

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders and Management of Albanian Resolution Fund,

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Resolution Fund (the “Fund”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statement of income and expenses and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at December 31, 2025, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Audit Act and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in Albania. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The financial statements of Resolution Fund for the year ended December 31, 2024, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on March 25, 2025.

Other Information

Management is responsible for other information. Other Information comprises the information included in the Performance Activity Report and Internal Governance Report, prepared by the Management in accordance with Articles 17 and 19 of Law 25/2018, dated January 19, 2019 “On Accounting and Financial Statements”, changed, but do not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Performance Activity Report and Internal Governance Report are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Other Information (Continued)

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Performance Activity Report and Internal Governance Report, 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 that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fund'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 management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 the 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 Fund's internal control.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Deloitte Audit Albania shpk

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Rruga Muhedin Llagami, Njësia Administrative nr. 7, Kompleksi Demirgjiri, Godina MD-Biznes, Kati 1,2, 3, 4 dhe 5, Tiranë, Shqipëri

Identification number (NUIS): L41709002H



Enida Cara

Statutory Auditor
Engagement Partner
Enida Cara

Tirana, Albania
March 09, 2026

Independent Auditor's Report and Financial
Statements

Resolution Fund

For the year ending 31 December 2025

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Resolution Fund
Statement of Financial Position

(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
ASSETS			
Short term assets			
Cah and cash equivalents	8	746,505,959	686,282,289
Financial Instruments held to collect contractual cash flows	9	6,281,936,351	5,051,716,011
TOTAL ASSETS		7,028,442,310	5,737,998,300
LIABILITIES			
Liabilities to Agency for administration fee	10	4,365,505	3,728,441
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,365,505	3,728,441
NET ASSETS AT THE DISCRETION OF THE RESOLUTION AUTHORITY			
Net Assets at the discretion of the Resolution Authority		5,734,269,859	4,552,502,197
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,289,806,946	1,181,767,662
TOTAL NET ASSETS AT THE DISCRETION OF THE RESOLUTION AUTHORITY		7,024,076,805	5,734,269,859
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AT THE DISCRETION OF RESOLUTION AUTHORITY			
		7,028,442,310	5,737,998,300

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Resolution Fund
Statement of Income and Expenses and other

(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

		31 December 2025	31 December 2024
REVENUES	Note		
Operating income			
Income from annual contributions	11	1,041,020,620	982,134,585
Interest income based on EIR method	12	259,147,248	219,572,067
TOTAL REVENUE		1,300,167,868	1,201,706,652
 FINANCIAL EXPENSES			
Profit/(loss) on foreign currency translation		(7,082,392)	(15,834,224)
TOTAL FINANCIAL EXPENSES		(7,082,392)	(15,834,224)
 OPERATING EXPENSES			
Operational expenses from activity	13	(4,365,955)	(3,728,442)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(4,365,955)	(3,728,442)
 Release / (Provision) expenses of cash and cash equivalents	8	1,087,424	(520,705)
Release expenses of instruments held for certain contract flows	9	-	744,710
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		1,289,806,946	1,182,367,992
 SURPLUS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		1,289,806,946	1,182,367,992

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Resolution Fund
Statement of Cash flow

(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

		31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Note		
Surplus of income over expenditures for the year		1,289,806,946	1,181,767,662
Adjustment for:			
Interest income		(259,147,248)	(219,572,067)
Movement in the provision fund for financial Instruments		-	-
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital:			
Other liabilities		637,064	624,513
Cash flows generated from operating activity		1,031,296,762	962,820,108
 Purchase of financial instruments held to collect contractual flows:			
		(1,200,000,000)	(943,416,400)
Purchased during the year		(2,650,000,000)	(2,200,000,000)
Matured during the year		1,450,000,000	1,256,583,600
Interest collected		228,926,908	184,413,331
Cash flows used for investing activity		(971,073,092)	(759,003,069)
 Increase during the year		60,223,670	203,817,039
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8	686,282,289	482,465,250
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	746,505,959	686,282,289

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Resolution Fund
Statement of changes in Net Asset

(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

	Resolution Fund
Net asset at the discretion of the resolution authority on January 1, 2024	4,552,502,197
Surplus of income over expenditure for the year	1,181,767,662
Comprehensive income for the year	5,734,269,859
Net assets at the discretion of the resolution authority on December 31, 2024	5,734,269,859
Surplus of income over expenditure for the year	1,289,806,946
Net assets at the discretion of the resolution authority on December 31, 2025	7,024,076,805

The accompanying notes on pages 5 to 28 are an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements are approved by the Supervisory Board of the Agency No.5, on 9 March, 2026, and signed on behalf of Resolution Fund by:

Martin Blushi
Deputy General Director



Ornela Shqarri
Head of Finance and Investment Sector

Resolution Fund

Statement of changes in Net Asset

(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE REPORTING ENTITY

The resolution fund was established on January 1, 2018, pursuant to Law 133/2016 "On the recovery and resolution in banks, in the Republic of Albania" (Law). The Resolution Fund is managed by the Albanian Deposit Insurance Agency (the "Agency" or "DIA") in accordance with the provisions of this Law and sublegal acts approved for this purpose by the Bank of Albania. The "Resolution Fund" does not have a legal personality. Bank of Albania is the Resolution Authority that exercises the resolution powers defined in the law. Any claim in relation to the "Resolution Fund" shall be addressed to the Resolution Authority as determined by the law.

