the debts fall due.

Exposure to banks is subject to counterparties limits. These counterparties limits are reviewed, updated and approved. Interbank credit lines are monitored on a daily basis both locally and by the Parent Company.

Credit exposure to counterparties is governed by the limits approved by the Board of Directors and will be reviewed on a regular basis by the local Risk Management department and the Risk Management division of the Parent Company. The limits to monitor the Bank's credit exposures are reviewed and updated at least annually by the Bank, including counterparty limits for deposits, nostri and foreign exchange transactions.

3.2 Market risk

Market risk represents the exposure arising from the movements in market prices of financial assets in which the Bank invested.

The Bank has no trading portfolio and is not involved in short sales. The portfolio of the Bank is mainly represented by long-term investments in debt securities (mainly fixed income securities issued by government, supranational bodies and private companies within zone A) for interest yield purposes.

3.3 Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Bank will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

The Bank's policy does not authorise significant asset and liability mismatches. The liquidity of the Bank is reviewed and monitored regularly by the Management.

Furthermore, the Management ensures that the Bank's liquidity ratio complies with the locally required minimum level of 100% as from January 2018. During the financial year ended March 31, 2020, the minimum liquidity ratio was fully complied with.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Profit and loss account
for the year ended March 31, 2020
(expressed in EUR)

3.4 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exists in case of funding mismatches between assets and liabilities. The income and operating cash flows of financial operations are dependent on changes in market interest rates and the Bank's profitability could be affected by adverse interest rate movements.

The policy of the Bank is to make short term matched placements and deposits to minimise the potential exposure to adverse movements in interest rates. As at March 31, 2020, approximately 90% of the Bank's total assets were represented by short-term interbank placements and 84% of the Bank's total liabilities by short-term interbank and customer deposits, thus not giving rise to a major funding mismatch.

The interest margin is reviewed on a monthly basis by the Management. Hedging instruments may be considered by the Management for any significant long-term fixed rate commitments, such as the portfolio investments of the Bank.

3.5 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of losses arising from adverse movements in exchange rates affecting assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet transactions of the Bank which are denominated in foreign currencies.

The Bank's foreign currency positions are subject to a global limit authorized by the Board of Directors and the Bank's internal control function monitors compliance with the limits on a daily basis. In this regard, the Management's underlying principle is to minimize significant foreign exchange exposures.

3.6 Operational risk

The Operational risk refers to the complexity of transactions processed by the Bank in the normal course of business.

As the Bank operates mainly in the investment funds industry, the Operational risk appears to be the major risk the Bank faces.

In order to optimize the control over this risk, among other measures, the Bank has set up an overall organizational process that includes chief officers for each department, procedures applicable to each department, and a data processing system aimed at ensuring proper segregation of duties.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Profit and loss account
for the year ended March 31, 2020
(expressed in EUR)

4 Use of financial instruments

4.1 Analysis of financial instruments

4.1.1 Information on primary financial instruments

The tables below analyse the level of primary financial instruments (non-trading instruments) of the Bank, in terms of carrying amounts and maturity groups based on their remaining lives at balance sheet date.

Aggregate fair values of financial instruments are disclosed where they differ materially from the carrying values in the balance sheet. Fair value is understood to be the amount at which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled as an ordinary transaction entered into under normal terms and conditions between independent, informed and willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

4.1.2 Analysis of financial instruments - Primary non-trading instruments

As at March 31, 2020	Less than 3 months EUR	> 3 months to 1 year EUR	> 1 year to 5 years EUR	More than 5 years	No maturity EUR	Total EUR
<i>Instrument class (financial assets)</i>						
Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks	77,107,426	-	-	-	-	77,107,426
Loans and advances to credit institutions	929,574,906	-	-	-	-	929,574,906
Loans and advances to customers	227,403	11,852	-	-	-	239,255
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities	-	25,070,789	9,982,238	64,457,708	-	99,510,735
Shares and other variable-yield securities	-	-	-	-	10,061	10,061
Shares in affiliated undertakings	-	-	-	-	5,441,226	5,441,226
Total financial assets	1,006,909,735	25,082,641	9,982,238	64,457,708	5,451,287	1,111,883,609
Non financial assets						11,587,423
Total assets						1,123,471,032
Amounts owed to credit institutions						
- repayable on demand	905,782	-	-	-	-	905,782
Amounts owed to customers						
- other debts						
- repayable on demand	937,638,467	-	-	-	-	937,638,467
- with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	938,544,249	-	-	-	-	938,544,249
Non financial liabilities						184,926,783
Total liabilities						1,123,471,032

