Basel III - Pillar 3 Market Discipline 2024 Report

Union Bancaire Privée

Purpose and scope of this report

Disclosure principles

The purpose of this report is to publish in-depth information about risk management at the Union Bancaire Privée, UBP SA group in Switzerland (hereinafter the “UBP Group” or the "Bank"). This document reports on its level of share capital and describes its risk management framework.

It has been drafted as per the disclosure requirements set out in Circular 16/01 titled “Disclosure – banks” issued by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), and the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (hereinafter "CAO"), as updated on 31 December 2024, in particular article 16 thereof.

This report is published twice a year within the two months following the mid-year closure of the accounts and four months following the closure of the annual accounts. It is available on the UBP Group’s website, www.ubp.com.

The information in this report refers to the UBP Group’s annual consolidated accounts closed on 31 December 2024.

Scope of consolidation

The scope of consolidation relating to capital requirements is based on the scope that applies to the consolidated annual financial statements (see “Consolidated holdings” on page 14 of the 2024 Annual Financial Report). The main holdings and the changes compared to the previous year taken into account in the calculation of the capital requirement are stated in the 2024 Annual Financial Report (see p. 27).

There is no indication of any internal or external restrictions preventing money or capital transfers within the UBP Group.

KM1 Table: Key regulatory figures

(in CHF thousands)

		31.12.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2024
	Available capital			
1	Common equity (CET1)	2,503,951	2,330,419	2,355,523
2	Tier 1 capital (T1)	2,503,951	2,330,419	2,355,523
3	Total shareholders’ equity	2,507,951	2,334,419	2,359,523
	Risk-weighted assets (RWA)			
4	RWA	8,678,943	8,081,714	8,662,690
4a	**Minimum capital requirement**	694,315	646,537	693,015
	Risk based capital ratios (as a % of RWA)			
5	CET1 ratio	28.9%	28.8%	27.2%
6	T1 ratio	28.9%	28.8%	27.2%
7	Total capital ratio	28.9%	28.9%	27.2%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements (as a % of RWA)			
8	Capital conservation buffer requirements as per Basel minimal standards	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.6%		
11	Total of Bank CET1 specific buffer requirements as per the Basel minimal standards	3.1%	2.5%	2.5%
12	**CET1 available after meeting bank's minimun capital requirements as per Basel minimal standards**	20.9%	20.9%	19.2%
	Capital ratio target as per Annex 8 of the CAO, (as a % of RWA)			
12a	Capital buffer as per Annex 8 of the CAO	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
12b	Countercyclical buffers (Art. 44 & 44a of the CAO)	0,620%	0,035%	0,032%
12c	CET1 target ratio as per Annex 8 of the CAO, plus countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 & 44a of the CAO	8.4%	7.8%	7.8%
12d	T1 target ratio as per Annex 8 of the CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 & 44a of the CAO	10.2%	9.6%	9.6%
12e	Total capital target as per Annex 8 of the CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 & 44a of the CAO	12.6%	12.0%	12.0%
	BASEL III leverage ratio			
13	Total leverage ratio exposure	41,427,437	37,371,048	39,557,472
14	Leverage ratio	6.0%	6.2%	6.0%

(in CHF thousands)

		Q4 2024 3-month average	Q2 2024 3-month average	Q4 2023 3-month average
	Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)			
15	LCR numerator: sum of high-quality liquid assets	15,073,563	14,060,425	13,610,559
16	LCR denominator: net sum of cash outflows	4,706,388	5,012,610	4,234,474
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (%)	320.3%	280.5%	321.4%
	Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	**31.12.2024**	**30.06.2024**	**31.12.2023**
18	Available stable funding	23,735,559	22,749,435	21,104,125
19	Required stable funding	13,170,004	13,253,203	11,276,655
20	Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (%)	180.2%	171.7%	187.2%

OVA Table: Bank risk management approach

Global risk management – Basic principle

The risk management mandate defined by the Board of Directors, via the Board's Risk Committee, and the Executive Committee is set out in the "Bank Risk Policy & Risk Governance Framework" and the "Bank's Liquidity Risk Tolerance & Risk Appetite Framework", as well as in internal directives and procedures. The aim is to ensure that risks associated with the Group's activities are identified, assessed and managed, for the benefit of both clients and shareholders. The Group's approach is very demanding in terms of employee skills and the quality of its procedures and IT infrastructure, and it actively promotes a strong risk management culture. This integrated and rigorous risk management strategy is the key to our success, as it provides a reliable base for operations.

The process is based on Risk Manuals, comprehensive and detailed guidelines, and effective information management systems for monitoring, controlling and reporting all significant risks (liquidity/ALM, market, credit, country, and operating risks). To ensure that risk is taken in a cautious, measured way in keeping with our commercial strategy, we apply a strict risk management framework when planning and conducting our business activities. In terms of organisational structure, the Group has three levels of risk management/risk controlling responsibilities:

- Overall strategic guidance and supervision, performed by the Board of Directors, via the Board's Risk Committee, which is responsible for determining general risk policy and risk management strategy (risk vision, risk appetite and risk control standards);
- Management and operational supervision by the Executive Committee and the Risk Committee (formulation and implementation of risk management strategies); and
- Risk control, primarily by the independent Group Risk Management unit, as well as the Compliance Department and the Credit Administration & Control team.

Risk is controlled and reported as follows within each of the Group's divisions – Treasury & Trading, Wealth Management, Asset Management and Operations:

- Independent risk oversight, risk alert systems and crisis scenarios;
- Governance and risk vision;
- Identifying and evaluating the Group's market, liquidity, credit, and operating risk as defined by the Board's Risk Committee and submitting a Daily Risk Snapshot to the Risk Committee as well as submitting a monthly consolidated risk report to the Board's Risk Committee and the Executive Committee;
- Controlling Wealth Management's & Asset Management's investment suitability measuring performance, analysing portfolios and assessing operating risk;
- Risk management system selection, design and maintenance; and
- Risk measurement relating to derivatives/structured products and new products and activities being developed.

OV1 Table: Overview of risk-weighted assets

(in CHF thousands)		RWA 31.12.2024	RWA 30.06.2024	Minimal capital requirements as at 31.12.2024
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR – counterparty credit risk)**	**5,298,607**	**5,354,665**	**423,889**
2	of which, standardised approach (SA)	4,989,697	5,043,168	399,176
	of which non-counterparty related risk	308,910	311,497	24,713
6	**Counterparty credit risk**	**562,677**	**397,035**	**45,014**
7	of which, standardised approach (SA-CCR)	417,182	365,408	33,375
9	of which, other approach (CCR)	145,495	31,627	11,640
10	**Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)**	**199,740**	**177,503**	**15,979**
13	**Investments in managed collective assets – mandate-based approach**	**432,850**	**587,268**	**34,628**
15	**Settlement risk**	**53**	**324**	**4**
16	**Securitisation exposures in banking book**	**61,513**	**97,313**	**4,921**
18	of which ratings-based approach (RBA)	61,513	97,313	4,921
20	**Market risk**	**94,588**	**59,108**	**7,567**
21	of which, standardised approach	94,588	59,108	7,567
24	**Operating risk**	**2,028,915**	**1,989,474**	**162,313**
27	**Total**	**8,678,943**	**8,662,690**	**694,315**