The subject matter of this law is:

- a) the determination of rules, procedures and tools for the recovery and resolution of banks and branches of foreign banks.
- b) the determination of powers and tasks of the Resolution Authority and the Supervisory Authority.
- c) the establishment, financing, and use of the Resolution Fund, and its management thereof.
- d) the Fund must be gradually built up and reach the level of 0.5% of the total liabilities of all banks by July 11, 2027. The Bank of Albania, as the Resolution Authority, determines each year the annual contribution that the banking sector must pay in order to reach the target level of the Resolution Fund.

The Resolution Fund shall be used for the implementation of the emergency intervention instruments provided by law.

For the first year, based on the Law and regulation no.56 dated 03.10.2017 "On the resolution fund and procedures for its management", amended, the target level, the annual level of the Fund and the annual contribution for each bank is based on the financial statements as of December 31, 2016. The fund's targeted level is distributed in relation to the share that each bank has in the liabilities of the banking sector.

For the eighth year, banks have paid the entire contribution in the amount of 1,041,020,620 respectively until April 30, 2025, as calculated by the Emergency Intervention Authority.

2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF RESOLUTION FUND OPERATIONS

Fund activity is regulated from the Law 133/2016 "On the recovery and resolution in banks, in the Republic of Albania", sub-legal acts approved from Bank of Albania and regulations prepared from the Agency and approved from Resolution Authority.

Financial resources of the Resolution Fund consist of the following:

- a) annual contributions paid by the banks.
- b) extraordinary contributions paid by the banks;
- c) loans, subsidies and donations. The Loans may be guaranteed by using actual and/or future assets of the Resolution Fund"
- d) incomes from managing the financial resources of the Resolution Fund;
- e) incomes from the repayment of the funds used during the implementation of powers and tools provided in this law;
- f) incomes from fines collected pursuant to the penalties, based on article 81 of this Law;
- g) other financial instruments provided by the Resolution Authority.

Resolution Fund
Statement of changes in Net Asset

(All values are in ALL, unless otherwise stated)

**2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF RESOLUTION FUND OPERATIONS
(CONTINUED)**

Bank of Albania, as the Resolution Authority, approves the uses of Fund, whilst the Agency determines the way of investment and the instruments at which the funds may be invested, pursuant to the investment policy in place approved by the Resolution Authority. The administration of the Resolution Fund must guarantee the safety of the financial means, through investments highly liquidity and low risk profile. The investment policy defines the procedures, criteria, maturity, and benchmarks.

The financial means of the Fund must be invested in debt securities issued by the Government of Albania, the Bank of Albania, foreign governments, central banks, and international financial institutions that are highly rated by reputable international credit rating agencies (AAA/AA-). According to the Law, the Agency should maintain separate financial accounts for the Resolution Fund. At the end of each financial year, the Agency prepares a report on investment activity of the Funds and submit it to the Resolution Authority.

The highest governing body of the Fund is the Supervisory Board of the Agency. The Supervisory Board is composed by five members appointed by the Supervising Authority. Two members are proposed by the Supervising Authority, two members are proposed by the Minister of Finance and Economy of the Republic of Albania, and one member is proposed by the Institute of Authorized Chartered Auditors of Albania.

The members of Supervisory Board are non-executive, with exception of the member appointed to the position of the General Director. The Law on deposit insurance, amended, stipulates that the term of office for each member of the Supervisory Board is five years, with the right to be re-elected, based on the performance indicators of their activity.

As of December 31, 2025, the Supervisory Board is composed of:

Mr. Donald Duraj	Chairman of the Supervisory Board (SB)
Mr. Andi Memeti	Member of the Supervisory Board (SB)
Mr. Shkëlzen Margjeka	Member of the Supervisory Board (SB)
Ms. Endrit Yzeiraj	Member of the Supervisory Board (SB)

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND APPLICATION OF IFRS

a) Statement of Compliance

These financials have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards).

b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in ALL, which is the Fund's functional currency.

d) Critical accounting judgements and key resources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires for the management body to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND APPLICATION OF IFRS (CONTINUED)

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in Notes 6 and 7.

e) Going concern principle

Financial Statements of the Fund has been prepared on the going concern principle, which is based on the assumption that the Fund will remain in business for the foreseeable future. Pursuant to the Law, the Fund will increase gradually and reach the level of 0.5% of liabilities of all banks by July 11, 2027. To meet the target level of the fund, the banking sector pays annually an annual contribution commensurate with the years remaining until 2027.

As described in Note 24, the rapid development of the conflict among United States - Israel and Iran and its social and economic impact in Albania and globally may result in assumptions and estimates requiring revisions which may lead to material adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. In particular management expects oil prices, supply chains and markets disruptions could potentially impact globally and locally financial metrics. At this stage management is not able to reliably estimate the impact as the events are unfolding day-by-day.

