

EFG Bank von Ernst AG.

Pillar III Disclosures

For the year ended 31 December 2025

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1. Introduction

EFG Bank von Ernst AG (“the Bank” or “EFGBVE”) is an independent private bank headquartered in Vaduz, Liechtenstein. The Bank’s core business is the provision of private banking services. EFGBVE is a regulated Bank that operates in the fields of investment advice and wealth management.

2. Article 431 CRR | General principles

2.1 Article 431(1) CRR | Disclosure requirements and policies

EFG Bank von Ernst AG is regulated by the Financial Market Authority of Liechtenstein (the “FMA”) and, according to the relevant legislation, is required to comply with Pillar III disclosure requirements under Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR). The Bank has prepared these disclosures on the basis of the requirements applicable to other non-listed institutions under Article 433c(2) CRR. EFGBVE is included in the consolidated accounts of EFG International AG (“EFGI” or “EFG Group”), whose registered office is in Zurich. These consolidated financial statements represent the largest group of companies to which the Bank belongs as a subsidiary.

This report discloses the Pillar III disclosures of EFGBVE as of 31 December 2025.

2.2 Article 431(2) CRR | Additional disclosures where permission for specific instruments or methodologies has been granted

Measurement approach

EFGBVE applies standardised approaches for credit risk, counterparty credit risk, market risk and operational risk for regulatory capital purposes. The Bank does not disclose additional information under Article 431(2) CRR because no additional disclosure obligation arising from a permission to use specific instruments or methodologies has been identified for the 2025 disclosure reference date.

Credit Risk

The Bank uses the International Standardised Approach to determine which risk weights to apply to credit risk. With this approach, the Bank adopted the Comprehensive method to deal with the collateral portion of a credit transaction.

Market Risk

The Standardised approach is used for market risk. This approach requires capital to cover interest rate, FX and credit spread risk.

Operational Risk

The Bank applies the Standardised approach to calculate operational risk.

2.3 Article 431(3) CRR | Formal disclosure policies, processes, systems, controls and attestation

Management attestation

EFGBVE prepared the present Pillar III disclosure in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (Part 8) and the subsequent legislation. To that end, the Bank has set up policies and internal processes, systems and controls to comply with these disclosure requirements.

The Executive Management has approved this report for issue on 27.05.2026.

2.4 Article 431(4) CRR | Consistency, clarity and explanatory information

The Bank presents the required disclosures in a structured form and provides narrative explanations where they are necessary to understand the disclosed quantitative information, the Bank’s risk profile and the way in which the relevant CRR requirement is met. The figures presented in the tables may in some cases show non-significant differences due to rounding.

2.5 Article 431(5) CRR | Explanation of rating decisions to SME and corporate loan applicants

EFGBVE's lending activities are primarily collateralised and focused on private banking clients, in particular Lombard lending and, where applicable, real estate financing. The Bank does not operate a broad small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) or corporate lending business. Where Article 431(5) CRR is relevant and an SME or other corporate applicant requests an explanation of a rating decision, the Bank provides an explanation in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements.

3. Article 432 CRR | Information principles

3.1 Article 432(1) CRR | Non-material information

The Bank assesses the appropriateness and materiality of the disclosures required under Part 8 CRR.

3.2 Article 432(2) CRR | Proprietary or confidential information

The appropriateness of disclosure is a priority. Non-applicable obligations, non-essential or confidential information and business secrets are not disclosed. EFGBVE does not omit any disclosure due to the confidentiality or proprietary nature of the information disclosed unless this is expressly stated in the report.

3.3 Article 432(3) CRR | Disclosure of more general information where information is omitted

EFGBVE does not make use of Article 432(2) CRR to omit information due to its confidential or proprietary nature for the 2025 disclosure reference date.

4. Article 433 CRR | Frequency and scope of disclosures

This disclosure report has a reporting date of 31 December and is published annually on the Bank's website by 31 May of the following year. The information required under Titles II and III of Part 8 CRR is disclosed in accordance with the frequency and scope applicable to EFGBVE under Articles 433c and 434 CRR.

5. Article 433c CRR | Proportionate disclosure

EFGBVE prepares this report as another non-listed institution within the meaning of Article 433c(2) CRR. The disclosure requirements for large institutions under Article 433a CRR and for small and non-complex institutions under Article 433b CRR are therefore not applied. The disclosure scope of this report is based on the requirements applicable under Article 433c(2) CRR.

6. Article 434 CRR | Disclosure Procedure

6.1 Article 434(1) CRR | Means of disclosures

The Bank publishes its Pillar III disclosure report on its website as a separate disclosure report. This allows users to identify the disclosures made under Part 8 CRR separately from other financial or corporate information.

6.2 Article 434(2) CRR | Cross-references and equivalence of disclosed information

Where information required under Part 8 CRR is also available in other public reports of the Bank or EFG Group, the Bank ensures that the information disclosed in this report remains clear, coherent and consistent with the underlying financial reporting and regulatory reporting basis.

7. Article 434a CRR | Uniform disclosure formats

Where the CRR and the applicable implementing technical standards prescribe uniform disclosure formats, EFGBVE uses the relevant templates, including EU KM1 for key metrics, EU CC1 and EU CC2 for the reconciliation of own funds, and EU OV1 for risk-weighted exposure amounts.

8. Article 435(1) CRR | Risk-management objectives and policies

8.1 Article 435(1)(a) CRR | Overall framework

Internal Control System

The EFGI's and EFGBVE's internal control system (ICS) is an integrated Bank-wide system covering all functions and all hierarchical levels. In addition to the Bank's front-line activities, the internal control system also applies to business-support and monitoring functions. The EFG Group and the Bank works continually to foster a culture of oversight among its staff so that each employee understands his or her role in the ICS. The EFG Group and the Bank carries out a periodic review of key risks and controls, with focus on full spectrum of risks. The Bank keeps detailed records of these risks and controls and identifies the main areas of potential improvement.

Risk management

EFGBVE offers private banking and asset management services and financial and secured investment finance products with a focus on high-net-worth individuals. In pursuing its business objectives, it is exposed to risks, which may have an impact on its financial, business, social or other objectives. EFGBVE acknowledges that a strong risk management framework is fundamental in the sustainable management of its business. EFGBVE is committed to actively managing and mitigating risks specific to its private banking and institutional clients, being also alert to compliance and operational risks, including financial crime risks, fraud risks and conduct risks. EFGBVE applies and adheres to the EFG International Group Risk Management framework and risk appetite framework, therefore embedding them in its business objectives. EFGBVE is committed to maintaining a strong risk management framework in its day-to-day business activities and decision-making processes across the organisation.