As at March 31, 2020, the Bank had not engaged in primary trading instruments.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

4.1.2 Analysis of financial instruments - Primary non-trading instruments (continued)

As at March 31, 2019	Less than 3 months EUR	> 3 months to 1 year EUR	> 1 year to 5 years EUR	More than 5 years	No maturity EUR	Total EUR
<i>Instrument class (financial assets)</i>						
Cash in hand, balances with central banks and post office banks	14,165,381	-	-	-	-	14,165,381
Loans and advances to credit institutions	895,660,863	-	-	-	-	895,660,863
Loans and advances to customers	800,517	11,405	2,386	-	-	814,308
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities	22,482,055	-	35,048,650	43,652,797	-	101,183,502
Shares and other variable-yield securities	-	-	-	-	10,060	10,060
Shares in affiliated undertakings	-	-	-	-	5,440,546	5,440,546
<i>Total financial assets</i>	<i>933,108,816</i>	<i>11,405</i>	<i>35,051,036</i>	<i>43,652,797</i>	<i>5,450,606</i>	<i>1,017,274,660</i>
Non financial assets						9,079,781
<i>Total assets</i>						<i>1,026,354,441</i>
<i>Amounts owed to credit institutions</i>						
- repayable on demand	6,934,324	-	-	-	-	6,934,324
<i>Amounts owed to customers</i>						
- other debts						
- repayable on demand	847,228,846	-	-	-	-	847,228,846
- with agreed maturity dates or periods of notice	38,136	-	-	-	-	38,136
<i>Total financial liabilities</i>	<i>854,201,306</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>854,201,306</i>
Non financial liabilities						172,153,135
<i>Total liabilities</i>						<i>1,026,354,441</i>

As at March 31, 2019, the Bank had not engaged in primary trading instruments.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

4.1.3 Information on derivative financial instruments

4.1.3.1 Description of derivative financial instruments used

The Bank enters into currency spot and forward transactions for hedging purposes.

Currency forwards represent commitments to purchase foreign and domestic currencies at predetermined rates and on future dates.

Currency Swaps represent commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another and result in an economic exchange of currencies.

4.1.3.2 Analysis of derivative financial instruments

The tables below analyses the level of derivative financial instruments (non-trading) within the Bank, in terms of notional amount and maturity groups based on their remaining lives at the balance sheet dates.

The notional amounts of certain financial instruments in which the Bank engages provide a basis for pricing and do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair value of the instruments and, therefore, do not indicate the Bank's exposure to credit or price risks. The changes in the fair values of derivative instruments are caused by the fluctuations in market interest rates or foreign exchange rates relative to their contractual terms. The contractual or notional amount of derivative financial instruments and the fair values of derivative financial assets and liabilities can fluctuate significantly from time to time.

4.1.3.2 Analysis of derivative financial instruments (continued)

The Bank does not have trading positions in derivative financial instruments as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: no trading positions in derivative financial instruments).

As at March 31, 2020, the Bank had the following off-balance sheet commitments:

	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	EUR	EUR
Operations linked to exchange rates		
- forward foreign exchange transactions	4,588,368,121	4,795,529,975
- other operations linked to exchange	20,092,553	133,006,458
	<u>4,608,460,674</u>	<u>4,928,536,433</u>

The above operations are engaged for the purposes of hedging the adverse fluctuations of exchange rates and interest/market rates arising on transactions entered into with customers.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

As at March 31, 2020 (expressed in Euro):

	less than 3 months	> 3 months to 1 year	> 1 year to 5 years	Total	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities
Operations linked to exchange rates	4,608,460,674	-	-	4,608,460,674	67,962,035	67,793,051
Total	4,608,460,674	-	-	4,608,460,674	67,962,035	67,793,051

As at March 31, 2019 (expressed in Euro):

	less than 3 months	> 3 months to 1 year	> 1 year to 5 years	Total	Fair value Assets	Fair value Liabilities
Operations linked to exchange rates	4,928,536,433	-	-	4,928,536,433	6,020,751	5,920,514
Total	4,928,536,433	-	-	4,928,536,433	6,020,751	5,920,514

4.2 Credit risk

4.2.1 Description of credit risk

The credit policy of the Bank mainly permits interbank lending and foreign exchange transactions. Exposures to banks are subject to limits approved by the Board of Directors.