LI1 Table: Reconciliation between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation

(in CHF thousands)		Carrying values				
	Carrying values under the scope of accounting and regulatory consolidation	Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to securitisation framework	Subject to market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,219,157	1,219,157				
Due from banks	1,991,673	1,316,365	675,308			
Due from securities financing transactions	2,053,521		2,053,521			
Due from clients	8,391,881	8,389,381				2,500
Mortgages	2,615,937	2,615,937				
Trading portfolio assets	126,598				126,598	
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	1,520,077		1,520,077			
Other financial instruments at fair value	866,925				866,925	
Financial investments	20,957,143	19,414,768		307,590		1,234,785
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	364,203	364,203				
Non-consolidated participations	2,819	2,487				332
Tangible fixed assets	304,865	304,865				
Intangible assets	136,649					136,649
Other assets	305,278	74,724				230,554
Total assets	**40,856,726**	**33,701,887**	**4,248,906**	**307,590**	**993,523**	**1,604,820**

(in CHF thousands)		Carrying values of items				
	Carrying values under the scope of accounting and regulatory consolidation	Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to securitisation framework	Subject to market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Liabilities						
Due to banks	2,312,199		538,832			1,773,367
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	5,451,197					5,451,197
Due in respect of client deposits	27,084,334	1,812,512	41,730			25,230,092
Liabilities from trading portfolios	3,525		-			3,525
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	1,131,600		1,131,600			
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	1,044,358				1,044,358	
Bond issues and central mortgage institution loans	335,000					335,000
Accrued expenses and deferred income	597,158					597,158
Other liabilities	71,554					71,554
Provisions	45,837					45,837
Total liabilities	**38,076,762**	**1,812,512**	**1,712,162**	**-**	**1,044,358**	**33,507,730**

Carrying values under the scope of accounting consolidation and those under the scope of regulatory consolidation are identical.

LIA Table: Explanation of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values

Carrying values under the scope of accounting consolidation and those under the scope of regulatory consolidation are identical.

CC1 Table: Presentation of eligible regulatory capital

(in CHF thousands)

		31.12.2024	Reference
	Regulatory capital		
1	Issued and paid-in capital, fully eligible	300,000	c
2	Retained earnings reserves, including reserves for general banking risks/profit (loss) carried forward and profit (loss) for the period	1,480,295	
3	Capital reserves, currency reserves (+/-) and other reserves	867,336	
6	CET1: capital before regulatory adjustments	2,647,631	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	(136,649)	a
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability, gross amount	(4,531)	
17	Qualified participations where a controlling influence is exercised together with other owners (CET1 instruments)	(2,500)	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to CET1	(143,680)	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (net CET1)	2, 503,951	
45	Core capital (net T1 = net CET1 + net AT1)		
50	Valuation adjustments; provisions and depreciation for prudential reasons; compulsory reserves on financial investments	4,000	
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	4,000	
58	Tier 2 capital (net T2)	4,000	
59	Regulatory capital (net T1 & T2)	2,507,951	
60	Total risk-weighted assets	8,678,943	
	Capital ratios		
61	CET1 ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	28.9%	
62	T1 ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	28.9%	
63	Regulatory capital ratio (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	28.9%	
64	CET1 requirements in accordance with Basel III requirements (capital buffer + countercyclical buffer in accordance with Art. 44a of the CAO + capital buffer for systemically important institutions) (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	3.1%	
65	of which, capital buffer in accordance with Basel III requirements (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	2.5%	
66	Of which countercyclical buffer according to Basel minimum standards (article 44a ERV, as% of risk-weighted positions)	0.6%	
68	CET1 available to meet Basel III minimum and buffer requirements, after deduction of the minimum and, where applicable, TLAC requirements met by CET1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	20.9%	
68a	CET1 target in accordance with Annex 8 of the CAO, plus the countercyclical buffer in accordance with Art. 44 & 44a of the CAO (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	8.4%	
68b	of which, countercyclical buffer with Art. 44 & 44a of the CAO (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	0.620%	
68c	CET1 available (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	24.7%	
68d	T1 target in accordance with Annex 8 of the CAO, plus the countercyclical buffer in accordance with Art. 44 & 44a of the CAO (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	10.2%	
68e	T1 available (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	26.5%	
68f	Target for regulatory capital ratio in accordance with Annex 8 of the CAO, plus the countercyclical buffer in accordance with Art. 44 & 44a of the CAO (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	12.6%	
68g	Regulatory capital available (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	28.9%	
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach BIS	4,000	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach BIS	74,772	

CC2 Table: Reconciliation of financial statements and regulatory exposure

Balance sheet

(in CHF thousands)

	According to the financial statements	
	31.12.2024	Reference
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,219,157	
Due from banks	1,991,673	
Due from securities financing transactions	2,053,521	
Due from clients	8,391,881	
Mortgages	2,615,937	
Trading portfolio assets	126,598	
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	1,520,077	
Other financial instruments at fair value	866,925	
Financial investments	20,957,143	
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	364,203	
Non-consolidated participations	2,819	
Tangible fixed assets	304,865	
Intangible assets	136,649	a
of which goodwill	136,649	
Other assets	305,278	
Total assets	**40,856,726**	

(in CHF thousands)	According to the financial statements	
	31.12.2024	Reference
Liabilities		
Due to banks	2,312,199	
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	5,451,197	
Due in respect of client deposits	27,084,334	
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	3,525	
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	1,131,600	
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	1,044,358	
Bond issues and central mortgage institution loans	335,000	
Accrued expenses and deferred income	597,158	
Other liabilities	71,554	
Provisions	45,837	
Total liabilities	**38,076,762**	
Capital		
Reserves for general banking risks	221,513	
Share capital	300,000	c
of which, recognised as CET1	300,000	
Legal/optional reserves, or profits/losses carried forward and for the financial year concerned	2,258,119	
Minority interests in equity	332	
Total capital	**2,779,964**	

CCA Table: Material features of regulatory capital instruments and other TLAC instruments

As at 31 December 2024		Share capital
1	Issuer	UNION BANCAIRE PRIVÉE, UBP SA
2	Unique identifier (e.g. ISIN)	n/a
3	Governing law of the instrument	Swiss law
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Under transitional Basel III rules	CET1
5	Under post-transitional Basel III rules	CET1
6	Eligible at single-entity or group level, and at single-entity and group levels	Single-entity and group
7	Instrument type	Equity securities
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital	CHF 300 million
9	Par value of instrument	CHF 300 million
10	Accounting classification	Share capital
11	Original date of issuance	3 July 1956
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	n/a
14	Issuer call (subject to prior approval from supervisory authority)	None
15	Optional call date/contingent call dates /redemption amount	n/a
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	n/a
	Coupons/dividends	
17	Fixed or floating rate	n/a
18	Coupon rate and any related index	n/a
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	n/a
20	Coupon payment/dividends: fully discretionary, partially discretionary, or mandatory	Discretionary dividends
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	None
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	n/a
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (instrument type immediately senior to instrument for the legal entity concerned)	Unsecured creditors
36	Features that prevent full recognition under Basel III	None

LR1 Table: Leverage ratio – comparison of accounting assets versus leverage ratio exposure measure

(in CHF thousands)