Risk governance

The EFGBVE risk management framework sets out the overall governance of risks, the responsibilities of involved stakeholders as well as the terms of reference for its Risk and Compliance functions. The EFGBVE risk management framework is underpinned by the EFGBVE risk appetite framework, which focuses on the approach to risk capacity, risk appetite, risk limits and indicators, documenting the level of risk that EFGBVE is prepared to accept.

Risk management Framework

The risk management framework comprises people, policies and processes, systems and controls designed to ensure that risks are appropriately identified, assessed, measured, monitored and reported, as well as mitigated on an ongoing basis. For EFGBVE the risk management framework is of crucial importance to:

- Ensure all employees understand and controls exposures to risks taken
- Ensure that risk exposures are in line with risk capacity and defined risk appetite and strategy
- Ensure that our key controls over business risks are functioning effectively
- Support the successful implementation of the business strategy
- Protect clients from potential risks, such as unsuitable products or excess concentrations
- Contribute to the orderly functioning and sound reputation on the markets in which EFGBVE operates
- Ensures independent risk oversight over risk and control processes

Dimensions

The EFGBVE risk management framework is deployed across the following dimensions:

- Approach to risk management
- Risk culture
- Three lines of defence model

Approach to risk management

EFGBVE has developed a multi-dimensional approach to risk management based on the following measures:

- A comprehensive and prioritised list of risk categories
- A defined Risk Appetite statement and Risk Appetite metrics
- A coherent and comprehensive set of policies directives and procedures to govern risk management, including compliance
- The first and second line of defence role of the Executive Committee and its delegated committees to manage risks in alignment with the risk strategy and risk appetite
- The supervisory oversight of the Board of Directors which oversees the effectiveness of the risk management framework and provides oversight and advisory support

Objectives

The objectives of risk management are to:

- Provide transparency on the risks EFGBVE incurs
- Provide independent risk oversight and challenge that risks are appropriately assessed and managed
- Enable better management of the risk-return trade-off
- Support the Board of Directors in defining an appropriate risk appetite and strategy in line with available risk capacity and ensure the actual risk exposure profile remains in line with the above

8.2 Article 435(1)(a) CRR | Risk culture, three lines of defence and risk appetite

Risk culture

EFGBVE believes the behaviour is key for sound risk management, and that this is guided by the risk culture of the organisation. The risk culture is viewed as a core component of effective risk management. To address this topic, EFGBVE approaches risk culture along four dimensions, in line with the EFG Group's principles:

- Tone from the top: The Board of Directors and Executive Management set the EFGBVE's risk culture core values and ethical standard; their action and behaviour reflect the risk culture that is expected throughout EFGBVE and is communicated through formal and informal channels, with the aim that all stakeholders also share EFGBVE's risk culture, core values and ethical standards
- Accountability: The risk management framework and the related risk policies and directives clearly assign accountability for risk management and decision-making to functions and specific unit heads
- Effective communication and challenge: the EFGBVE corporate culture promotes open communication and promotes effective challenge in the decision-making process; this is supported by independent Risk Control, Compliance and Internal Audit
- Incentives: Financial and non-financial incentives are monitored to ensure they do not encourage excessive risk-taking

Awareness

The risk awareness and culture programme, which promotes the above-mentioned principles, is focused on the following activities:

- Embedding of the risk management and risk appetite frameworks
- Comprehensive training in risk and compliance topics
- Consistent application of the client relationship officer's risk scorecard (composed by the risk assessment, the control results, the losses and key risk indicators ("KRI") figures to foster a risk-conscious and compliant culture and reduce operational risks

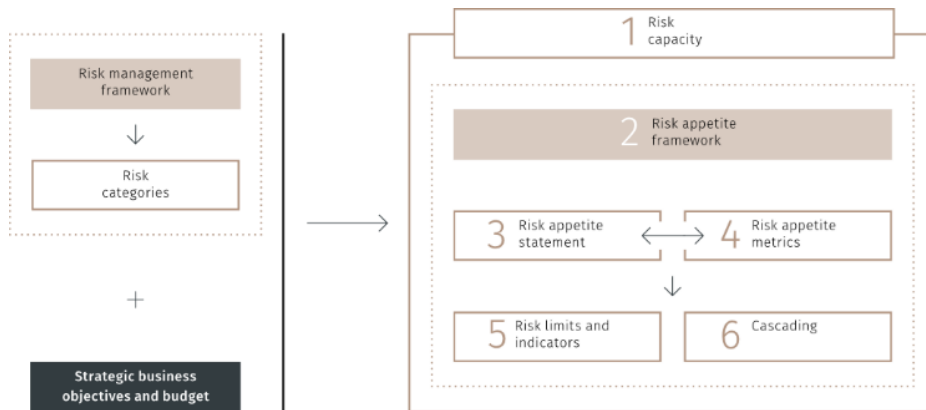
3 lines of defence

EFGBVE manages its risks in accordance with a three lines of defence model. It delineates the key responsibilities for the business, Risk and Compliance functions and Internal Audit to ensure that the organisation has a coherent and comprehensive approach to risk management and monitoring. EFGBVE's interpretation of the three lines of defence model is in line with industry practice, and the model is operated both centrally and in the business units. This ensures that the material activities and processes are subject to the risk management, oversight and assurance

Risk appetite framework

The risk appetite framework is complementary to the risk management framework and sets the overall approach to risk appetite, documenting the level of risk that EFGBVE is prepared to incur for the achievement of strategic objectives and in line with the available risk capacity it includes:

- Risk appetite statement
- Risk appetite metrics and limit framework
- Cascading and embedding process to business units
- Responsibilities of the bodies overseeing the implementation and monitoring of the risk appetite framework
- Risk appetite process, including the escalation of the risk metrics exceeding their predetermined thresholds



Our risk appetite framework is linked to the risk limit system and is influenced by the overarching risk available capacity, the risk management framework and the strategic business objectives.