The longer-term impact may also affect trading volumes, cash flows and profitability. Nevertheless, at the date of these financial statements the Fund continues to meet its obligations as they fall due. Therefore, the management considers that no material uncertainty exists related to events and conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and has prepared these financial statements on the going concern basis.

The Fund has continued to operate in accordance with the going concern principle, maintaining a stable financial base and prudent asset management. It has also continued to effectively manage its liquidity, ensuring the capacity to meet potential obligations and to support the sustainability of the deposit insurance scheme. Given that investments are held to maturity, the Fund has reported stability in the value of its assets. In this context, no uncertainties have been identified that could affect the Agency's ability to continue its activities in the foreseeable future.

The abundant liquidity held by the banking system currently provides banks with the opportunity to actively pay their obligations to the Fund.

4. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 New Standards adopted as of 1 January 2025

Some accounting pronouncements which have become effective from 1 January 2025 and have therefore been adopted do not have a significant impact on the Fund's financial results or position. For this reason, disclosures related to these standards have not been provided in the Fund's financial statements. Standards, amendments and interpretations of existing standards that are effective for the first time in 2025 and that may be applied to the Fund are:

- Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on these Financial Statements and therefore no disclosures have been made.

Resolution Fund
Statement of changes in Net Asset

(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

4. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

4.2 Standards, amendments and Interpretations to existing Standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Fund

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the following new but not yet effective standards, amendments and supplements to existing standards and Interpretations have been issued by the IASB or IFRIC. None of these standards or amendments to existing standards have been previously adopted by the Fund and no Interpretations have been issued that are applicable or required to be considered by the Fund at the reporting date.

Other Standards and amendments that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Fund include:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11- Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity.
- IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements, effective date 1 January 2027
- IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, effective date 1 January 2027

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application, and, therefore, no disclosures have been made, however detailed assessment has not yet been performed.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

5.1 Transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate applicable at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss.

Official exchange rates used for main foreign currencies to convert balance sheet items in ALL are as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
EUR	96.77	98.15
United States Dollar (USD)	82.46	94.26

Resolution Fund

Statement of changes in Net Asset

(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

5.2 Interest

Interest income and expense are recognised in the profit or loss statement by using the effective interest method. For financial assets other than purchased or originated creditimpaired financial assets (i.e., assets that are creditimpaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the of the financial asset or liability on initial recognition. For purchased or originated creditimpaired financial assets, a creditadjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For financial assets of the Fund which are financial instruments with no increased credit risk, effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts and payments through the expected life of the financial asset or liability to the gross carrying amount at initial recognition.

5.3 Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Recognition

The Fund initially recognises investment in securities, deposits, borrowings and other subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. Frequent purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date at which the Fund commits to purchase or sell the asset. All other financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(ii) Classification

Financial assets

When a financial asset or a financial liability is not defined at fair value through profit or loss, it is measured at fair value plus the transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issuing.

Classification of financial instruments

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows; and
- Selling the financial assets; and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss.

Amortized cost and effective interest rate

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

5.3 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(ii) Classification (continued)

Foreign exchange gain or loss

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically, for financial assets measured at amortised cost, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the 'other gains and losses' line item;

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Fund's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalent and investment securities classified as held-to-collect. See Notes 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6.

Financial liabilities

The Fund classifies its financial liabilities, as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024 the Fund's financial liabilities consist only of payables to the Agency, measured at amortised cost.

(iii) Identification and measurement of impairment

The Fund recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument. The Fund recognises lifetime ECL for its financial assets when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Fund measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12month ECL.-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. -month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date

a) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Fund compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Fund considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including and forward looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward looking information considered includes the future prospects of the sector in which the Fund operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Fund's core operations. In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition: looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

5.3 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the sector in which the Fund operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Fund's core operations. In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition

- External credit ratings issued by Standard & Poor's (S&P) are taken into consideration in assessing credit risk deterioration. Any downgrade in the S&P credit rating of a counterparty or government bond, including verified rating downgrades of the government, is evaluated as an indicator of a potential significant increase in credit risk.
- Significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument
- For instruments in the form of bonds, credit risk is considered to have increased significantly since initial recognition if there is a delay of 30 days or more in the payment of any contractual amount due to the Company.

Despite the foregoing, the Fund assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- 1) The financial instrument has a low risk of default:
- 2) The debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and
- 3) Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.
- 4) Instruments with investment grade external rating.

The Fund considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition.

The Fund regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

b) Definition of default

The Fund considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Fund.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

5.3 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(iii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above.

As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date. For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Fund in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Fund recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at fair value through comprehensive income, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

(iv) Deregistration

Financial assets

The Fund derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows generated from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or in which the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Fund is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and presented with their net balance in the statement of financial position only when the Fund has the legal right to do so. The Fund intends to either settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from similar transactions.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

5.3 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(vi) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price at which an asset would be exchanged, or a liability transferred, for a voluntary transaction between willing parties, well informed and unrelated, on the date of measurement.

When applicable, the Fund measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. When there is no quoted price in an active market, the Fund uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best benchmark of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Fund determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the Fund measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The Fund's accounting policy on fair value measurements is set out in Note 7.1.