		31.12.2024
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	40,856,726
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (margin nos. 6 & 7 FINMA Circ. 15/3) as well as adjustment for assets deducted from Tier 1 capital (margin nos. 16 & 17 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	(143,680)
4	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments (margin nos. 21–51 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	(971,845)
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (margin nos. 52–73 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	382,551
6	Adjustment for off-balance-sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance-sheet exposures) (margin nos. 74–76 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	1,303,685
8	**Total leverage ratio exposure**	**41,427,437**

LR2 Table: Leverage ratio – detailed presentation

(in CHF thousands)

		31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	On-balance-sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral) (margin nos. 14 and 15 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	37,283,126	35,292,785
2	(Assets that must be deducted in determining the eligible Tier 1 capital) (margin nos. 7, 16, & 17 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	(143,680)	(191,708)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures within the leverage ratio framework (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**37,139,446**	**35,101,077**
	Derivatives		
4	Replacement values associated with all derivatives transactions, including those with CCPs, taking into account the margin payments received and netting agreements in accordance with margin nos. 22, 23, 34, & 35 of FINMA Circ. 15/3	620,386	353,043
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions (margin nos. 22 & 25 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	604,272	540,968
7	(Deduction of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions, in accordance with margin no. 36 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	(676,424)	(894,011)
11	**Total derivative exposures**	**548,234**	**-**
	Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets with no recognition of netting (except in the case of novation with a QCCP as per margin no. 57 FINMA Circ. 15/3) including sale accounting transactions (margin no. 69 FINMA Circ. 15/3), less the items specified in margin no. 58 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	2,053,521	1,016,373
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets (margin nos. 63-68 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	382,551	342
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	**2,436,072**	**1,016,715**
	Other off-balance-sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance-sheet exposure at gross national amounts before application of credit conversion factors	1,744,733	1,690,826
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts) (margin nos. 75 & 76 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	(441,048)	(437,570)
19	**Total off-balance-sheet items**	**1,303,685**	**1,253,256**
	Eligible capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital (margin no. 5 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	2,503,951	2,330,419
21	Total exposures	41,427,437	37,371,048
	Leverage ratio		
22	Leverage ratio (margin nos. 3 and 4 FINMA Circ. 15/3)	6.0%	6.2%

LIQA Table: Liquidity risk management

The Group has a clearly defined system for managing liquidity risk including determining its risk tolerance (based on its ALM Risk Manual, Liquidity Risk Manual, Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan, Funds Transfer Pricing Policy, and ALM and Capital Management Policy for Local Entities, as well as various directives and procedures). This involves consolidated analysis carried out and submitted monthly to the Board's Risk Committee, the Executive Committee, the Risk Committee, and the departments concerned.

The general principles governing liquidity risk management can be summarised as follows:

- Maintain a comfortable level of liquidity at all times in order to withstand multiple liquidity stress scenarios, whether within the Group or on the markets;
- Have diversified and stable refinancing strategies in place at all times, with a high ratio of HQLAs;
- Maintain a liquidity stress limit which determines and sets the maximum for all other risk limits and risk appetites defined (market, ALM, credit, and operating risk);
- Run daily liquidity stress tests and impact analyses on the Group's balance sheet, profitability, and solvency;
- Maintain a solid Group-wide emergency refinancing plan;
- Meet subsidiaries', branches' and individual entities' liquidity and refinancing needs within regulatory limits.

The Group's liquidity risk tolerance depends on the business model, objectives and capital planning; it is based on the High Crisis Stress Scenario liquidity limit and the High Crisis Stress Test (retail client run-off/run on the Bank set at 40% in a single week), and codified in the Bank's Liquidity Risk Tolerance & Risk Appetite Statement. In other words, the Group's activities are de facto limited and capped at all times by the liquidity risk tolerance limit (High Crisis Stress Scenario liquidity limit), as set by the Board's Risk Committee. This liquidity risk management concept is more conservative than LCR or NSFR measures (as are underlying assumptions for defining HQLA inflows and outflows).

The Group manages liquidity risk at three levels:

- The Board of Directors sets the liquidity risk policy and tolerance limit through the Board's Risk Committee, while the Executive Committee supervises and monitors them;
- The Treasury Desk and the Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO) manage liquidity risk, including daily active management and continuous monitoring of liquidity risk exposure;
- Group Risk Management controls liquidity risk independently on a daily basis (potentially throughout the day).

The Bank has set a Liquidity Contingency Funding Framework for managing and monitoring its liquidity risk profile during periods of stress. This Framework defines responsibilities and procedures relating to liquidity resource management to prepare for multiple liquidity stress situations that may arise (whether within the Group or on the markets), for every currency to which the Bank is exposed and for each of the Bank's entities. Two crisis levels have been identified: Stage A ('very high crisis') and Stage B ('severely high crisis'). Each of those levels has been assigned a specific body, activation and termination triggers, scenario descriptions and a specific set of measures to be taken with regard to asset classes and investment products taking into account currencies.

The Risk Management unit generates specific daily reports as regards liquidity risk exposure (crisis, high crisis, and catastrophe stress scenarios) for the Group's senior management to analyse and take decisions on, and those reports are passed on to the Risk Committee and the Executive Committee. A consolidated stress liquidity risk report is submitted to the Board's Risk Committee, the Executive Committee, the Risk Committee and the departments concerned each month.

LIQ1 Table: Liquidity coverage ratios

	(in CHF millions)	4th quarter 2024		3rd quarter 2024	
		Unweighted values	Risk-weighted values	Unweighted values	Risk-weighted values
A	**High-quality liquid assets (HQLAs)**				
1	**Total HQLAs**		**15,074**		**12,959**
B	**Cash outflows**				
2	Retail deposits	16,145	1,654	15,841	1,550
3	of which, stable deposits	617	31	616	31
4	of which, less stable deposits	15,528	1,624	15,226	1,519
5	Unsecured corporate and wholesale funding	13,150	5,302	11,785	4,885
7	of which, non-operational deposits	13,145	5,297	11,780	4,879
8	of which, unsecured debt issuance	5	5	5	5
9	Secured wholesale funding and collateral swaps	987	122	1,242	88
10	Other outflows	2,955	775	2,872	911
11	of which, outflows related to derivative exposures and other transactions	108	108	109	109
13	of which, outflows related to committed credit and liquidity facilities	2,846	666	2,764	803
14	Other contractual funding commitments	73	71	58	56
15	Other contingent funding obligations	732	20	778	22
16	**Total cash outflows**		**7,944**		**7,512**
C	**Cash inflows**				
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repo)	480	175	304	62
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	5,693	2,857	5,823	3,015
19	Other cash inflows	206	206	111	111
20	**Total cash inflows**	**6,379**	**3,238**	**6,238**	**3,188**
21	**Total HQLAs**		**15,074**		**12,959**
22	**Total net cash outflows**		**4,706**		**4,324**
23	**Liquidity coverage ratio**		**320.3%**		**299.7%**

Table LIQ2 : Liquidity – information on the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) as at 31.12.2024

(in CHF thousands)

		Values not weighted, according to residual maturities				
		No maturity	< 6 months	≥ 6 months up to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	**Weighted values**
	Available stable funding (ASF)					
1	Capital instruments	2,522,275				2,522,275
2	Regulatory capital [1]	2,522,275				2,522,275
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers	6,116,743	10,254,670	226,847	2,305	14,971,641
5	Stable deposits	615,211	2,746	100		587,154
6	Less stable deposits	5,501,532	10,251,923	226,747	2,305	14,384,486
7	Wholesale funding	3,367,186	6,274,351	140,783	1,541	4,892,701
9	Non-operational deposits	3,367,186	6,274,351	140,783	1,541	4,892,701
11	Other liabilities	1,725,337	7,131,602	93,880	1,744,071	1,348,942
12	NSFR derivative liabilities				455,175	
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above category	1,725,337	7,131,602	93,880	1,288,896	1,348,942
14	**Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)**					**23,735,559**

[1] Before application of capital deductions.