Risk capacity

The risk capacity is the maximum level of risk EFGBVE can assume before breaching EFGBVE's strategic targets and risk appetite. In determining the risk capacity, EFGBVE must consider the constraints determined by regulatory capital and liquidity requirements and of the law enforcement agencies. Risk capacity defines an outer boundary within which EFGBVE must operate. Risk appetite and risk capacity are aligned through the annual budget and planning process. EFGBVE holds appropriate capital and liquidity buffers to accommodate circumstances where exposures extend beyond EFGBVE's risk appetite. This protects EFGBVE from the financial and/or reputational consequences that might be associated with a breach of its risk capacity or rating ambition.

Risk appetite statement

The risk appetite statement comprises the qualitative component of EFG International's risk appetite adopted by EFGBVE. EFGBVE's corporate strategy is centred on an entrepreneurial business model, where client relationship officers (CROs) with an entrepreneurial spirit are targeting clients within a clear and conservative risk appetite that stakeholders expect from a private bank (noting EFGBVE is neither a commercial bank nor an investment bank). EFGBVE's entrepreneurial model has implications for risk that are highlighted in the risk statement. For example, the entrepreneurial spirit of our CROs should be directed to the core business activities in line with our corporate strategy (see Strategic and business risk). The risk appetite statement is operationalised through risk metrics and the limit framework, which comprises EFGBVE Board of Directors-level limits as specified in policy, and EFGBVE Executive Management-level-limits. The risk appetite statement therefore provides a qualitative outline of the boundaries within which the bank should operate.

Risk metrics

The quantitative component of risk appetite contains measures (i.e. metrics) that describe the quantum of risk to which EFGBVE is exposed. The metrics are compared to trigger levels (i.e. thresholds), which can have the nature of limits or warning indicators. The metrics are selected, and thresholds are calibrated in accordance with the risk appetite statement, which in turn reflects the business strategy. Risk metrics can be set at EFGBVE Board of Directors aggregated level or, if deemed appropriate, at EFGBVE Executive Management level.

Risk categories The Bank maintains a risk-category inventory used for risk appetite, risk policies and reporting EFGBVE uses the risk categories classification of EFGI Group for the categories in scope given by EFGBVE business activities. The risk categories establish a common language on risks across the Bank. They are referred to in all relevant documents (e.g. risk appetite framework, risk policies) and known across the organisation (incl. Front Office). Reporting and data collection is prepared in line with the risk categories. The risk categories of the Bank are the following: Capital adequacy risk; Strategic and business risk; Credit risk; Market risk; Liquidity risk; Operational risk; Compliance risk; Legal risk; Reputational risk and Emerging risk.

Business and strategic risk Business and strategic risk is the risk of loss arising from changes in the business environment, adverse business decisions or the improper implementation of decisions. For EFGBVE, this risk mainly relates to the stability and development of client relationships and assets under management, the implementation of strategic decisions, competitive positioning, key-person dependencies and the execution of material projects. The Bank manages business and strategic risk through its strategy and budget process, cost management, monitoring of client and asset concentrations, risk appetite limits and regular reporting to the Executive Management and the Board of Directors.

Reputational risk Reputational risk is the risk that an activity performed by EFGBVE or its representatives impairs the Bank's reputation or public confidence in the Bank and may result in loss of business, legal action or regulatory sanction. Reputational risk typically arises as a consequence of other risk categories. EFGBVE considers its reputation to be one of its most important assets and manages reputational risk through its risk management framework, compliance controls, escalation processes and, where necessary, timely and proactive stakeholder communication.

8.3 Article 435(1)(a) CRR | Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from the failure of EFGBVE's borrowers and other counterparties to fulfil their contractual obligations and that collateral provided does not cover EFGBVE's claims. EFGBVE incurs credit risk from traditional on-balance sheet products (such as loans or issued debt), where the credit exposure is the full value, but also on off-balance sheet products (such as derivatives), where the credit equivalent exposure covers both actual exposure (as a function of prevailing market prices) and potential exposures (i.e. an add-on for volatility of market price) or other guarantees issued (contingent liabilities). This also includes settlement risks related by a counterparty that does not honour its contractual commitment to deliver cash, securities or other financial assets. The credit risk arises not only from EFGBVE's clients lending operations, but also from its treasury and global market activities.

Client credit risks The client credit risk management strategy is defined as follows:

- EFGBVE targets specific lending activities and incurs credit risk only in areas where it has the required skill-set and can make a complete assessment of the risk
- EFGBVE concentrates on the core credit offerings of Lombard lending
- For Lombard lending the bank's main strategy is to focus on diversified and liquid collateral portfolios. On a case-by-case basis, EFGBVE may also accept higher concentrated pools and single asset loans in selective cases, if the risk return is justified
- EFGBVE is willing to provide Lombard lending suitable for private banking clients with an established private banking relationship and pledged funds commensurate with the credit that is extended

Approval process A basic feature of the credit approval process is a separation between the firm's business origination and credit risk management activities. Credit facilities are granted according to delegated credit approval authorities, depending on pre-defined risk criteria, and on collateral and size parameters. The approval competencies for large exposures and exposures with increased risk profiles are centralised in Group Credit located in Switzerland but are carried out in compliance with local regulatory and legal requirements of the individual international business units. EFGBVE has a risk strategy and appetite, part of which is the credit strategy. The overall risk strategy lies with Board of Directors. The Group Credit Committee approves based on the principles of the strategy and the credit merits and specificities laid in the credit policy and credit guidelines. The Group Credit Committee

oversees the credit portfolio, which ensures that EFG BVE has an appropriate client credit management framework, credit programs, credit system and credit underwriting and monitoring processes and standards in place.

Credit risk mitigation Credit exposures against approved limits and pledged collateral are regularly monitored. Financial collateral is valued daily where possible, but may be valued more frequently, if portfolios and severe market conditions demand or dictate it.

Counterparty credit risk and country risk Country risk comprises sovereign default risk and transfer risk. For EFG BVE, country and counterparty risk may arise from client credit activities, treasury activities and exposures to financial institutions. These risks are managed within the EFG International Group risk management framework and in accordance with local regulatory and legal requirements. Exposure to financial institutions is managed through a system of counterparty limits coordinated at Group level. EFG Group and EFG BVE monitors its credit and counterparty exposures against approved limits and applies collateralisation and concentration controls where appropriate.

Unencumbered assets No assets are encumbered as at 31 December 2025 (CRR article 443).