The Bank implemented new dealing counterparties credit rules on the December 1, 2012 that included the update of all existing credit lines in line with the new adapted "Internal Credit Rating" (ICR) model which is based on the three main credit rating agencies Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's, and Fitch Group risk evaluation.

The ICR equal to or lower than the lowest credit ratings of S&P, Moody's and Fitch. ICR is assigned to each counterparty on "entity" basis and in principle the aggregate credit lines of the counterparty cannot exceed the Credit Limit Corresponding to ICR. For specific business need the Bank may require ad-hoc extension of credit lines from the maximum limit derived from the ICR model.

Prior to entering into a commitment with a new counterparty, the Bank requests a pre-approval from the Risk Management division of the Parent Company.

The Bank may manage credit risk by obtaining collateral in the form of cash or listed securities.

The Bank restricts its exposure to credit risk losses by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it undertakes significant volumes of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with the settlements of favorable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if an event of default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. The Bank's overall exposures are driven by its daily financial operations and fluctuate substantially from time to time.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

At the request of the Bank, the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (“CSSF”) approved the full exemption of risks taken on its parent company Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and its subsidiary Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe Limited in relation to the large exposure limits, in accordance with article 400.2 of the EU Regulation No 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the Capital Requirements Regulation).

In principle the Bank does not undertake traditional credit activity. The Bank allows, on exceptional basis, temporary overdrafts on Funds’ current accounts to face cash shortage resulting from transactions’ value date mismatch.

The Bank’s potential risk of losses deriving from overdraft amounts is generally mainly mitigated by the Bank’s General Terms and Conditions, which include the possibility of pledging the customer’s assets.

4.2.2 Measures of credit risk exposure

Credit risk relating to financial instruments is disclosed on the basis of the carrying amount that best represents the maximum credit risk exposure at the balance sheet date.

With respect to derivative instruments dealt in other than on a recognised, regulated market (OTC), the maximum exposure to credit risk is determined as described below.

The tables below disclose the level of credit exposure in terms of notional amounts, risk-equivalent amount calculated in accordance with the EU Regulation No 575/2013 and net risk exposure adjusted for any collateral and credit worthiness of the counterparty based on internal or external ratings.

Primary financial assets as at March 31, 2020 (expressed in EUR)			
	Notional amount	Collateral	Net risk exposure
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) – (2)
Loans and advances to credit institutions and balances with central banks	1,008,051,739	-	1,008,051,739
Loans and advances to customers	244,759	-	244,759
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities	98,576,585		98,576,585
Shares and other variable-yield securities	9,533,973	-	9,533,973
Others	13,144,437	-	13,144,437
Total	1,129,551,493	-	1,129,551,493

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

Credit risk on OTC derivative instruments (use of the original exposure method) as at March 31, 2020 (expressed in EUR)				
	Notional amount as per COREP requirement (1)	Risk- equivalent amount (2)	Collateral (3)	Net risk exposure (4) = (2) – (3)
Forward exchange contracts				
- weighted at 2%	3,676,848,412	73,536,968	-	73,536,968

4.2.2 Measures of credit risk exposure (continued)

Primary financial assets as at March 31, 2019 (expressed in EUR)			
	Notional amount (1)	Collateral (2)	Net risk exposure (3) = (1) – (2)
Loans and advances to credit institutions and balances with central banks	911,147,790	-	911,147,790
Loans and advances to customers	826,439	-	826,439
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities	98,150,308		98,150,308
Shares and other variable-yield securities	8,903,567	-	8,903,567
Others	9,097,423	-	9,097,423
Total	1,028,125,527	-	1,028,125,527