(in CHF thousands)

		Values not weighted, according to residual maturities				
		No maturity	< 6 months	≥ 6 6 months up to < 1 year	≥ 6 1 year	**Weighted values**
	Required stable funding (RSF)					
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	904,583	3,928,126	1,027,598	14,641,433	2,257,714
17	Performing loans and securities	1,834,129	9,043,940	1,156,352	2,894,464	7,076,918
18	Performing loans to financial institutions, secured with Category 1 and 2a HQLA		1,480,000			148,000
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	541,093	1,287,821	163,071	268,017	623,890
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereign central banks and PSEs, of which:	982,371	5,419,197	780,737	926,545	4,383,339
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	13,404	856,921	177,180	1,122,103	1,257,213
23	Risk-weighted up to 35% under the SA-BIS	13,404	836,401	177,099	1,101,633	1,229,513
24	Non-defaulted securities that do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded shares	297,262		35,365	577,799	664,476
26	Other assets:	2,873,140	43,990	21,000	2,364,492	3,748,246
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	1,234,786				1,049,568
29	NSFR derivatives assets				939,514	484,340
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of the variation margin				1,131,599	226,320
31	All other assets	1,638,355	43,990	21,000	293,379	1,988,018
32	Off-balance sheet items		1,055,965	72,552	616,216	87,126
33	**Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)**					**13,170,004**
34	**Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (%)**					**180.2%**

Table LIQ2 : Liquidity – information on the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) as at 30.09.2024

(in CHF thousands)

		Values not weighted, according to residual maturities				
		No maturity	< 6 months	≥ 6 6 months up to < 1 year	≥ 6 1 year	**Weighted values**
	Available stable funding (ASF)					
1	Capital instruments	2,522,287				2,522,287
2	Regulatory capital [1]	2,522,287				2,522,287
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers	4,733,837	10,200,228	293,647	1,790	13,737,547
5	Stable deposits	613,374	2,852	100		585,510
6	Less stable deposits	4,120,463	10,197,376	293,547	1,790	13,152,038
7	Wholesale funding	3,101,351	5,670,418	144,160		4,457,964
9	Non-operational deposits	3,101,351	5,670,418	144,160		4,457,964
11	Other liabilities	1,728,817	7,135,640	75,468	1,977,230	1,638,420
12	NSFR derivative liabilities				389,617	
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above category	1,728,817	7,135,640	75,468	1,587,612	1,638,420
14	**Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)**					**22,356,218**

[1] Before application of capital deductions.

(in CHF thousands)

		Values not weighted, according to residual maturities				
		No maturity	< 6 months	≥ 6 6 months up to < 1 year	≥ 6 1 year	**Weighted values**
	Required stable funding (RSF)					
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	28,405	3,963,830	1,066,160	14,296,233	2,554,149
17	Performing loans and securities	2,393,374	8,151,127	673,534	3,197,521	7,088,446
18	Performing loans to financial institutions, secured with Category 1 and 2a HQLA		959,396			95,940
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	906,498	1,227,719	27,560	599,862	933,774
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereign central banks and PSEs, of which:	1,168,319	5,078,815	453,483	957,762	4,169,030
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	3,883	821,494	170,557	1,045,853	1,180,646
23	Risk-weighted up to 35% under the SA-BIS	3,883	788,451	170,557	1,031,483	1,151,910
24	Non-defaulted securities that do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded shares	314,673	63,703	21,934	594,044	709,057
26	Other assets:	2,323,190	645,511	22,446	2,095,962	3,498,036
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	1,162,857				988,428
29	NSFR derivatives assets				546,686	157,069
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of the variation margin				1,271,448	254,290
31	All other assets	1,160,449	645,511	22,446	277,828	2,098,249
32	Off-balance sheet items		1,143,707	25,995	435,591	80,154
33	**Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)**					**13,220,785**
34	**Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (%)**					**169.1%**

CRA Table: Credit risk – general information

Credit risk

Credit risk concerns the risk of loss should a counterparty fail to honour its contractual obligations to repay a loan or fulfil any other predetermined financial obligation.

The Group has a clearly defined system for managing client credit, counterparty, settlement and country risk, based on various risk manuals, directives and procedures. This includes consolidated analysis which is submitted monthly to the Board's Risk Committee, the Executive Committee, the Risk Committee, and the departments concerned.

Credit risks concerning individual clients

Client credit risk is managed as per the framework defined in the Group Credit Policy and related directives and procedures.

In principle, loans granted to private banking clients are secured by pledged collateral (Lombard loans). Credit risks include current account loans and advances, and risks arising from guarantees and transactions on derivatives, on forex, on securities, and on any other financial instruments.

The pledged portfolios are appraised individually by the Credit Administration & Control unit and a loan rate assigned to each position, based on the type of instrument, its credit rating where applicable and its liquidity, together with the diversification of the investments. The assets are valued daily at the market price. Daily supervision and management of loan rates is based on predefined safety thresholds (additional margin calls and realisation of pledged assets).

The Group's wealth planning business may entail granting mortgages or loans that are partially or fully secured on pledged real estate. This type of loan is granted only on the basis of appraisal of the pledged property by an independent appraiser and the fixing of an adequate loan rate. Such assessments are renewed regularly.

It is not the Group's policy to grant commercial loans or any other type of unsecured credit.

In light of the margins applied to Lombard loans and the safety thresholds in place, there is little risk of default in this credit category. A loan granted on the basis of less liquid assets is considered non-performing when a due date for payment (of interest and/or all or part of the principal) is exceeded by more than 90 days. If the borrower seems unlikely to be able to meet its commitments, the loan becomes a doubtful loan. In such an event, special provisions are set aside on a case-by-case basis, as determined by Executive Management and/or the Credit Committee and taking into account a detailed appraisal of any pledged assets. The interest is considered past due when the credit limit granted has been exceeded for longer than 90 days. As of that time, the interest is no longer credited to the statement of income.

The Credit Administration & Control team runs an independent check and monitoring of client credit risk, and produces a report on exposure to such risk which is submitted monthly to the Risk Committee and the Board's Risk Committee, and quarterly to the Board of Directors.

As interest transactions represent no more than one third of the Bank's or the Group's income, in accordance with Art. 25(1b) and (1c) of the FINMA Accounting Ordinance, no value adjustments have been made for inherent default risks.

Credit risks concerning professional counterparties and country risk

Counterparty, settlement, and country risk is managed according to the principles set out in the manuals "Credit Risk Management (Counterparty & Settlement)" and "Country Risk Policy & Procedures Manual", and various appendices, including "Counterparty & Settlement Risk Limits", "Country Risk Limits", "Authorised Brokers List", and "Authorised Cash Correspondents & Custodians List".