Credit risk management

Loans and advances A key feature of the credit approval process is the separation between business origination and credit risk management activities. Credit facilities are granted in accordance with delegated credit approval authorities, considering predefined risk criteria, collateral quality and exposure size. Approval authority for large exposures and exposures with increased risk profiles is centralized within Group Credit in Switzerland, while local regulatory and legal requirements applicable to EFG BVE are observed. For Lombard lending, eligible collateral generally consists of diversified securities portfolios. Haircuts are applied depending on the asset class, liquidity and collateral risk profile. Additional haircuts may be applied where the loan and collateral are denominated in different currencies or where diversification criteria are not fully met. Client credit exposures are assessed using the Group's credit grading framework. The underwriting and credit review process considers, among other factors, the borrower's repayment capacity and the value, quality, liquidity and diversification of collateral. Together with the Bank's credit policies and the generally collateralised nature of the lending business, these controls support the quality of EFG BVE's loan portfolio.

Debt securities and other bills. For debt securities and other bills, external ratings or their equivalents are used by EFG BVE for managing the credit risk exposures.

Use of external rating For capital requirement purposes, the Bank uses two rating agencies (Standard & Poor's and Moody's credit ratings) to assess counterparty credit risk for direct exposures (financial investments and cash) and collateral deposited from all counterparties.

Stress Testing Lombard loans granted to Private banking clients and corporate counterparties require collateral in the form of cash and marketable securities. To test the credit protection effectiveness, the Bank regularly stresses the lending value of the collaterals by applying an additional haircuts per assets classification, and on a percentage of at least that proposed by EBA. After the application of the stress scenario the Lending value is expected to decrease, and consequently the number of exposures not fully covered by the lending values of the collaterals should increase (creation of residual exposure) in both amount and quantity.

Qualitative disclosure requirement related to mitigation techniques

Group credit department monitor credit exposures against approved limits and pledged collateral. Other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below.

Collateral EFG BVE mitigates credit risk primarily through collateralisation and ongoing monitoring of exposures against approved limits and pledged collateral. The Bank applies collateral eligibility, valuation and haircut standards in accordance with the EFG International Group credit framework and observes applicable local regulatory and legal requirements. Eligible collateral is assessed by reference to its asset class, liquidity, valuation reliability, currency and diversification profile. Additional haircuts may be applied where currency mismatches or insufficient diversification increase the residual credit risk.

Derivatives EFGBVE monitors credit risk exposure arising from over-the-counter derivative transactions against approved limits. Credit risk exposure is measured by reference to the mark-to-market value of the transactions and the applicable add-on for potential future exposure. The management and recovery of such exposures is governed by the Bank's local Recovery Policy and the applicable Group credit risk framework. Where legally enforceable netting agreements are in place with clients or counterparties, EFGBVE takes these agreements into account for risk monitoring and exposure management purposes. During the year under review, netting agreements with a limited number of clients existed. The netting contracts had no effect on the positive and negative replacement values

8.4 Article 435(1)(a) CRR | Market Risk

Derivatives EFGBVE is exposed to market risk through its investment portfolio and, where applicable, through trading or client-related derivative activities. Market risk may arise from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, equity prices and market liquidity. Derivative financial instruments are used primarily in connection with client-related transactions and, where appropriate, for the management or mitigation of exposures arising from changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Derivative-related market risk exposures are monitored against approved limits.

Approach used The Bank uses the standardised approach to measure the capital adequacy on its market risk capital adequacy calculation.

Nostro EFGBVE does not maintain a trading portfolio or an investment portfolio for proprietary trading or return-seeking investment purposes. The Bank holds securities in its own nostro securities portfolio primarily for liquidity management purposes and to maintain high-quality liquid assets for the liquidity coverage ratio. Any market risk arising from these positions is therefore incidental to liquidity management and is monitored within the Bank's risk management framework.

8.5 Article 435(1)(a) CRR | Operational, Compliance and Legal Risk

Operational risks Operational risk is defined as the risk of losses resulting from the inadequacy or failure of internal processes, people or systems or from external events. Operational risk is an inherent part of the day-to-day activities and is therefore a risk common to all EFGBVE's activities. EFGBVE's Board of Directors and Executive Management strive to set the operational risk culture through, among others, the definition of the overall operational risk tolerance of the organisation (expressed in quantitative thresholds and qualitative statements), which is embedded in the organisation's risk management practices. The Board of Directors is responsible for the oversight of operational risk, while the Executive Management is responsible for its implementation in the day-to-day business.

Operational risk management Operational risk is monitored centrally by the Group's Operational Risk department. Operational risks with a high expected loss are catalogued in the internal control system (ICS), monitored and, if necessary, corrective or additional measures are taken to mitigate the risk. The IT infrastructure and IT services are outsourced by the Bank to the Group. Delegation is monitored, controlled and documented by means of the ICS in accordance with EBA guidelines. Risks from social engineering attacks, cyber fraud and cyber theft are also covered by corresponding risk policies. Other operational risks and residual risks are insured externally (e.g. professional liability, fidelity, computer offences, etc.). The standardised approach in accordance with CRR Article 315 is used to calculate operational risk. The capital requirement is calculated based on the three-year average of the last three years adjusted gross operating income (see CRR Article 438 Capital requirements).

Operational risk mitigation EFGBVE mitigates operational risks to a level considered appropriate in light of its size, structure, business model and service offering. Business continuity and operational resilience arrangements are maintained within the EFG International Group framework and include measures for the continuity of critical functions, including backup arrangements and IT disaster recovery planning. EFGBVE also benefits from Group-level insurance arrangements covering certain low-frequency, high-impact operational risk events, including crime, professional indemnity and directors' and officers' liability insurance.

Compliance risk

There is a low-risk appetite for compliance risk. The Bank maintains a list of countries in which it actively and passively conducts business. As asset management and payment transactions cover various countries, certain cross-border risks are consciously taken and effectively mitigated by qualified employees, as well as established procedures and systems. The Bank pursues a consistent, risk-based AML strategy. Detailed documentation is required and maintained as part of the automatic exchange of information. Client relationships with politically exposed persons and therefore higher risk are only entered into in exceptional cases with the approval of the Compliance Group management and entail increased compliance measures. Account openings under exception-to-policy are only entered into in exceptional cases and must be submitted to and approved by the Group's central Compliance department. To prevent money laundering effectively and efficiently, the Bank pursues an active approach through meaningful customer profiles, customer classification and regular, risk-based reviews. The Bank's sanctions list is in line with the local and global sanctions regulations of OFAC, EU, G7, UN, USA in accordance with World-Check and is consistently implemented.