The Fund measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Fund determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

Other valuation techniques include the net present value and discounted cash flow models, using similar instruments for which market observable prices exist.

The objective of valuation techniques is to obtain a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received when selling the asset or paid when transferring the liability through orderly transactions between market participants at the measurement date.

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

5.3 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(vi) Fair value measurement (continued)

Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange traded derivatives and simple over the counter derivatives like interest rate swaps. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determining fair values. The availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in financial markets.

The Fund recognizes transfers between categories in the fair value order at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

5.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include current accounts and highly liquid deposits in the Bank of Albania, with original maturities of 7 days, subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Fund in the management of its activity. Cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position, which approximates fair value due to their short-term nature.

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus, in case of investment securities not at fair value through profit or loss, adding incremental direct transaction costs. Fund' financial assets are classified as held to collect because considering their business model they are hold in order to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

5.5 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

In the ordinary course of its operations, the Fund is exposed to a variety of financial risks, the most important of which are market risk (including currency risk and interest rates), credit risk and liquidity risk. General risk management is focused on identifying the risks that might affect the financial results and position of the Fund and minimising the potential negative effects arising from such risks.

Financial risks are currently identified, measured, and monitored through various control mechanisms introduced to adequately assess the market circumstances of its investments, and the ways for maintaining liquid assets in order to prevent undue risk concentration.

The administration of funds of the Fund are governed by the law no.133/2016 "On the Recovery and Resolution of Banks in the Republic of Albania" and the Policy on the administration of financial resources of the Resolution Fund" ("Investment Policy"), approved by the Resolution Authority.

Investment Policy of the Fund defines the structure of the Fund portfolio, the criteria for minimizing the risks in the administration, and the conditions for decision-making procedures and implementation of financial management tools. The management of funds of the Fund are carried out by following these principles: a) the principle of liquidity, according to the titles in which funds are invested must be returned in ALL quickly and with less cost; b) the principle of security, according to which the Fund diversifies its portfolios by investing in different titles depending on the type and / or maturity and, while keeping credit risk as low as possible; and c) the principle of the return rate, according to which the actual return rate of the financial instruments in which the tools are invested should be as high as possible.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The Resolution Authority shall immediately notify the Agency of adjusting the distribution of the tranche according to its needs or the termination of the investment activity in case of need for liquidity or other urgent needs, pursuant to Law 133/2016 "On the Recovery and Resolution of Banks in the Republic of Albania ". The financial instruments allowed are regulated by Law 133/2016" On the Recovery and Resolution of Banks in the Republic of Albania "and the Policy on the Management of the Resolution Fund's Financial Assets" ("Fund's Management Policy"). Under these acts, financial means are invested in securities issued by governments or foreign central banks, or international financial institutions rated as safe by reputable credit rating agencies (ratings not lower than AA-/ Aa3) or securities issued by the Government of Albania or the Bank of Albania. Financial assets can also be placed in short-term deposits / current accounts with the Bank of Albania or international financial institutions rated as safe by reputable credit rating agencies (rating not lower than AA- / Aa3). For management purposes, the funds are organized in two tranches. The liquidity tranche covers the needs in case of a possible resolution event, insurance event and the expenses for the annual activities of the Fund. This tranche includes balances held in current accounts, deposits, and securities with a remaining maturity of 0-3 months. The size of this tranche can never be less than 10 % of the total financial assets for each of the funds managed by the Fund. The tranche of investment represents the financial assets after the liquidity tranche is deducted. This tranche includes securities with remaining maturities of up to 15 years. Titles with remaining maturity over 2 years cannot have a value greater than 40% of total financial assets for each of the funds. In order to minimize the risks of investment, the tranche should target a scalable distribution of maturities. The transition of this tranche to the liquidity tranche is carried out accordingly to the Fund's need for liquidity. The sizes of the tranches of liquidity and investment are determined by the Investment Committee in order to ensure a scalable distribution of maturities. Resolution Authority as stipulated by the Law, announces immediately the Agency for adoption of tranches or suspension of investing activity in case of liquidity needs or other urgent needs. To manage currency and exchange rate risk, financial assets are held in ALL and foreign currency. Allowed foreign currencies are USD and EUR. The amount of each currency held is determined at the annual financial assets investment strategy. Financial assets in foreign currency part of the bank deposit insurance fund should not be less than 5 % of the total financial assets of this fund, based on decision no 17 date 28.07.2016 "For the policy on the administration of financial resources of ASD," as amended. Furthermore, in order to guarantee the ability to meet obligations in case of a resolution event, upon the request of Resolution Authority, the resources and financial means may be complemented by a debt guarantee from the state budget pursuant to the legislation into force.

6.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Fund if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and the risk arises mainly from the Fund's investment securities and balances with Central Bank. For risk management reporting purposes, the Fund considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposure such as individual obligor default risk and country risk.