Exposure to professional counterparty risk is assumed only with counterparties that have very high credit ratings. For OTC derivatives transactions, credit and counterparty risks are managed and related risk limits monitored by applying the market-value method, using regulatory multiplication factors based on the Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR). For such transactions, corresponding bilateral agreements (ISDA, CSAs with daily margining) are in place with the counterparties. Risk is limited by the use of an adequate, flexible system of limits adapted to each category of product and counterparty and to the settlement period. Operational limits on counterparty credit risk exposure is based on a dynamic model using CDS spreads and ratings – a matrix approach combining the least favourable 5-year CDS spreads and the counterparty's LT rating, and comparing them to the counterparty's capital.

Group Risk Management generates daily and monthly consolidated counterparty risk reports which it submits to the Risk Committee and the departments concerned, and monthly reports are produced for the Board's Risk Committee and the Executive Committee.

The Bank applies the standard method for calculating capital requirements to cover credit and counterparty risk.

For all products, the Group's exposure to country risk is calculated, monitored and reported by Risk Management to the department concerned and the Group's management organs on the basis of the credit-rating equivalent. Levels of provisioning for specific country risk exposure reflect default ratings by Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch. Country risk limits are set on the basis of risk appetite defined by the strategic importance of a given country for credit and nostro activities, credit ratings and CDS spreads.

The ongoing monitoring and controlling of counterparty and country risk for market and treasury activities is managed centrally using a real-time system.

CR1 Table: Credit risk – credit quality of assets

(in CHF thousands)

		Gross carrying values of		Value adjustments/ impairments	Net values
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		
1	Loans (excluding debt securities)	15,445	12,321,222	15,445	12,321,222
2	Debt securities	4,016	19,462,047	4,016	19,462,047
3	Off-balance-sheet exposures		1,744,733		1,744,733
4	**Total**	**19,461**	**33,528,002**	**19,461**	**33,528,002**

CR2 Table: Credit risk – changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

(in CHF thousands)

1	Defaulted loans and debt securities as at 31.12.2023	12,919
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the end of the previous period	1,852
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	3,674
4	Amounts written off	(2,313)
5	Other changes (+/-)	(687)
6	**Defaulted loans and debt securities as at 31.12.2024**	**15,445**

CRB Table: Credit risk by geographical area

(in CHF millions)	Switzerland	Oceania	North America	Latin America	Europe	Caribbean	Asia	Africa	**Total**
Loan commitments									
Balance sheet/loans									
Liquid assets	1,144				39		36		**1,219**
Due from banks	662	4	44		556		50		**1,316**
Due from clients	668	79	1,210	160	3,058	1,590	1,522	102	**8,389**
Mortgages	254	1	37	1	1,992	183	146	2	**2,616**
Financial assets	4,311	543	6,167	3	3,924	161	4,302	5	**19,416**
Balance sheet total as at 31.12.2024	**7,039**	**627**	**7,458**	**164**	**9,569**	**1,934**	**6,056**	**109**	**32,956**
Balance sheet total as at 31.12.2023	**9,092**	**647**	**6,611**	**216**	**9,674**	**1,497**	**5,534**	**124**	**33,395**
Off-balance sheet exposures									
Conditional commitments	26	3	58	10	120	70	88	9	**384**
Irrevocable commitments	31	20	165	8	221	199	38	12	**694**
Liabilities to pay in full and to make additional payments	46	3	45	2	368	82	112	6	**664**
Off-balance sheet total as at 31.12.2024	**103**	**26**	**268**	**20**	**709**	**351**	**238**	**27**	**1,742**
Off-balance sheet total as at 31.12.2023	**93**	**10**	**174**	**19**	**816**	**341**	**223**	**15**	**1,691**

The geographical distribution of risk is based on domicile as per the SNB's statistics.

	Switzerland	Oceania	North America	Latin America	Europe	Caribbean	Asia	Africa	**Total**
Past-due loans									
Past-due loans									
of which, past-due loans that are not impaired									
of which, loans past due for over 90 days that are not impaired									
Impaired loans	5				10				**15**
Value corrections for impaired positions	5				10				**15**
Positions written off in the year	2								**2**

CRB Table: Credit risk by sectors

(in CHF millions)	Central governments and central banks	Public bodies	Banks and brokers	Corporates	Retail	Shares and similar securities and rights	Other exposures	**Total**
Loan commitments (at year end)								
Balance sheet/loans								
Liquid assets	1,211		1				7	**1,219**
Due from banks	352	355	590		19			**1,316**
Due from clients	348	69	618	3,312	4,042			**8,389**
Mortgages	6	1	25	243	2,341			**2,616**
Financial assets	9,969	2,465	2,455	4,243			284	**19,416**
Balance sheet total as at 31.12.2024	**11,886**	**2,890**	**3,689**	**7,798**	**6,402**	**-**	**291**	**32,956**
Balance sheet total as at 31.12.2023	**12,991**	**3,213**	**4,531**	**6,003**	**5,368**	**-**	**1,284**	**33,395**
Off-balance-sheet exposures								
Conditional commitments	47	2	17	74	244			**384**
Irrevocable commitments	83	24	81	115	391			**694**
Liabilities to pay in full and to make additional payments	29	4	27	247	357			**664**
Off-balance sheet total as at 31.12.2024	**159**	**30**	**125**	**436**	**992**	**-**	**-**	**1,742**
Off-balance sheet total as at 31.12.2023	**113**	**30**	**77**	**507**	**965**	**-**	**-**	**1,692**

CRB Table: Credit risk by maturity

(in CHF millions)	At sight	Cancellable	Due					Total
			Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	12 months to 5 years	More than 5 years	No maturity	
Balance sheet/loans								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,219							**1,219**
Due from banks	459		857					**1,316**
Due from clients		1,058	5,238	1,379	662	52		**8,389**
Mortgages		13	704	522	1,081	296		**2,616**
Financial investments	259	895	1,908	1,648	10,796	3,910		**19,416**
Balance sheet total as at 31.12.2024	**1,937**	**1,966**	**8,707**	**3,549**	**12,539**	**4,258**	**-**	**32,956**
Balance sheet total as at 31.12.2023	**2,041**	**4,602**	**12,526**	**3,926**	**7,315**	**2,985**	**-**	**33,395**
Off-balance sheet exposures								
Conditional commitments	87	1	285	1		10		**384**
Irrevocable commitments	18		33	76	361	206		**694**
Liabilities to pay in full and to make additional payments	7	1	613	3		40		**664**
Off-balance sheet total as at 31.12.2024	**112**	**2**	**931**	**80**	**361**	**256**	**-**	**1,742**
Off-balance sheet total as at 31.12.2023	**136**	**2**	**1,103**	**289**	**94**	**68**	**-**	**1,692**

CRC Table: Credit risk – qualitative disclosure requirements related to risk-mitigation techniques

Credit exposures are presented after netting according to capital requirements. Collateral is taken into account using the comprehensive approach.