Credit risk on OTC derivative instruments (use of the original exposure method) as at March 31, 2019 (expressed in EUR)				
	Notional amount as per COREP requirement (1)	Risk- equivalent amount (2)	Collateral (3)	Net risk exposure (4) = (2) – (3)
Forward exchange contracts				
- weighted at 2%	2,719,075,347	54,381,507	-	54,381,507

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

4.2.3 Concentration of credit risk

The tables below show credit risk concentration calculated in accordance with the EU Regulation No 575/2013, arising from financial instruments from on- and off-balance sheet exposures by geographic location and economic sector.

Geographical concentration of credit risk (expressed in Euro)

	Loans and other balance sheet items March 31, 2020	Derivative instruments March 31, 2020
E.U.	868,942,843	42,583,063
Japan	253,711,793	-
United States	1,848	-
Others	6,895,009	30,953,905
Total	1,129,551,493	73,536,968

	Loans and other balance sheet items March 31, 2019	Derivative instruments March 31, 2019
E.U.	846,477,454	27,257,292
Japan	171,778,204	-
United States	5,450,468	-
Others	4,419,401	27,124,215
Total	1,028,125,527	54,381,507

Derivative instruments as at March 31, 2020 under the line “Others” consists 100% of exposures towards Cayman Islands (March 31, 2019: 100 %).

Economical concentration of credit risk (expressed in Euro)

	Loans and other balance sheet items March 31, 2020	Derivative instruments March 31, 2020
Financial	1,023,959,670	73,536,968
Private	17,676	-
Others	105,574,147	-
Total	1,129,551,493	73,536,968

	Loans and other balance sheet items March 31, 2019	Derivative instruments March 31, 2019
Financial	937,381,597	54,381,507
Private	18,062	-
Others	90,725,868	-
Total	1,028,125,527	54,381,507

The line “Others” consists mainly of supranational and public institutions.

4.2.4 Market risk

During the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, the Bank had no trading portfolio and was not involved in short sales of securities. The Bank’s exposure to market risks mainly arises from its securities portfolio.

SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

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

The total amount of cash in hand and balance with central bank, net of Lump sum provision amounted to EUR 77,107,426 (March 31, 2019: EUR 14,165,381).

In accordance with the requirements of the European Central Bank, the Luxembourg Central Bank implemented effective January 1, 1999, a system of mandatory minimum reserves, which applies to all Luxembourg credit institutions. The minimum reserve balance as at March 31, 2020 held by the Bank with the Luxembourg Central Bank amounted to EUR 7,034,085 (March 31, 2019: EUR 6,179,544).

6 Affiliated undertakings

6.1 Summary of affiliated undertakings

As at March 31, 2020, the Bank held at least 20% of the capital of the following companies:

	Acquisition Cost	Proportion of capital held	Capital and reserves at 31/03/20*	Profit at 31/03/20
	EUR	%	EUR	EUR
SMBC Nikko Investment Fund Management Company S.A.	5,446,220	100	7,417,927	2,094,486
Lump sum version Allocation	(4,994)			
	<u>5,441,226</u>			

* As per the audited annual accounts of SMBC Nikko Investment Fund Management Company S.A. as at March 31, 2020.

During the year 2019-2020, SMBC Nikko Investment Funds paid a dividend of EUR 1,465,000 to the Bank.

SMBC Nikko Investment Fund Management Company S.A. has its registered office at 2, rue Hildegard von Bingen, L-1282 Luxembourg. The annual accounts of this management company are not consolidated by the Bank, however are included in the consolidated accounts of the Parent Company (refer to note 1), and its shares are not quoted.