To comply with IFRS 9, Agency assess whether the credit risk of bonds has increased since initial recognition by monitoring both S&P rating changes and external Probability of Default (PD) movements. Any downgrade in the S&P rating from the initial recognition signals an increase in credit risk, while a material rise in the external PD indicates credit deterioration. The Agency applied a PD of 0.09% based on the S&P rating of BB. It was noted that the S&P PD is monthly annualized and therefore does not directly reflect an annual PD. To ensure consistency with IFRS9 standard and enable an accurate comparison, the annual PD from S&Ps was applied in the ECL calculation. The formula for the ECL calculation is:

- ECL – Expected Credit Losses calculated at given reporting date.
- T – time horizon over which calculation of ECL is executed.
- mPD_i – Marginal Probability of Default in each i period after reporting date.
- EAD_i – Value of Exposure at Default in each i period after reporting date.
- DF_i – Discount factor in each i period after reporting date.

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6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

6.1. Credit risk (continued)

The forward-looking information has not been taken into consideration.

The Investment Committee is responsible for the oversight of credit risk, including review and assessment of credit risk, as well as ensuring compliance with established boundaries on the amount of exposure to counterparties/countries and other relevant policies set in the regulatory framework.

The table below presents credit risk exposure by counterparty (country) and related delinquency or impairment, if any:

Investment securities	Government of Albania	Total
<i>As of December 31, 2025</i>	6,281,936,351	6,281,936,351
Stage 1 assets		
TOTAL	6,281,936,351	6,281,936,351

Investment securities	Government of Albania	Total
<i>As of December 31, 2024</i>		
Stage 1 assets	5,051,716,011	5,051,716,011
TOTAL	5,051,716,011	5,051,716,011

Cash and Cash Equivalents	Bank of Albania	Total
<i>As of December 31, 2025</i>		
Neither past due, nor impaired	746,373,900	746,373,900
Neither past due, nor impaired according to IFRS 9	132,059	132,059
TOTAL	746,505,959	746,505,959
Cash and Cash Equivalents	Bank of Albania	Total
<i>As of December 31, 2024</i>		
Neither past due, nor impaired	390,330,000	390,330,000
Neither past due, nor impaired according to IFRS 9	295,952,289	295,952,289
TOTAL	686,282,289	686,282,289

The table below presents the financial instruments for 2025 and 2024 according to IFRS 9 scales

		2025			
		Stages according to Expected Loss from Financial Assets			
		Stage			
		Stage 1	Stage 2	3	Total
Financial instruments held to collect contractual flows		6,281,936,351	-	-	6,281,936,351
Cash and cash equivalents		746,549,519	-	-	746,549,519
Gross amount		7,028,485,870	-	-	7,028,485,870
Impairment		(43,560)	-	-	(43,560)
Net amount		7,028,442,310	-	-	7,028,442,310

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Resolution Fund
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(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

6.1. Credit risk (continued)

	2024			Total
	Stages according to Expected Loss from Financial Assets			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Financial instruments held to collect contractual flows	5,051,716,011	-	-	5,051,716,011
Cash and cash equivalents	687,413,273	-	-	687,413,273
Gross amount	5,739,129,284	-	-	5,739,129,284
Impairment	(1,130,984)	-	-	(1,130,984)
Net amount	5,737,998,300	-	-	5,737,998,300

The Fund had no outstanding contingent financial commitments as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

Fund use credit ratings published from international ratings agencies for assessment of probabilities of default of financial assets and liabilities as detailed below:

Rating according to S&P 2025	Institution	Probability of default
BB	Albanian Government	0.09%
BB	Bank of Albania	0.09%
Rating according to S&P 2024	Institution	Probability of default
BB-	Albanian Government	0.81%
BB-	Bank of Albania	0.81%

6.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) which will affect the Fund's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of the Fund's market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters in order to ensure the Fund's solvency, while maximizing the return on risk.

(i) Exposure to interest rate risk- held to collect contractual cash flows investments

The main risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed to, is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments as a result of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands. The Investment Committee is the monitoring body for compliance within these limits. The financial instruments that are monitored are all with fixed rates.

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(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

6.2 Market risk (continued)

(i) Exposure to interest rate risk- held-to-collect contractual cash flows investments (continued)

A summary of the Fund's interest rate gap position on non-trading portfolios as per remained maturity is as follows:

As of December 31, 2025	Carrying amount	up to 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 – 6 months	6 – 12 months	12 – 24 months	Over 24 months
Cash and cash equivalents	746,505,959	746,505,959	-	-	-	-	-
Investment held to collect contractual cash flows	6,281,936,351	101,936,351	-	-	-	3,300,000,000	2,880,000,000
TOTAL	7,028,442,310	848,442,310	-	-	-	3,300,000,000	2,880,000,000
Liabilities to Agency for administration fee	(4,364,954)	-	(4,364,954)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	(4,364,954)	-	(4,364,954)	-	-	-	-
Net currency position	7,028,076,357	818,221,970	(4,364,954)	-	-	3,300,000,000	2,880,000,000

As of December 31, 2024

	Carrying amount	up to 1 month	1 – 3 months	3 – 6 months	6 – 12 months	12 – 24 months	Over 24 months
Cash and cash equivalents	686,282,289	686,282,289	-	-	-	-	-
Investment held to collect contractual cash flows	5,051,716,011	71,716,011	-	-	-	700,000,000	4,280,000,000
TOTAL	5,737,998,300	757,998,300	-	-	-	700,000,000	4,280,000,000
Liabilities to Agency for administration fee	(3,728,441)	-	(3,728,441)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	(3,728,441)	-	(3,728,441)	-	-	-	-
Net currency position	5,734,269,859	-	(3,728,441)	-	-	700,000,000	4,280,000,000