CR3 Table: Credit risk – overview of risk-mitigation techniques

(in CHF thousands)		Exposures unsecured/ carrying amount	Exposures secured by collateral carrying amount	of which secured by collateral/ secured amount	of which secured by mortgages	of which secured by financial guarantees/ or credit derivatives
1	Loans (excluding debt securities)	2,161,518	10,159,704	9,642,179	2,571,903	517,526
2	Debt securities	17,399,606	2,062,441			2,062,441
3	**Total**	**19,561,124**	**12,222,145**	**9,642,179**	**2,571,903**	**2,579,967**
4	of which, defaulted exposures	15,445				

CRD Table: Credit risk – qualitative disclosures of the Bank's use of external credit ratings under the standardised approach

The Bank uses external credit assessments for calculating the risk weighting of nearly all the counterparties to which it applies the international standardised approach and that have been rated by Standard & Poor's, Moody's and/or Fitch. These are mainly large companies and bonds in the financial investment portfolio. For companies that have no external credit rating, the weighting is set at 100% (unrated classes).

CR4 Table: Credit risk – exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects under the standardised approach

(in CHF thousands)

		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures after CCF and CRM			
	Exposure class	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Central governments and central banks	10,297,184		11,557,075		69,432	0.6%
2	Banks and securities firms	4,268,816	18,687	3,127,570	15,240	645,113	20.5%
3	Other public sector entities and multilateral development banks	2,731,623	18,494	2,842,698	9,247	300,176	10.5%
4	Corporates	4,896,408	11,088	4,464,339	6,911	1,055,483	23.6%
5	Retail	10,891,292	1,696,464	3,761,969	287,840	2,893,029	71.4%
6	Equity	11,794		11,794		17,690	150.0%
7	Other exposures	609,557		609,557		746,477	122.5%
8	**Total**	**33,706,674**	**1,744,733**	**26,375,002**	**319,238**	**5,727,400**	**21.5%**

CR5 Table: Credit risk – exposures by exposure category and risk weights under the standardised approach

(in CHF thousands)

	Exposure class/risk weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Central governments and central banks	11,210,356		346,425		293					11,557,074
2	Banks and securities firms	1,482		3,111,560		14,327		15,048	393		3,142,810
3	Non-central government public sector entities and multilateral development banks	1,451,215		1,333,964		66,767					2,851,946
4	Corporates			3,998,070	151,646	236,310	2,342	82,880			4,471,248
5	Retail	52		11,709	1,640,282	101,906	120,907	2,174,955			4,049,811
6	Equity								11,794		11,794
7	Other exposures	7,363						313,627	288,567		609,557
8	**Total**	**12,670,468**	**-**	**8,801,728**	**1,791,928**	**419,603**	**123,249**	**2,586,510**	**300,754**	**-**	**26,694,240**
9	of which, covered by mortgages				1,791,928		48,815	783,930			2,624,673
10	of which, past-due loans							15,445			15,445

CCRA Table: Counterparty credit risk – general information

For OTC derivative transactions, credit and counterparty risks are managed and related risk limits monitored by applying the market-value method, using regulatory add-on factors, based on the Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR). For such transactions, corresponding bilateral agreements (ISDA, CSAs with daily margining) are in place with the counterparties. Risk is limited by the use of an adequate, flexible system of limits adapted to each category of product and counterparty and to the settlement period. Operational limits on counterparty credit risk exposure are based on a dynamic model using CDS spreads and ratings – a matrix approach combining the least favourable 5-year CDS spreads and the counterparty's LT rating and comparing them to the counterparty's capital.

CCR3 Table: Counterparty credit risk – CCR exposures by exposure category and risk weights under the standardised approach

(in CHF thousands)	Exposure category/risk weight	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure
1	Central governments and central banks	24								24
2	Banks and securities firms			609,897	373,852					983,749
3	Other public sector entities and multilateral development banks	519,670		287,736	3					807,409
4	Corporates			2,589			155,075		174,955	332,619
5	Retail			36,692		1,116	85,065			122,873
6	Equity									-
7	Other exposures									-
9	**Total**	**519,694**	**-**	**936,914**	**373,855**	**1,116**	**240,140**	**-**	**174,955**	**2,246,674**

CCR5 Table: Counterparty credit risk – composition of collateral for CCR exposure

(in CHF thousands)	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash – CHF	28,954		50,702			
Cash – other currencies	422,415		415,297		4,425	
Swiss Confederation sovereign debt					134,443	
Other sovereign debt					24,089	3,902,926
Government agency debt						74,722
Corporate bonds					1,842,099	1,304,309
Equity						
Other collateral						
Total	**451,369**	**-**	**465,999**	**-**	**2,005,056**	**5,281,957**

CCR8 Table: Counterparty credit risk – exposures to central counterparties

(in CHF thousands)

		EAD (after CRM)	RWA
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**	**175,115**	**3,500**
2	Exposures for trades through QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions)	175,115	3,500
3	of which, OTC derivatives	174,946	3,500
4	of which, exchange-traded derivatives	160	
5	of which, SFTs		
6	of which, netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	10	
7	Segregated initial margin		
8	Non-segregated initial margin		
9	Pre-funded default fund contributions		
10	Unfunded default fund contributions		
11	**Total exposures to non-QCCPs**		**-**
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions)		
13	of which, OTC derivatives		
14	of which, exchange-traded derivatives		
15	of which, SFTs		
16	of which, netting sets where cross-prod-uct netting has been approved		
17	Segregated initial margin		
18	Non-segregated initial margin		
19	Pre-funded default fund contributions		
20	Unfunded default fund contributions		

Table CCyB1 : Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical capital buffer

(in CHF thousands)

	a	b	c	d	e
	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	values and/or risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer		Bank-specific counter-cyclical capital buffer rate	Countercyclical buffer amount
Geographical breakdown		Exposure values	Risk-weighted assets		
Switzerland	0,0000	3,306,479	826,035		
AU	0,0100	131,068	12,933		
BE	0,0100	285,437	254,293		
DE	0,0075	178,873	54,121		
FR	0,0100	1,175,790	432,145		
GB	0,0200	2,208,550	774,085		
HK	0,0100	628,933	44,857		
KR	0,0100	107,460	14,304		
LU	0,0050	1,134,197	405,671		
NL	0,0200	299,153	72,564		
SE	0,0200	203,181	26,447		
Sum		9,659,119	2,917,455		
Total			**4,669,336**	**0,59%**	**51,084**

Tableau SECA: Securitisations – general indications related to securitisation exposures

The Group runs no internal securitisation activities, but does have exposure resulting from third-party securitisation in its banking book. It comprises:

- AAA-rated senior collateralised loan obligations (CLOs)
- asset-backed securities collateralised by senior AAA-rated automobile leases
- asset-backed securities collateralised by senior AAA-rated credit cards

SEC1 Table: Securitisations – exposures in the banking book

(in CHF thousands)

	Banks acts as investor		
	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
Retail (total) – of which	41,700		41,700
residential mortgages			
credit cards	100		100
other retail exposures	41,600		41,600
re-securitisation			
Wholesale (total) – of which	265,890		265,890
loans to corporates	265,890		265,890
commercial mortgages			
leases and receivables			
other wholesale			
re-securitisation			

Table SEC2: Securitisations: positions in the trading book

(in CHF thousands)

		i	j	k
		Bank acts as investor		
		Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) - of which			
2	residential mortgage			
3	credit card			
4	other retail exposures			
5	re-securitisation			
6	Wholesale (total) - of which	95,342		95,342
7	loans to corporates	95,342		95,342
8	commercial mortgage			
9	lease and receivables			
10	other wholesale			
11	re-securitisation			