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Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

6.2 Transactions with other Group companies

These may be summarised as follows:

	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	EUR	EUR
Assets		
Loans and advances to credit institutions	379,484,489	254,338,139
Shares in affiliated undertakings	5,441,226	5,440,546
Other assets	-	1,661
Accrued income	-	19,852
	384,925,715	259,800,198
Liabilities		
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	5,574,605
Amounts owed to customers	9,193,370	8,684,125
Other liabilities	13,127	-
	9,206,497	14,258,730
	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Profit and loss accounts		
Interest receivable and similar income	75,648	142,769
Interest payable and similar charges	(282,469)	(334,080)
Income from transferable securities	1,465,000	2,500,000
Commissions receivable	38,281	41,001
Commissions payable	(14,767)	(22,925)
	1,281,693	2,326,765

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Notes to the annual accounts
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(continued)

7 Securities

Listed securities	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	EUR	EUR
Debt securities and other fixed-income securities	<u><u>99,510,735</u></u>	<u><u>101,183,502</u></u>
Unlisted securities		31/03/2019
		EUR
Shares and other variable-yield securities	10,061	10,060
Shares in affiliated undertakings	<u>5,441,226</u>	<u>5,440,546</u>
	<u><u>5,451,287</u></u>	<u><u>5,450,606</u></u>

As of March 31, 2020, the fair value of debt securities shown under “Listed securities” amounts to EUR 98,576,585 (March 31, 2019: EUR 97,217,462). The amortization of premiums on these securities amounted to EUR 2,625,162 (March 31, 2019: EUR 4,387,686) and was recorded under “Accruals and deferred income” on the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet.

Two securities of a nominal value of EUR 22,505,500 matured during the year 2019 and have been replaced by two new investments for a nominal value of EUR 20,818,550.

As of March 31, 2020, the fair value of shares shown under “Unlisted securities” amounts to EUR 9,512,413 (March 31, 2019: EUR 8,903,567).

All securities will reach maturity within less than 9 years.

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Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

8 Movements in fixed assets

	Cost				Value adjustments			
	Gross value at the beginning of the financial year EUR	Reclassification EUR	Additions EUR	Disposals	Gross value at the end of the financial year EUR	Cumulative value adjustments EUR	Lump-sum provision EUR	Net value at the end of the financial year EUR
Debt securities and other fixed income transferable securities	101,289,020	-	20,818,550	(22,505,500)	99,602,070	-	(91,335)	99,510,735
Shares in affiliated undertakings	5,446,220	-	-	-	5,446,220	-	(4,994)	5,441,226
Intangible assets (software)	3,554,809	-	375,260	-	3,930,069	(2,998,017)	-	932,052
Tangible assets	1,235,992	-	99,712	-	1,335,704	(1,161,714)	(159)	173,831
<i>of which:</i>								
-computer equipment	465,541	-	96,450	-	561,992	(443,829)	(108)	118,055
-furniture, fixture and fittings	427,000	-	3,262	-	430,261	(392,914)	(34)	37,313
-others	343,451	-	0	-	343,451	(324,971)	(17)	18,463

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Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

9 Other assets

Other assets consist of the following:

	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	EUR	EUR
Short term receivables	455,635	288,214
Other	10,592	5,592
	<u>466,227</u>	<u>293,806</u>
Lump-sum provision	(428)	(306)
	<u>465,799</u>	<u>293,500</u>

The short term receivables balance is mainly composed as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 of short term transitory accounts linked to the custodian activity of the Bank.

10 Assets pledged by the Bank as security for its own liabilities

The Bank has pledged debt securities and other fixed-income securities (the Bank's own proprietary investments) for a total amount of EUR 99,510,735 (March 31, 2019: EUR 101,183,502 as collateral for permitted secured borrowings on an intra-day basis as a participant in an international clearing institution.

As at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, the Bank has not made any borrowings under the facility.

Besides this pledge, the Bank may sign general terms and conditions for account opening with financial banking depositary counterparties that include a general lien clause entitling the counterparty, until satisfaction of any liabilities or obligations the Bank may have with the counterparty, to any cash balances the Bank has deposited with these counterparties.

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Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

11 Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	EUR	EUR
Short term payables	5,265,582	2,443,093
Preferential creditors	150,785	135,085
	<u>5,416,367</u>	<u>2,578,178</u>

As at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, the short term payables balance was mainly composed of redemption fees related to the activity of the funds under the Bank's administration and custody.

12 Other provisions

Other provisions consist of the following:

	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	EUR	EUR
Lump sum-provision related to off-balance sheet items	3,371,683	2,832,601
Other provisions	1,756,194	1,406,388
	<u>5,127,877</u>	<u>4,238,989</u>

The other provisions balance is mainly composed as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 of the provision for bonus, and the provision for general administrative expenses.