Legal risk

Legal risk is the risk to the firm's profitability arising from changes in legislation and/or as results from legal actions against the institution. Any change in the legal environment can constitute a challenge for EFGBVE in its relations with competent authorities, clients and counterparties in Liechtenstein and globally. The Compliance Team ensure that EFGBVE adequately manages and controls its legal risks. This includes supervising and giving strategic direction to all outside counsels advising EFGBVE on civil, regulatory and enforcement matters. The Group Legal Counsel is responsible for providing legal advice to EFGBVE's Executive Management as well as handling client complaints and assisting authorities in their criminal and administrative investigations.

8.6 Article 435(1)(a) CRR | Asset & Liability Management risk (ALM)

ALM

The ALM risk management embeds the holistic and integrated assessment and management of risks affecting banking book positions, being composed of funding, loans, investments, cash, derivatives, etc. EFGBVE on- and off-balance sheet positions expose it to ALM risk which mainly arises from interest rate, credit spread, liquidity exposures and, to some extent, foreign exchange.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking book (IRRBB) and credit spread risk (CSRBB)

ALM risks related to the balance sheet structure are managed by the Asset & Liability Management Committee and monitored by the EFGI Financial Risk Committee at Group level, in accordance with the principles and the risk appetite defined in the ALM risk policy, which defines the organisational structure, responsibilities, limit systems and maximum acceptable risk.

Sensitivity analysis

The risk assessment through sensitivity analysis considers all major market risks deriving from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet transactions. The simulations analyse the impacts on risk exposures of adverse movements in market parameters. For interest rate risk, the following risk exposures are assessed:

- Impact on net interest income (NII): the NII assessment determines the impact of a change in the interest rate structure on the forecast interest income (and thus on current earnings). This view is based on nominal values and considers the impact based on a 12-month time horizon. This short-term approach enables EFGBVE to quantify the impact of changes in interest rates on the interest margin
- Impact on economic value of equity (EVE): the EVE assessment measures the impact of changes in interest rates on current values of future cash flows and thus on the current economic value of EFGBVE's equity

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risks arise when financing activities are constrained or expensive because of liquidity crisis on the markets or reputational issues. They also arise when it is difficult to meet own commitments in a timely manner due to a lack of very liquid assets. Liquidity risk has a twofold dimension: funding risk and asset liquidity risk. The two liquidity risk types are connected, as asset liquidity risk could directly increase funding risk, if EFGBVE is no longer able to raise sufficient liquidity in case of need. EFGBVE funds its balance sheet asset side primarily from customer deposits.

Liquidity risk strategies

As defined in the risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors, the liquidity risk strategies are defined as follows:

- EFGBVE holds sufficient liquid assets that it could survive a sustained and severe run on its deposit base, without any recourse to mitigating actions beyond liquidating those assets, and without breaching regulatory liquidity limits
- EFGBVE funds the balance sheet primarily from customer deposits, without being subject to funding concentration, due to a small number of funding sources or clients

EFGBVE manages liquidity risk in such a way as to ensure that ample liquidity is available to meet commitments to customers, both in demand for loans and repayments of deposits and to satisfy EFGBVE's own cash flow needs within all its business entities. EFGBVE customer deposit base, capital and liquidity reserves position and conservative gapping policy, when funding customer loans, ensure that the bank runs only limited liquidity risks.

ALM

EFGBVE's liquidity risk management process is carried out by the Asset & Liability Management Committee and monitored by the EFGI Financial Risk Committee at Group level, in accordance with the principles and the risk appetite defined in the liquidity risk policy, which defines the organisational structure, responsibilities, limit systems and maximum acceptable risk. Liquidity is managed by the Group Treasury function, which ensures the ongoing process of sourcing new funds, in the case of a lack of liquidity, or the investing of funds, if there is an excess of liquidity. The Group Risk Management function also aims to ensure that EFGBVE has an appropriate liquidity risk management framework in place for identifying, assessing, mitigating, monitoring and reporting risks under its responsibility. The liquidity risk management process includes:

- Day-to-day funding managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or are borrowed by customers
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow
- Monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements
- Managing the concentration and profile of funding

Stress tests

EFGBVE has a liquidity management process in place that includes stress tests, which are undertaken regularly, as part of the reporting requirements established within EFGI risk guidelines.

Overall, EFGBVE enjoys a favourable funding base with stable and diversified customer deposits, which provide the vast majority of EFGBVE's total funding. The surplus of stable customer deposits over loans and other funding resources are placed by Group Treasury unit in compliance with the local regulatory requirements and internal guidelines.

Currency (FX) risk

EFGBVE does not engage in proprietary trading; its trading activities are designed to ensure that the Bank can serve its clients' needs. The inherent risk is very limited for EFGBVE given all positions are closed with Group by the end of each day.

8.7 Article 435(1)(e) CRR | Declaration on the adequacy of risk-management arrangements

Risk management adequacy

With the present statement the Executive Management of EFG Bank von Ernst AG acting under the responsibilities and competencies as described in the Risk Management Framework and stipulated by the relevant regulations (Article 435(1)(e) of Regulation No. 575/2013 (CRR)) declares that the risk management arrangements of our institution are deemed appropriate with regards to the institution's own profile and strategy. The risk management systems and controls put in place, support adequately the above arrangements.

Risk Framework

Under the Bank's Risk framework, the Executive Management informs at least quarterly the Board of Directors on the institution's risk profile, major developments or events of the year, the adequacy of internal own funds to cover its risk exposure and the adequacy of its available liquidity reserves.

Risk policies

EFGBVE Risk Policies are embedded in the Group Risk policies and reviewed annually in accordance with the Group Risk Management Framework and Appetite. They are subject to annual approval by the Board of Directors. However, it may also sometimes be necessary to trigger an off-cycle adjustment process during the year, for

example after significant changes to the business, such as an acquisition or the launch of a new product/service. The provision to allow for off-cycle reviews helps avoiding the circumstance where the Bank operates for an extended period with an out-of-date Policy.