Table SEC4: Securitisation: exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements – bank acting as investor

	(in CHF thousands)	Exposure values (by RW bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)				RWA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
		<=20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to 1250% RW	1250% RW	IRB RBA (including IAA)	IRB SFA	SA/SSFA	1250%	IRB RBA (including IAA)	IRB SFA	SA/SSFA	1250%	IRB RBA (including IAA)	IRB SFA	SA/SSFA	1250%
1	**Total exposures**		307,590					307,590				61,518				4,921		
2	**Traditional securitisation**		307,590					307,590				61,518				4,921		
3	Of which securitisation		307,590					307,590				61,518				4,921		
4	Of which retail underlying		41,700					41,700				8,340				667		
5	Of which wholesale		265,890					265,890				53,178				4,254		
6	Of which re-securitisation																	
7	Of which senior																	
8	Of which non-senior																	
9	**Synthetic securitisation**																	
10	Of which securitisation																	
11	Of which retail underlying																	
12	Of which wholesale																	
13	Of which re-securitisation																	
14	Of which senior																	
15	Of which non-senior																	

MRA Table: Market risk – general information

Market risk

Market risks arising through the Group's treasury and trading activities are managed within the framework defined in the internal "Market Risk Manual", and according to a system of integrated limits, established at various levels and consisting of the following:

- Position limits (market value / intraday valuation);
- Sensitivity limits (duration, delta, gamma, vega);
- Value at risk (VaR); and
- Primary market exposure, issuer and country limits.

That management is supplemented by stress scenario simulations, risk-adjusted performance measurement (RAPM) and VaR backtesting.

Risk Management submits consolidated reports regarding market risk exposure, stress VaR, and RAPM to the Risk Committee and the departments concerned on a daily basis, and to the Board's Risk Committee and the Executive Committee on a monthly basis for review and analysis.

In addition, a consolidated stress-scenario analysis is carried out, and submitted to the Board's Risk Committee, the Executive Committee, the Risk Committee, and the departments concerned. This analysis is based on full revaluation (for linear and non-linear positions) and covers the worst historical events and the resulting liquidity situations (e.g. 1987 equity crash, 1992 ERM crisis, 1994 bond-market crisis, 2008 crisis), as defined in the stress-scenario manual for market risk.

The Bank uses the standardised approach to assess the capital required to hedge market risk in the trading book.

Interest risk in the Bank's portfolio

As regards asset-liability management (ALM), the Bank uses a centralised approach based on three levels:

1) The Board's Risk Committee and the Executive Committee;
2) The Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO); and
3) The Treasury Desk.

The ALCO is in charge of final ALM decision-making within the policy and framework established by the Board's Risk Committee and the Executive Committee, and meets once a month or more frequently if necessary. The role of the ALCO is mainly strategic, taking a medium- to long-term view of the Bank's overall risk position, whilst the Treasury Desk focuses on day-to-day ALM.

ALM is conducted in compliance with the framework defined in the "ALM Risk Policy & Procedures Manual" and various appendices including the "Liquidity Risk Manual", "Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan", "Funds Transfer Pricing", and "ALM and Capital Management Policy for Local Entities", and according to the following multi-level system of integrated limits:

- Stress liquidity;
- Value and income effects arising from sensitivity to interest-rate shifts (+/-100bp);
- Value at risk (VaR);
- Maximum loss (stop losses); and
- Issuer and counterparty risk exposure.

These limits are supplemented by monthly ALM stress scenario analyses and impact simulations on net interest income (e.g. through shifts in the interest rate of +/-100bp, +/-200bp, or modelled on the global tightening of 1994).

Risk Management generates specific daily and consolidated monthly reports regarding ALM market risk and stress liquidity risk exposure for analysis and decision-making by the Group's top management. A consolidated analysis of ALM market risk on the balance sheet and stress liquidity risk is submitted to the Board's Risk Committee, the Executive Committee, the Risk Committee and the departments concerned every month.

MR1 Table: Market risk – minimum capital requirements under the standardised approach

(in CHF thousands)

		31.12.2024 RWA
	Outright products	
1	Interest-rate risk (general and specific)	48,775
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	15,770
3	Foreign exchange risk	16,079
4	Commodity risk	6,226
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	
6	Delta-plus method	7,738
7	Scenario approach	
9	**Total**	**94,588**

IRRBBA table / Interest rate risk: Objectives and standards for managing interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) is the risk to the Bank’s capital and to its earnings arising from changes in interest rates. The banking book is composed of all client-related positions and the Bank’s own positions which are not subject to its short-term trading activity.

The organisation and supervision of interest rate risk management is explained in the section on market risk.

The Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO) is the centralised decision-making body in charge of asset and liability management (ALM). Meeting monthly, it is responsible for managing and monitoring interest rate and liquidity risk through planning the balance sheet structure, ensuring that sensitivity limits set by senior management are adhered to, and ensuring that the Bank meets regulatory and supervisory requirements.

The Bank’s IRRBB limit structure is composed of a limit on changes in the economic value of equity (EVE) and of a limit on changes in net interest income (NII), along with an overall liquidity risk limit defined for the Bank, which caps the maximum ALCO investment portfolio and loan book exposures, based on the existing run-off assumptions for retail deposits and on the classification of asset classes.

The Bank monitors the limits and submits reports to the ALCO and to senior management every month. The balance sheet is allocated in terms of future cash flows in order to analyse the timing of potential funding gaps. This is supplemented with an economic value stress test that excludes any replication of non-maturing positions and of capital. Several economic value stress tests based on various shifts in interest rate curves are also provided.

The sensitivity of EVE and of NII to changes in interest rates is measured by applying a 1% upward parallel shock to all interest rate curves. For economic value calculations, future cash flows are discounted using overnight indexed swap (OIS) interest rates. Cash flows from interest-yielding positions include spread margin payments. NII calculations are made over a forward-looking period of 12 months with the assumption that the balance sheet will remain constant.

For the Bank's EVE and NII, the assumption for clients' deposits is 37.5%with a half-year and one-year maturity, 20% with a 5-year maturity, and 5% with a 10-year maturity. The assumption for the Bank's capital is 5 years.

The Bank makes extensive use of interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risks.

As at 31 December 2024, ALM market risk exposure on the balance sheet based on a 100bp increase in interest rates was CHF +27.0 million in terms of the Bank's assets and CHF +15.0 million in terms of its income.