13 Subscribed capital

As at March 31, 2020, the authorized, issued and fully paid-up subscribed capital of the Bank is EUR 90,154,448 made up of 363,526 nominative shares each with a par value of EUR 248 (March 31, 2019 EUR 90,154,448).

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Notes to the annual accounts
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(continued)

14 Reserves

Reserves include:

14.1 Legal reserve

In accordance with Luxembourg law, the Bank must transfer at least 5% of its annual profit to the legal reserve until this equals 10% of the subscribed capital. The legal reserve is not distributable.

14.2 Free reserve

The free reserve represents profits of prior financial years which have been appropriated by Annual General Meetings of Shareholders to a special reserve referred to as “free reserve”. This reserve may be distributed after approval by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

14.3 Other reserves

In accordance with the tax law in force since January 1, 2002, the Bank reduced its Net Wealth Tax (“NWT”) burden by crediting it against the amount of the Corporate Income Tax (“CIT”). In order to comply with the law, the Bank decided to allocate to non-distributable reserves (item “special reserve”) 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.

14.4 Movements in reserves and profit brought forward

	Legal reserve	Free reserve	Other reserves	Total reserves	Profit brought forward
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,294,476	35,415,701	12,212,093	52,922,270	-
Net profit for the year ended March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	11,278,920
Appropriation of prior result	564,000	7,141,871	3,573,049	11,278,920	(11,278,920)
Allocation AGM	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	5,858,476	42,557,572	15,785,142	64,201,190	-

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders dated September 20, 2019 approved the appropriation of the result of the Bank as at March 31, 2019.

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as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

15 Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

As at March 31, 2020, assets denominated in foreign currencies amounted to EUR 922,693,046 (March 31, 2019: EUR 815,807,952) and liabilities amounted to EUR 923,168,358 (March 31, 2019: EUR 816,344,533).

16 Commitments

Deposit guarantee and investor compensation scheme

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.

The deposit guarantee and investor compensation scheme 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 is collected from the credit institutions through annual contributions during the years 2015 to 2024. 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.

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.

As a consequence, the Bank reversed the AGDL provision for an amount of EUR 277 in Other operating income and recorded a 2016 contribution of EUR 1,779 and EUR 150,723 to the FGDL and FRL respectively in the Other administrative & Other operating expenses. During the financial year ended March 2020, the contributions paid by the Bank for the FRL and FGDL amounted EUR 224,792 and EUR 20 respectively.

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Notes to the annual accounts
as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

16 Commitments (continued)

The Bank has entered into certain commitments which are not disclosed either in the balance sheet or in the off-balance sheet but which are relevant for the purposes of assessing the financial situation of the Bank.

In October 10, 2017 the rental contract ending in December 2018, and which was signed by the bank in 2015, has been automatically renewed for 3 additional years.

In particular, the Bank's commitments in respect of fixed rental payments for premises and assets under leasing contracts are:

	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	EUR	EUR
Amounts committed to be paid within 12 months	1,085,659	1,098,710
Amounts committed to be paid between one and five years	<u>1,364,460</u>	<u>2,450,119</u>
	<u>2,450,119</u>	<u>3,548,829</u>

17 Fiduciary transactions

As at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, there are no assets and liabilities resulting from fiduciary transactions which are not expressly governed by the law of July 27, 2003, as amended.

18 Management and representative services

The Bank provides mainly the following management and representative services to third parties during the financial year:

- Custody services for investment funds;
- Central administration services for investment funds;
- Fiduciary representations for funds; and
- Other services:
 - Administration services for its subsidiary.

19 Commission receivable

As at March 31, 2020 the total of commission related to the investment Funds activities amounts EUR 24,715,507 (2019: EUR 24,291,998) and consists of the following:

- Custodian bank: EUR 5,536,306
- Central Administration: EUR 17,010,684
- Other: EUR 2,168,517

Commission receivable remained stable in the year ended March 31, 2020 compared to the prior year figure.