Resolution Fund
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(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

6.2 Market risk (continued)

(i) Exposure to interest rate risk- held-to-collect contractual cash flows investments (continued)

Management considered a standard scenario that includes a 100-basis point (bp) parallel fall or rise in all yield curves worldwide. An analysis of the Fund's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates is as follows:

Change in rate	As of December 31, 2025
+100bp	70,284,423
-100bp	(70,284,423)

Change in rate	As of December 31, 2024
+100bp	57,379,983
-100bp	(57,379,983)

(ii) Exposure to currency risk

Currency risk is defined as the risk related to movements in exchange rates which may cause significant changes, positive or negative, in the statement of financial position. The Fund is mainly exposed to risk of changes in the exchange rate of the EUR to the Albanian ALL. The existing exposures and limits on such exposures are set and monitored in accordance with the Investment Policy of the Fund.

A summary of the Fund's currency exposure position is as follows (amounts in ALL):

As of December 31, 2025	ALL	EUR
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	352,500,233	394,005,726
Investment held to collect contractual cash flows	6,281,936,351	-
TOTAL	6,634,436,584	394,005,726
LIABILITIES		
Other liabilities	4,365,954	-
Total liabilities	4,365,954	-
NET CURRENCY EXPOSURE	6,638,802,538	394,005,726

As of December 31, 2024	ALL	EUR
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	389,202,143	297,080,146
Investment held to collect contractual cash flows	5,051,716,011	-
TOTAL	5,440,918,154	297,080,146
LIABILITIES		
Other liabilities	3,728,441	-
Total liabilities	3,728,441	-
NET CURRENCY EXPOSURE	5,444,646,595	297,080,146

Resolution Fund
Statement of changes in Net Asset

(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

6.2 Market risk (continued)

(ii) Exposure to currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity to a 1,500 basis points increase/decrease in the spot rates of ALL against EUR based on the structure of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities of the Fund as of December 31, assuming that all other variables remain constant. The effect is measured and presented as an impact on the result and directly on the net assets, holding everything else constant.

	EUR	
	+15%	-15%
As of December 31, 2025	59,100,859	(59,100,859)

	EUR	
	+15%	-15%
As of December 31, 2024	44,562,021	(44,562,021)

On a 15 per cent increase in the spot rate of EUR against ALL, the overall impact on the financial result and net assets of the Fund would be an increase as per table above.

On a 15 per cent decrease in the spot rate of EUR against ALL, the overall impact on the financial result and net assets of the Fund would be equal but in opposite direction to the increase described above.

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6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

6.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another liquid financial asset. The liquidity management policy of the Fund is conservative, maintaining a constant optimal liquid cash reserve to secure an adequate capability for funding its activities. For more information on the policy of the additional financial recourses and assets refer to the beginning of Note 6.

The table below includes the Fund's financial instruments classified by their residual term to maturity on the basis of undiscounted contractual cash flows:

As of December 31, 2025	Carrying amount	up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	12 - 24 months	Over 24 months	Carrying amount
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	746,505,959	746,505,959	-	-	-	-	-	746,505,959
Investment held to contractual cash flow	6,281,936,351	71,716,011	-	-	-	3,300,000,000	2,880,000,000	6,281,936,351
TOTAL	7,028,442,310	818,221,970	-	-	-	3,300,000,000	2,880,000,000	7,028,442,310
LIABILITIES								
Other liabilities	(4,365,954)	-	(4,365,954)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	(4,365,954)	-	(4,365,954)	-	-	-	-	(4,365,954)
CUMMULATIVE LIQUIDITY GAP	7,024,076,357	818,221,970	(4,365,954)	-	-	3,300,000,000	2,880,000,000	7,024,076,357

As of December 31, 2024	Carrying amount	up to 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	12 - 24 months	Over 24 months	Carrying amount
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	686,282,289	686,282,289	-	-	-	-	-	686,282,289
Investment held to contractual cash flow	5,051,716,011	71,716,011	-	-	-	700,000,000	4,280,000,000	5,051,716,011
TOTAL	5,737,998,300	757,998,300	-	-	-	700,000,000	4,280,000,000	5,737,998,300
LIABILITIES								
Other liabilities	(3,728,441)	-	(3,728,441)	-	-	-	-	(3,728,441)
TOTAL	(3,728,441)	-	(3,728,441)	-	-	-	-	(3,728,441)
CUMMULATIVE LIQUIDITY GAP	5,734,269,859	757,998,300	(3,728,441)	-	-	700,000,000	4,280,000,000	5,734,269,859

Funding liquidity risk is mainly driven by changes in the risk strategy of short term and long term investments or by a deterioration in the creditworthiness of a bank that needs external funding. Funding rates and supply rise and fall with credit spreads, which change due to the market or bank-specific situation.

6. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Management discusses with the Fund's Supervisory Board the on development, selection, and disclosure of critical accounting policies and their application, and assumptions made related to major estimation uncertainties. Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year, and information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is disclosed below.