IRRBBA1 table / Interest rate risk: Quantitative information on the structure of the exposure and the interest rate fixing date

	Volume in CHF millions			Average interest rate reset period (in years)		Maximum interest rate reset period (in years) for exposures with modelled (not determined) interest rate reset dates	
	Total	Of which CHF	Of which other significant currencies that make up more than 10% of total assets or liabilities	Total	Of which CHF	Total	Of which CHF
Defined interest rate reset date							
Due from banks	3,607	2,058	1,548	0,02	0,02		
Due from clients	7,480	1,860	4,054	0,33	0,49		
Money market mortgages	2,291	196	759	0,32	1,25		
Fixed-rate mortgages	428	86	231	1,78	1,55		
Financial investments	21,827	4,793	13,007	3,08	2,03		
Other receivables							
Assets from interest-rate derivatives	49,831	9,119	37,299	0,43	0,38		
Due to banks	(7,568)	(713)	(6,593)	0,06	0,01		
Liabilities from client deposits	(18,263)	(473)	(15,143)	0,11	0,11		
Bonds and mortgage-backed bonds	(336)	(336)	-	1,95	1,95		
Other liabilities	(276)	(1)	(275)	0,77	1,47		
Liabilities from interest-rate derivatives	(50,543)	(14,647)	(29,749)	1,44	0,74		

IRRBBA1 table / Interest rate risk: Quantitative information on the structure of the exposure and the interest rate fixing date

	Volume in CHF millions			Average interest rate reset period (in years)		Maximum interest rate reset period (in years) for exposures with modelled (not determined) interest rate reset dates	
	Total	Of which CHF	Of which other significant currencies that make up more than 10% of total assets or liabilities	Total	Of which CHF	Total	Of which CHF
Undefined interest rate reset date							
Due from banks	371	14	246	0,00	0,00		
Due from clients	1,044	303	616	0,00	0,00		
Floating-rate mortgages							
Other receivables	5			0,00			
Sight liabilities from personal accounts and current accounts	(7,771)	(1,086)	(5,255)	1,07	1,08		
Other liabilities	(315)	(47)	(139)	0,00	0,00		
Liabilities from client deposits, terminable but not transferable (savings)							
Total	**1,812**	**1,128**	**604**			**10**	**10**

Interest rate and currency swap transactions are composed of both assets and liabilities. The assets are reported under “Assets from interest-rate derivatives” and the liabilities under “Liabilities from interest-rate derivatives”.

Table IRRBB1 / Interest rate risk: quantitative information on the net present value of the exposure and interest income

(in CHF millions)	EVE (changes in the net present value)	NII (changes in the discounted earnings value)
Internal baseline scenario		435
Parallel shift up	(63)	50
Parallel shift down	64	(58)
Steepener shock	(3)	
Flattener shock	(11)	
Rise in short-term interest rates	(37)	
Fall in short-term interest rates	36	
Maximum	64	(58)
Period	31.12.2024	
Tier 1 capital	2,504	

The six interest rate scenarios are imposed by FINMA Circular 2019/2 “Interest rate risk – Banks”. Values are calculated according to FINMA Circular 2016/1 “Disclosure – banks”.

Interest rate risk in the banking book is influenced mainly by the investment book and by clients’ current account balances. The Bank uses interest rate swaps to reduce interest rate risk. Due to the current account balances in USD of its high-asset clients, the Bank is exposed to USD interest rates, which impacts potential net interest income (NII) fluctuations. NII projections are made for a 12-month period assuming that the structure of the balance sheet will remain the same.

For the Bank's EVE and NII, the assumption for clients' deposits is 37.5%with a half-year and one-year maturity, 20% with a 5-year maturity, and 5% with a 10-year maturity. The assumption for the Bank's capital is 5 years.

ORA Table: Operational risk – general information

Operational risk

To manage and supervise operational risk, the Bank has set up a dedicated framework and system that it applies consistently throughout its operational entities and activities. The Operational Risk Manual, supplemented by various appendices including the New Business/Product Risk Assessment and Change Risk Assessment, defines the following principles and key components:

- The policy, strategies and active supervision required to manage operational risk, as developed by the Board's Risk Committee and implemented by the Executive Committee;
- A common description of operational risk, applied throughout the Group and encompassing all types of operational risk or incident liable to have a significant impact on the Group's activities;
- Clear lines of operational risk responsibilities from the Board's Risk Committee and the Executive Committee down to the Heads of Operating Units and the Risk Control Units (Risk Management, Compliance);
- The methodology used to identify, assess, monitor and control or reduce operational risk (risk event management, risk self-assessment, scenario analysis, change risk assessment, issue management and tracking, and key risk indicators);
- The procedures for regular, efficient monitoring and reporting of operational risk profiles (use of risk mapping and risk indicators) by the Bank's entities and activities, for communication to the Group's top management, Executive Committee, Board's Risk Committee and Audit Committee;
- Emergency and business-continuity plans, to ensure that the Bank's activities may proceed uninterrupted;
- A clear procedure for assessing the operational risk inherent in the launch or use of new products, business activities, processes or systems; and
- Guidelines for promoting a sound internal operational risk culture.

To ensure dynamic management and effective supervision of operational risk and to define proactive risk-reduction measures, the Bank has introduced a multi-tiered organisational structure:

- Board's Risk Committee
- Audit Committee
- Risk Committee
- Independent Control Units (Group Risk Management, Compliance, Legal departments)
- Internal Audit, and
- Business Unit management teams

The Bank's priority is therefore to ensure that our risk management culture is sustainable at all levels, and that our risk measurement and supervision process is independent and effective. The approach enables us to provide better information to our departments and department heads, thereby ensuring uniformity across the Bank, and to improve our risk management constantly as our business evolves.

The Bank uses the standardised approach to calculate regulatory capital requirements in relation to operational risk.

Capital, short-term liquidity coverage, leverage ratios and financing ratio – Parent bank

Some ratio requirements presented for the parent bank (non-consolidated) in accordance with FINMA Circular 2016/01.

(in CHF millions)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Capital ratio		
Minimum capital based on risk-weighted asset (RWA) requirements	724	687
Eligible capital	2,077	1,940
of which, Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	1,798	1,662
of which, core capital (T1)	2,073	1,936
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	9,052	8,590
CET1 ratio (as % of RWA)	19.9%	19.3%
T1 ratio (as % of RWA)	22.9%	22.5%
Total capital ratio (as % of RWA)	22.9%	22.6%
Countercyclical capital buffer (as % of RWA)	0,570%	0,033%
Target CET1 ratio (in %) as per Annex 8 of the CAO, plus countercyclical buffer	8.4%	7.5%
Target T1 ratio (in %) as per Annex 8 of the CAO, plus countercyclical buffer	10.2%	10.1%
Total capital ratio target (in %) as per Annex 8 of the CAO, plus countercyclical buffer	12.6%	12.5%
Leverage ratio according to Basel III		
Leverage ratio Basel III (margin numbers 3 and 4, FINMA Circ. 15/3)	5.2%	5.3%
Total exposures	40,174	36,388
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)		
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (in %), 4th quarter	261.2%	264.8%
LCR numerator: sum of high-quality liquid assets	14,240	12,727
LCR denominator: net sum of cash outflows	5,452	4,807
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (in %), 3rd quarter	247.5%	253.2%
LCR numerator: sum of high-quality liquid assets	12,073	12,235
LCR denominator: net sum of cash outflows	4,877	4,832
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (in %), 2nd quarter	241.2%	250.6%
LCR numerator: sum of high-quality liquid assets	13,225	11,925
LCR denominator: net sum of cash outflows	5,482	4,759
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (in %), 1st quarter	243.6%	267.2%
LCR numerator: sum of high-quality liquid assets	13,488	12,243
LCR denominator: net sum of cash outflows	5,536	4,581
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)		
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (%)	170.5%	171.7%
Numerator: Available stable funding	22,321	19,758
Denominator: Required stable funding	13,091	11,504

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