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(continued)

20 Other operating income

Other operating income consists of the following:

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Tax reimbursement	36,795	136,687
VAT reimbursement	-	69,533
Custody settlement differences	5,118	6,932
Other income/reversal of provisions	234,426	193,013
	<u>276,159</u>	<u>406,165</u>

21 Other operating charges

Other operating charges consist of the following:

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Tax adjustments on previous financial years	-	-
VAT payment and provision	55,293	46,481
Loss on commission receivable from frozen funds	-	-
Custody settlement differences	243	6,367
Other charges	262,742	451,255
	<u>318,278</u>	<u>504,103</u>

As at March 31, 2020, other operating charges mainly include the provision for VAT payable for year 2019 and 1st quarter of year 2020 (EUR 55,293), the reversal of provision on receivable amounts (EUR 37,384) and the contribution to the new Luxembourg banking resolution fund ("Fonds de résolution Luxembourg (FRL)") to the CSSF (EUR 225,602).

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as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

22 Staff costs

22.1 Directors

The average number of directors having been mandated during the financial year was as follows:

	2020	2019
Board of Directors' members	5	5

There were no remuneration, pension, loans, advances or guarantees given to directors for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 as regards to their mandate of director.

As of March 31, 2020, the number of members of the Board of Directors is 5 (2019: 5).

22.2 Personnel

The average number of persons employed during the financial year was as follows:

Category	2020	2019
Senior management (*)	12	12
Middle management	15	15
Employees	52	52
	<u>79</u>	<u>79</u>

* *Are considered within this category the Managing Director, the Deputy Managing Director, the Members of the Management Committee and the Vice Presidents of the Bank.*

The remuneration of the Senior management was as follows:

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Remuneration	2,009,050	2,073,599
Pension	27,849	24,592
Loans, advances, guarantees given	27,862	27,812
	<u>2,064,761</u>	<u>2,126,003</u>

Since 2009, the Bank introduced to the staff a supplementary pension scheme with defined contributions as defined by the legal Act of 8 June 1999. This scheme is managed by an external insurance company under Luxembourg regulation.

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as at March 31, 2020
(continued)

23 Value adjustment and re-adjustment of transferable securities held as fixed assets, participating interest and shares in affiliated undertakings

As of March 2018, the Bank registered a value adjustment on one bond included in the own portfolio of the Bank as the market value of this security was lower than the acquisition cost during almost the entire year. At the balance sheet date, in the absence of recovery of the market value, the Bank considered that the depreciation was durable.

As of March 2019, the Bank registered a value re-adjustment for the bond described here-above. Further to the recovery of the security, the depreciation was no longer considered as durable.

24 Tax charge

The Bank is liable to taxes on income and net assets. The Luxembourg tax authorities have issued assessments for the financial years up to 2018 and the 2019 net wealth tax. Tax liabilities are recorded under “Provisions for taxation” in the balance sheet.

25 Breakdown of income by geographic markets

The Bank’s income is derived mainly from Luxembourg, Cayman, United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, France, Netherlands and Austria.

26 Audit fees

Audit fees billed (excluding VAT) to the Bank by KPMG Luxembourg, Société coopérative and other member firms of the KPMG network for the year are as follows:

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Audit fees	133,631	134,000
Audit related fees	76,514	118,606
Other	130,356	130,356
	<u>340,501</u>	<u>382,962</u>

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27 Return on assets (“ROA”)

The Bank return on assets is as follows:

	2020	2019
	EUR	EUR
Net profit for the financial year	10,875,815	11,278,920
Total assets	1,123,471,031	1,026,354,441
Return on assets	0,97%	1,10%

28 Subsequent events

On 11 March 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Seeing as the COVID-19 outbreak was already a known fact in the context of the year ending 31 March 2020 these circumstances have been taken into account in the process of preparing these annual accounts. Moreover, the Board of Directors of the Bank is of the opinion that the recent developments in relation to the COVID-19 outbreak do not have a significant impact on the Bank’s day-to-day operations or on the application of the going concern principle in preparing these annual accounts.

Apart from the COVID-19 outbreak and the information mentioned above, no events took place after closing of the reporting year, which would materially impact the financial position of the Bank as of March 31, 2020 or require disclosure.