Management has considered a standard scenario that include increase or decrease of 10% in the probability of default (PD). The sensitivity analyses of Fund' possible losses as a result of increase or decrease of credit loss indicators is presented in the table below:

	PD	
	+10%	-10%
Impairment as of December 31, 2025 for cash and cash equivalents	4,355	(4,355)
	PD	
	+10%	-10%
Impairment as of December 31, 2024 for cash and cash equivalents	113,098	(113,098)

These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management (see Note 6)

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7. USE OF ESTIMATED AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7.1 Fair value of financial instruments

Accounting classifications and fair values for the financial instruments is presented below:

	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL)	Other held at amortized cost	Carrying amount	Fair value
As of December 31, 2025					
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	746,505,959	746,505,959
Financial instruments held to collect contractual cash flows	-	-	-	6,281,936,351	6,281,748,411
TOTAL	7,028,442,310	-	-	7,028,442,310	7,028,254,370
LIABILITIES					
Other liabilities	-	-	(4,365,954)	(4,365,954)	(4,365,954)
TOTAL	-	-	(4,365,954)	(4,365,954)	(4,365,954)

	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL)	Other held at amortized cost	Carrying amount	Fair value
As of December 31, 2024					
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	686,282,289	686,282,289
Financial instruments held to collect contractual cash flows	-	-	-	5,051,716,011	5,048,933,327
TOTAL	5,737,998,300	-	-	5,737,998,300	5,735,215,616
LIABILITIES					
Other liabilities	-	-	(3,728,441)	-	(3,728,441)
TOTAL	-	-	(3,728,441)	-	(3,728,441)

Management estimates the fair value of financial instruments held to collect contracted cash flows on securities, using observable market rates (category 2) for similar securities with similar maturities, based on the remaining term to collect contracted cash flows as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

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7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalent balances as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are detailed as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Balances with banks		
Short-term deposits at Bank of Albania (7 days)	746,373,900	390,330,000
Current accounts at Bank of Albania EUR	175,619	297,083,273
Minus impairment of current accounts in foreign currency	(43,560)	(1,130,984)
TOTAL	746,505,959	686,282,289

The "Policy of administration of financial assets of the Emergency Intervention Fund", approved on March 27, 2020 by the Emergency Intervention Authority, stipulates that the liquidity tranche in any case can not be less than 10% of the total assets financial. This tranche includes the balances held in current accounts, deposits, and securities with a remaining maturity of 0-3 months. (Note 9). Short-term deposits at Bank of Albania are invested in compliance with Bank of Albania's Supervisory Board decision no. 39 dated 18.07.2007 with a maturity of 7-days with an interest rate of 10 basis point less than base interest rate. The estimates of the institution in which the Fund maintains its current accounts and deposits in ALL and foreign currency are given in note 6.1.

Fund has assessed the credit risk related to bank accounts held in foreign currency and has calculated expected credit loss in accordance with the model of IFRS 9, using the probability of default, exposure at default, and probability of loss. As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 movement of provision expense recognised for bank accounts held in foreign currency at Bank of Albania is detailed as below:

	2025	2024
Balance as of January 1	(1,130,984)	(610,280)
Provision expenses recognised during the year	-	(520,704)
Reversal of provision during the year	1,087,424	-
Closing balance as of December 31	(43,560)	(1,130,984)

8. INVESTMENT HELD TO COLLECT CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOW

The securities according to their contractual value are presented as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Investments in Albanian Government securities in nominal value	6,180,000,000	4,980,000,000
Accrued interest for Albanian Government bonds	80,052,029	62,847,264
Discount of Albanian Government bonds	21,884,322	8,868,747
Minus impairment of investments in foreign currency	-	-
TOTAL	6,281,936,351	5,051,716,011
Provision Balance as of January 1	-	(744,710)
Provision expenses recognised during the year	-	744,710
Closing balance as of December 31	-	-

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9. INVESTMENT HELD TO COLLECT CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOW (CONTINUED)

9.1 Albanian Government Treasury Securities

Investment in Albanian Government securities are detailed as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Treasury Securities in ALL	6,281,936,351	5,051,716,011
Treasury Securities in EUR	-	-
TOTAL	6,281,936,351	5,051,716,011

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<i>S&P Rating</i>		
Albanian Government rated B+	6,281,936,351	5,051,716,011
TOTAL	6,281,936,351	5,051,716,011

Albanian Government securities by contractual maturity are presented as follows:

	31 December 2025	weighted average yield	31 December 2024	Weighted average yield
<i>Treasuries in-ALL</i>				
0-12 months	-	-	-	-
2 years	3,300,000,000	3.40%	2,850,000,000	4.15%
3 years	-	-	-	-
7 years	1,750,000,000	4.64%	1,400,000,000	4.45%
10 years	1,130,000,000	5.91%	730,000,000	4.89%
 <i>Treasuries in EUR</i>				
24 months	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6,180,000,000		4,980,000,000	-

Fund has assessed the credit risk using the probability of default, exposure at default, and probability of loss. Management of the Fund considers historical analyses and other information related to the future to assess any possible expected loss.

Management of the Fund assess that Albanian Government securities held in LEK, have a credit risk almost zero, thus the respective impairment is immaterial to the users of the financial information. Management has calculated but not recognised any impairment loss or these securities in financial statements.