8.8 Article 435(1)(f) CRR | Concise risk statement

Risk statement Executive Management approves the following risk statement, describing how risk management strategy transcribes in the Bank's conduct of its activities. EFGBVE is exposed to risks arising essentially from its core activity of private banking and asset management. Most of the risk-weighted exposure amount is linked to credit activity and, to a lesser extent, to operational risk.

Key ratios The key prudential ratios are significantly above regulatory requirements as of 2025 year-end, as follows:

- Total Capital Ratio of 44.7% (against total capital requirements of 10.5%, applicable from 1 January 2025)
- LCR at 255.3% and NSFR at 277.0% (against regulatory requirements of 100%)
- Leverage ratio of 7.0% (against SREP requirements of 3%)

These ratios, complemented by the risk-related information received through the Bank's different reporting, lead the Executive Management to consider that the risk profile of the Bank is fully in line with its strategy and risk appetite as set in the Bank's Risk Appetite Statement.

9. Article 435(2) CRR | Corporate Governance Policies

9.1 Article 435(2)(a) CRR | Number of directorships held by members of the management body

At year-end 2025, the Board of Directors consisted of four members.

Name	Function
Rudy van den Steen	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Lukas Galuba	Member of the Board of Directors
Maurizio Moranzoni	Member of the Board of Directors
Franco Polloni	Member of the Board of Directors

9.2 Article 435(2)(b) CRR | Recruitment policy and actual knowledge, skills and expertise of the management body

BoD Members of the Board of Directors are selected based on their skills and experience, taking the needs of the Bank into consideration. The Board should consist of people with management experience, preferably in the field of banking or financial institutions, to ensure qualified management, control, supervision and consultation. Board members are expected to devote such time as is necessary for the proper performance of their duties; minimum time is defined in the Board's internal regulators and includes but is not limited to preparation for meetings, attendance at meetings, as well as ongoing professional training. Each member of the Board was duly authorized to act as a director by the FMA, which assessed their professional standing, experience and reputation. It ensured that the Board is of sufficient size, independent and that it can offer technical expertise to conduct its activities effectively.

Management Executive Management is responsible for the effective, sound and prudent day-to-day management of the Bank. It performs its duties in accordance with the strategies, guiding principles and limits set by the Board of Directors, applicable laws and regulations, and with due regard to the Bank's long-term interests, solvency and liquidity position. Executive Management is permanently present on-site and is authorised to manage the Bank's business within the framework set by the Board of Directors. Members of the Board of Directors and Executive Management are selected and assessed in accordance with applicable fit-and-proper requirements. The assessment considers their reputation, experience, qualifications, time commitment and collective suitability in view of the Bank's private-banking business model and risk profile.

9.3 Article 435(2)(c) CRR | Diversity policy for selection of members of the management body

The current Bank's Board of Directors consists of members with a range of diverse perspectives, including but not limited to age, cultural and educational background, professional experience, skills, knowledge, independence and length of service.

10. Article 437(a) CRR | Own funds

Capital management

The Bank's objectives when managing regulatory capital and liquidity are to maintain a sound capital and liquidity position, comply with applicable regulatory requirements and safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern.

Capital adequacy

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are continually monitored and reported by the Bank's Executive Management, using the framework developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and implemented in Europe through the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV) and Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR). The regulatory capital requirement of the Bank is ultimately implemented by the Liechtenstein regulator, the Financial Market Authority (FMA). Monitoring capital adequacy and liquidity is a key component of the Bank's financial strategy. Executive Management carefully considers the potential impact on the Bank's capital ratios and liquidity ratio before making any major decisions about the Bank's operations and the orientation of its business. The Executive Management monitors the capital ratios and liquidity ratio monthly for the Bank, with Board of Directors oversight on a quarterly basis. For ratios that are relatively close to the statutory threshold Executive Management monitors compliance of the ratios more frequently to always ensure compliance with minimum requirements.

Accounting principles

Accounting, valuation and presentation are governed by the provisions of the Liechtenstein Persons and Companies Act (Personen- und Gesellschaftsrecht, PGR), the Liechtenstein Banking Act (Bankengesetz) and its related ordinance (Bank RIV), and any guidelines on financial reporting requirements that are issued by the Financial Market Authority of Liechtenstein (the "FMA"). All amounts in the tables of the Pillar III report are denominated in millions of Swiss francs, unless stated otherwise. All amounts have been rounded to the closest first decimal. In accordance with Article 72 CRR, EFGBVE own funds includes CET1 capital which amounts to CHF 43.6 million.

EU CC1
EU CC2

The EU CC1 Composition of regulatory own funds and EU CC2 Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet are listed in Appendix 2 and 3.

Appendix 2
Appendix 3

11. Article 438 CRR | Own funds requirements

11.1 Article 438(c) CRR | ICAAP result where disclosure has been required by the competent authority

EFGBVE has not been requested by the FMA to disclose the results of its internal capital adequacy assessment process for the 2025 disclosure reference date.

11.2 Article 438(d) CRR | Total risk exposure amount and own funds requirements

Risk weighted assets

The table EU OV1 summarises the composition of the risk weighted assets, and the minimum requirement based on an 8.0% capital requirement, on 31 December 2025.

EU OV1

The EU OV1 Overview of risk weighted exposure amounts is listed in Appendix 4.

Appendix 4

11.3 Article 438(da) CRR | Output floor and unfloored risk exposure amounts

EFGBVE calculates its regulatory capital requirements using standardised approaches. The Bank has not identified an output-floor impact requiring a separate quantitative disclosure for the 2025 disclosure reference date.

12. Article 442 CRR | Credit and dilution risk

12.1 Article 442(c) CRR | Credit quality of performing, non-performing and forbore exposures

The Bank monitors client credit exposures through its credit governance, collateral monitoring, internal grading and credit review processes. The quantitative credit-quality information required under Article 442(1)(c) CRR is to be aligned with the Bank's regulatory credit-risk and financial reporting basis. As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had no non-performing exposures and no forbore exposures within the meaning of the applicable regulatory reporting framework.

12.2 Article 442(d) CRR | Ageing of past-due exposures

The Bank's past-due exposures are monitored through its credit-risk monitoring processes and are to be disclosed in accordance with the applicable regulatory definitions and ageing buckets. As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had no exposures past due in the ageing buckets required under Article 442(1)(d) CRR.

13. Article 447 | CRR Key metrics

The table EU KM 1 summarises the key prudential ratios as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

EU KM1

The EU KM1 Key metrics is listed in Appendix 5.