9. Liabilities to Agency for administration fee

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Liabilities to Agency for administration fee	4,365,505	3,728,441
TOTAL	4,365,505	3,728,441

Liabilities to the Agency for the administration fee are related to the amount that the Fund will reimburse to the Deposit Insurance Agency for direct and indirect costs related to the administration of the Fund for 2025 and 2024. This amount consists of Lek 1,122,232 as direct costs for external audit of the Fund (2024: Lek 576,000) and from the amount of Lek 3,243,722 (2024: Lek 3,152,442 Lek) for the reimbursement of indirect costs (note 14). Also, with decision no. 58/2018 approved at the meeting of 7.10.2020 by the Supervisory Council of the Bank of Albania, the Extraordinary Intervention Fund is exempted from holding commissions for accounts opened in the payment systems of the Bank of Albania.

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(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

10. Income from annual contributions

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Income from annual contributions	1,041,020,620	982,134,585
TOTAL	1,041,020,620	982,134,585

11. INTEREST INCOME

Interest income for the year ended on December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 are generated from the following activities:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Income from investments in Treasury Bills	-	3,219,083
Income from investments in Bonds	235,507,853	199,712,612
Short term deposits at Bank of Albania	23,639,396	16,640,372
TOTAL	259,147,248	219,572,067

12. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Direct costs	1,122,232	576,000
In-direct costs	3,243,722	3,152,442
TOTAL	4,365,954	3,728,442

Pursuant to Article 16, of the Regulation "On the Extraordinary Intervention Fund and Procedures for its Administration" approved by DCM no. 56 dated 03.10.2017, the Fund must pay to the Agency an annual payment for the reimbursement of costs for the administration of the Fund's financial resources.

Reimbursement includes direct costs and indirect costs. Direct costs consist of audit fee costs in the amount of Lek 1,122,232 (2024: Lek 576,000), while indirect costs are related to the cost of the Agency staff involved in the fund management process in the amount of Lek 3,243,722 (2024: Lek 3,152,442).

13. RELATIONS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS; BODIES AND ENTERPRISES

The Agency considers transactions with related parties to the Fund in accordance with International Accounting Standard 24 (IAS 24), detailed as follows:

State institution with which the Fund has relations based on its legal functions;

State institutions with which the Fund has relations based on its legal functions;

Members of the Agency's Supervisory Board, and other key executives assigned as persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activity of the Fund, directly or indirectly, including any management (whether executive or otherwise) of the Agency.

The Albanian Deposit Insurance Agency, the Bank of Albania and the Ministry of Finance are the governmental institutions with which the Fund has established regular relations in accordance with its legal status and functions and in line with relevant legal requirements (Note 6).

The Fund is governed by the Supervisory Board of the Agency. The members of the Supervisory board are appointed in accordance with the Law "On Deposit Insurance No.53 / 2014" (Note 2).

Resolution Fund
Statement of changes in Net Asset

(All values are in All, unless otherwise stated)

14. RELATIONS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS; BODIES AND ENTERPRISES (continued)

Financial assets of the Funds are invested in debt instruments issued by the Government of Albania or placed into short deposits or current accounts with Bank of Albania (Notes 8 and 9). Investment securities are acquired only in the primary market through participation in auctions.

A summary of related parties' transactions is presented below:

Statement of Financial Position	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Current accounts at Bank of Albania (note 8)	175,619	297,083,273
Short term deposits at Bank of Albania (note 8)	746,373,900	390,330,000
Albanian Government securities (note 9.1)	6,281,936,351	5,051,716,011
Other liabilities to the Agency (note 10)	(4,365,954)	(3,728,441)
TOTAL	7,024,119,916	5,735,400,843

Statement of Income and Expenditures	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Interest income from Albanian Government securities (note 12)	235,507,853	202,931,695
Interest income from short term deposits with Bank of Albania (note 12)	23,639,396	16,640,372
Administration fee (note 13)	(3,243,723)	(3,152,442)
TOTAL	255,903,526	216,419,625

15. LITIGATION AND CLAIMS

During its normal operating activity for the year 2025, the Fund is not involved in legal claims or third-party actions which might have impact on the financial position of the Fund or neither will impact changes in total assets.

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

During its normal operating activity, the Fund has no contingent liabilities made or established.

17. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

On 28 February 2026, United States and Israel launched military strikes on Iran targeting its missile infrastructure, military sites and leadership in the capital, Tehran, and across the country resulting in the death of Iran's Supreme Leader and dozens of senior figures. The US and Israel have continued to target key sites linked to Iran's nuclear program, whereas Tehran retaliated with strikes against several of its neighbours, including US-allied Gulf states. As of the date of these financial statements, the conflict has escalated into a regional one, and consequences are already extending far beyond the Middle East, however, due to its nature which is unfolding on daily basis, its effects remain unknown. Management of the Agency has assessed the implications of these events both in the Albanian economic situation along with Agency's financial position and has concluded that no adjustments are needed to these financial statements. For further details please refer to note 3 (e).

There are no significant subsequent events after the reporting date which require either adjustment or disclosure to these financial statements, except for event mentioned above..