Appendix 5

14. Art. 449a CRR | Environmental, social and governance risks

Emerging risk

Emerging risks may arise from new developments or from familiar risks occurring under new or unfamiliar conditions, including technological, economic, regulatory, political and ESG-related developments. EFGBVE monitors emerging risks within the EFG International Group risk management framework and considers their potential impact on the Bank's risk profile.

ESG strategy

Assessing and managing ESG-related risks is a key component of this new strategy. EFGBVE defined a specific risk appetite statement as part of the overarching risk appetite framework, underscoring the commitment to positioning EFGBVE as an ESG-focused financial institution. Since 2021, EFG International refined the sustainability strategy and established the Sustainability Advisory Board to oversee and monitor the progress in implementing this strategy across the organisation. As described in the 2025 Sustainability Report, EFG International has committed to five strategic climate-related measures in the areas of sustainable finance and greenhouse gas ("GHG") reduction. The publication of EFG International TCFD report fulfils one of these strategic climate-related measures. Climate risks management should abide by the three following principles:

- Seek to protect its assets from climate change risks by monitoring and when necessary, limiting its risk appetite for carbon related and climate change vulnerable assets, and by assessing the firm's exposure to financial risks to climate change
- Protect its clients' investments from financial risks by enabling them to identify the carbon intensity of their investments
- Mobilise capital toward carbon-neutral or low-carbon-intensity investments facilitating climate change mitigation supporting the transition to a low carbon economy.

Omnibus Regulators and standard-setting bodies worldwide are actively releasing various proposals and discussion papers concerning environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues. Basel's ongoing efforts address climate-related financial risks across all three regulatory pillars: regulation, supervision, and disclosure. The preliminary findings indicate that climate risk factors, including both physical and transition risks, can be integrated into traditional financial risk categories, such as credit, market, operational, and liquidity risks. However, the 2025 Omnibus Regulation proposed by the European Commission, aims at simplifying and streamlining the previously released EU sustainability legislation package, to reduce the administrative burden, it previously entailed, and enhance competitiveness of EU banks.

No-action-letter For the 2025 disclosure reference date, EFGBVE does not disclose the formal ESG-risk templates referred to in Article 449a CRR. This approach considers the EBA No-Action Letter EBA/Op/2025/11, under which competent authorities are recommended not to prioritize the enforcement of the corresponding ESG-risk disclosure templates for institutions other than large, listed institutions until the amended disclosure implementing technical standards enter into force. EFGBVE will reassess the applicable ESG disclosure requirements once the amended implementing technical standards enter into force.

15. Art. 449b CRR | Aggregate exposure to shadow banking entities

The Bank assesses counterparty exposures under its counterparty and credit-risk framework. Exposure to shadow banking entities under Article 449b CRR is to be determined consistently with the applicable regulatory definition and the Bank's regulatory exposure data.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had no exposures to shadow banking entities within the meaning of Article 449b CRR.

16. Art. 450(1) CRR | Disclosure of remuneration policy

Governance As to ensure appropriate remuneration practices and avoid potential conflict of interest, the Bank has set up governance around the Remuneration Principle involving two main corporate functions: Board of Directors as well as EFGI remuneration and Nomination committee.

BoD The Board of Directors establishes the general principles of the Remuneration Principles and is responsible for reviewing such principles on a regular basis. Furthermore, the BoD ensures that the Executive Management implements and executes the Remuneration Principle. The Board of Directors, in its supervisory function, is responsible for the remuneration of all the employees of the Bank, including Executive Management. The Board of Directors is also responsible for:

- Approving any new form of fixed or variable remuneration to be granted
- Reviewing and approving the global amounts allocated to fixed remuneration and to the variable remuneration
- Determining and overseeing the remuneration of the members of the Executive Management and Heads of Control Functions
- Overseeing and reviewing the identification process for Material Risk Takers ("MRT") on an ongoing basis
- Approving any exclusions or exemptions from and changes for Material Risk Takers ("MRT") and monitoring/considering its effects

The Board of Directors relies on the input of the Executive Management and Control Functions.

Objective & Philosophy of the Remuneration Policy The Remuneration Principle applied by EFGBVE aims at ensuring a sound and effective risk management of the Bank, which does not (i) encourage and does not lead to an excessive risk taken by any of its members and /or (ii) exceed the level of tolerated risk by the Bank. The Policy and its underlying principles and practices are applicable to all members of staff of the Bank.

Proportionality principle

Even though the Bank is considered as a “non-significant” institution, thus eligible to the application of the proportionality principle, EFG ensures, sound and effective remuneration principles and practices. To this end, and as to ensure sound risk management on remuneration practices, the Bank shall leverage on the Group Remuneration & Nomination Committee at the level of EFG International AG, the latter acting as an advisor to the Board of Directors of EFG Bank. The remuneration framework is designed to support sound and effective risk management and to avoid incentives that would encourage excessive risk-taking or a breach of the Bank’s tolerated risk level.

The Bank discloses information on high earners in accordance with the applicable CRR remuneration disclosure requirements and the Bank’s remuneration reporting and governance process. No staff member received total remuneration of EUR 1 million or more in the financial year 2025.

Appendix 1

List of abbreviations

AT1	Additional Tier 1
BoD	Board of Directors
CCR	Counterparty credit risk
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive (Directive No 2013/36/EU)
CRO	Client Relationship Officer
CRR	Capital Requirement Regulation (Regulation No 575/2013)
CVA	Credit valuation adjustment
EBA	European Banking Authority
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
EU	European Union
EVE	Economic Value of Equity
FMA	Finanzmarktaufsicht Liechtenstein
FX	Foreign Exchange
HQLA	High-quality liquid assets
ICS	Internal control system
IT	Information & Technology
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
MRT	Material Risk Takers
NII	Net Interest Income
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
RWA	Risk-weighted assets
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
T1 / T2	Tier 1 / Tier 2
TC	Total Capital

Appendix 2-5

EU CC1 → Appendix 2

EU CC2 → Appendix 3

EU OV1 → Appendix 4

EU KM1 → Appendix 5

Appendix 2
EU CC1
Composition of regulatory own funds

EU CC1	CHF millions	Amounts 31.12.2025 ¹	EU CC2 reference
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	25.0	E1
2	Retained earnings	7.2	E4
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves	5.0	E3
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk	5.4	E2
4	Amount of qualifying items referred to in Article 484 (3) and the related share premium accounts subject to phase out from CET1	-	
5	Minority interests (amount allowed in consolidated CET1)	-	
EU-5a	Independently audited net income	20.5	E5
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	63.2	E6
	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	-	
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	-	
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	-	
11	Fair value reserves related to gains or losses on cash flow hedges of financial instruments that are not valued at fair value	-	
12	Negative amounts resulting from the calculation of expected loss amounts	-	
13	Any increase in equity that results from securitised assets (negative amount)	-	
14	Gains or losses on liabilities valued at fair value resulting from changes in own credit standing	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	-	
16	Direct and indirect holdings by an institution of own CET1 instruments (negative amount)	-	
17	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings of the CET 1 instruments of financial sector entities where those entities have reciprocal cross holdings with the institution designed to inflate artificially the own funds of the institution (negative amount)	-	
18	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	-	
EU-20a	Exposure amount of the following items which qualify for a RW of 1250%, where the institution opts for the deduction alternative	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) are met) (negative amount)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 17,65% threshold (negative amount)	-	
EU-25a	Losses for the current financial year (negative amount)	-	
EU-25b	Foreseeable tax charges relating to CET1 items except where the institution suitably adjusts the amount of CET1 items insofar as such tax charges reduce the amount up to which those items may be used to cover risks or losses (negative amount)	-	

27	Qualifying AT1 deductions that exceed the AT1 items of the institution (negative amount)	-
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	-
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	-
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	63.166
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: instruments		
36	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments	-
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	63.166
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments		
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	-
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	-
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	63.166
60	Total risk exposure amount	141.2
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers ¹		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (%)	44.7%
62	Tier 1 (%)	44.7%
63	Total capital (%)	44.7%
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements (%)	10.5%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.5%
66	of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement (%)	0.0%
67	of which: systemic risk buffer requirement (%)	0.0%
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements	34.2%

¹ Does not consider dividend payable

Appendix 3

EU CC2

Reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet

EU CC2	CHF millions	Balance sheet 31.12.2025 ^{1,2}	EU CC1 reference
Assets – Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements			
A1	Cash	30.6	
A2	Due from banks	250.1	
A3	Due from clients	170.8	
A4	Bonds and other fixed-interest bearing securities	86.9	
A5	Fixed assets	1.4	
A6	Other assets	115.7	
A7	Accrued income and prepaid expensed	2.1	
A8	Total assets	657.6	
Liabilities – Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements			
L1	Due to banks	82.7	
L2	Due to clients	381.2	
L3	Other liabilities	115.6	
L4	Accrued expenses and deferred income	7.9	
L5	Provisions	7.1	
L6	Total Liabilities	594.4	
Equity – Breakdown by equity classes according to the balance sheet in the published financial statements			
E1	Share capital	25.0	1
E2	Provision for general banking risks	5.4	EU-3a
E3	Income reserves	5.0	3
E4	Retained earnings ²	7.2	2
E5	Net income	20.5	EU-5a
E6	Total equity	63.2	6

¹ Balance sheet as in published financial statements and under regulatory scope of consolidation 31.12.2025

² Does not consider dividend payable

Appendix 4
EU OV1
Overview of Total Risk Exposure Amounts

EU OV1 CHF millions		(a) Risk weighted exposure amounts 31.12.2025	(c) Minimum Capital Requirement 8% 31.12.2025
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	73.9	5.9
2	Of which standardised approach	73.9	5.9
3	Of which the Foundation IRB (F-IRB) approach	-	-
4	Of which: slotting approach	-	-
EU 4a	Of which: equities under the simple risk weighted approach	-	-
5	Of which the Advanced IRB (A-IRB) approach	-	-
6	Counterparty Credit risk - CCR	29.8	2.4
7	Of which the standardised approach	29.8	2.4
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	-	-
EU 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	-	-
EU 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	1.4	0.1
9	Of which other CCR	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)	-	-
17	Of which SEC-IRBA approach	-	-
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	-	-
19	Of which SEC-SA approach	-	-
EU 19a	Of which 1250%	-	-
20	Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)	0.4	0.0
21	Of which the standardised approach	0.4	-
22	Of which IMA	-	-
EU 22a	Large exposures	-	-
23	Operational risk	35.7	2.9
EU 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	-	-
EU 23b	Of which standardised approach	35.7	2.9
EU 23c	Of which advanced measurement approach	-	-
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-
29	Total	141.2	11.3

Appendix 5
EU KM1
Key Metrics

EU KM1	CHF millions	(a) 31.12.2025 ¹	(e) 31.12.2024 ^{1,2}
Available capital			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	63.2	53.6
2	Tier 1 capital (T1)	63.2	53.6
3	Total Capital	63.2	53.6
Risk weighted assets (RWA)			
4	Total risk weighted exposure amount	141.2	91.1
Risk based capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	44.7%	58.9%
6	Tier 1 ratio	44.7%	58.9%
7	Total capital ratio	44.7%	58.9%
Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
EU 7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.0%	0.0%
EU 7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	0.0%	0.0%
EU 7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	0.0%	0.0%
EU 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	8.0%	8.0%
Combined buffer requirements (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	2.5%
EU 8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	0.0%	0.0%
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.0%	0.0%
EU 9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.0%	0.0%
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.0%	0.0%
EU 10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.0%	0.0%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%)	2.5%	2.5%
EU 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	10.5%	10.5%
12	CET1 available after meeting bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	34.2%	48.4%
Leverage ratio			
13	Total exposure measure	620.9	445
14	Leverage ratio (%)	7.0%	8.6%
Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)			
EU 14a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	-	-
EU 14b	Of which to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	-	-
EU 14c	Total SREP leverage ratio requirements (%)	3.0%	3.0%

**Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) – yearly average**

15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HOLA) (Weighted value average)	128.2	81.8
EU 16a	Cash outflows Total weighted value	184.5	110.2
EU 16b	Cash inflows Total weighted value (subject to 75% Cap)	138.4	82.7
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	46.1	27.6
17	LCR (%) - yearly average	288.4%	297.0%

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

18	Total available stable funding	314.1	272.4
19	Total required stable funding	113.4	76.8
20	Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (%)	277.0%	354.9%

¹ Does not consider dividend payable

² For the 2025 disclosure, the approach regarding CET1 has been changed and now considers the net income approved by the auditor