



Your Swiss Bank

Basel III Pillar 3 disclosures 2022

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1. Introduction

Cembra is a leading Swiss provider of financing solutions and services. Our product range includes consumer credit products such as personal loans and auto leases and loans, credit cards, the insurance sold in this context, invoice financing, and deposits and savings products.

We have over 1 million customers in Switzerland and employ about 1,000 people from 42 different countries. We have our headquarters in Zurich and operate across Switzerland through our network of branches and our online distribution channels, as well as our credit card partners, independent intermediaries and car dealers.

We have been listed as an independent Swiss bank on the SIX Swiss Exchange since October 2013. Cembra is rated A- by Standard & Poor's and is included in the MSCI ESG Leaders Index and in the 2023 Bloomberg Gender Equality Index.

2. Scope of Pillar 3 disclosures

The report provides Pillar 3 disclosures for the Group. The Group comprises the Cembra Money Bank AG as parent company and its wholly owned subsidiaries: Swissbilling SA, Byjuno AG, Byjuno Finance AG, Fastcap AG, eny Credit GmbH, Swiss Auto Lease 2016-1 GmbH in Liquidation, Swiss Auto Lease 2019-1 GmbH and Swiss Auto Lease 2020-1 GmbH.

The Group figures shown in this report do not include buy now pay later ("BNPL") business, which includes the invoice financing generated by Swissbilling SA, Byjuno AG and Byjuno Finance AG. They are prepared based on the accounting and valuation principles defined in the Ordinance on the Accounting of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA-AO, 952.024.1), the FINMA circular 2020/01 "Accounting – Banks" and the Ordinance on Banks and Savings Banks (BO, SR 952.02).

The disclosures in this report were prepared based on the FINMA regulatory requirements as defined in the circular 2016/01 "Disclosure – Banks", which includes the implementation of the revised Pillar 3 disclosure requirements issued by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("BCBS").

The Group is subject to the annual partial disclosure requirements according to the FINMA circular 2016/01 as they are defined for a category 4 bank and they take into account the quantitative and qualitative disclosure information.

3. Capital and capital adequacy

The Group is applying the Basel III rules effective since 1 January 2013. Under Basel III, a variety of basic approaches are available to banks for the calculation of capital adequacy requirements for credit, market and operational risks. The Group uses the international standard approach ("SA-BIS" approach) to calculate the minimum requirement for covering credit risk. It is entitled to use a standardised approach to calculate the capital charge for market risk. The Group also applies a standardised approach to calculate the capital charge for operational risk management. Thus, it fulfils the qualitative and quantitative requirements of the Ordinance on Capital Adequacy and Risk Diversification for Banks and Securities Dealers (CAO, SR 952.03). Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital is monitored and reported on a

Bank and Group level applying the rules defined by FINMA on regular basis.

As of 31 December 2022, the Group adheres to the requirements of CAO and respective circulars of the FINMA, in particular the disclosure requirements according to the FINMA circular 2016/01. The regulatory requirement consists of the absolute minimum requirement for a banking license at 8% and the capital buffer for the category 4 bank at 3.2%, which leads to a total capital target ratio at 11.2%.

The Group's total capital ratio was 17.8% and the Bank's total capital ratio was 18.3% as of 31 December 2022, which is higher than the regulatory requirement of 11.2%. Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratios were 15.2% at the Group level and 15.6% at the Bank level, both well above the regulatory requirement of 7.4%.

As of 31 December 2022, the Group's regulatory capital of CHF 1,058.3 million was composed mostly of CET1 capital of CHF 905.0 million, additional Tier 1 capital of CHF 150.0 million and Tier 2 capital of CHF 3.3 million. The Group's required capital amounted to CHF 475.0 million. Regulatory capital is calculated in accordance with the Swiss accounting rules for banks valid since 1 January 2020 (FINMA-AO, 952.024.1, FINMA circular 2020/01 and BO, SR 952.02). A detailed description of the risk and compliance organisation, principles applied, methods and processes as well as the various risk categories can be found in the Annual Report 2022 in the section "Risk Management Report – Capital management".

4. Liquidity

The Group has appropriate methods and techniques in place for measuring liquidity risk that include the qualitative and quantitative assessment of exposure to that risk in accordance with Ordinance on the Liquidity of Banks and Investment Firms (LiqO, SR 952.06; status as of 1 July 2021). The Group monitors exposure to liquidity risk regularly through precisely defined ratios, indicators and other criteria. The effective reporting and monitoring of liquidity risk thus allows the Group to continuously maintain the desired risk profile.

The Group ensures that it has adequate liquidity at all times, and to that end takes into account various liquidity management scenarios, based on which it defines a suitable method for ensuring its liquidity position.

The quantitative system comprises liquidity ratios prescribed by the FINMA circular 2015/02 "Liquidity risks – Banks". In accordance with regulations, the Group calculates and reports the standardised liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net stable funding ratio (NSFR).

The purpose of the LCR is to ensure liquidity over the short term by defining the necessary scope of liquid assets to settle liabilities during emergency liquidity conditions. The purpose of the NSFR is to maintain stable funding profile in relation to the composition of the assets and the off-balance sheet items.

The LCR ratios at the Group level and at the Bank level for 2022, shown in this report, have been well above the minimum regulatory ratio of 100%, which has been required from 2019 onwards. The 2022 NSFR ratios for the Group and the Bank, shown in this report, have been above the minimum regulatory ratio of 100% required from July 2021 onwards.

Additional information regarding an assessment of the Group's liquidity risk management is provided in the Annual Report 2022 in the section "Risk Management Report – ALM, market and liquidity risk".

5. Interest rate risk in the banking book

The Group's main source of market risk is the interest rate risk in the banking book ("IRRBB"). IRRBB is the current or prospective risk to the Group's capital and earnings arising from adverse movements in the interest rates. Movements in interest rates might change the underlying value of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items and hence its economic value. They might also affect net interest income and earnings by altering interest-rate sensitive income and expenses. Excessive IRRBB can pose a significant threat to the Group's current capital base and/or future earnings if not managed appropriately.

An effective interest rate risk management framework has been implemented to limit potential impacts on the Group's current capital base and/or future earnings and to maintain the risk profile at levels that are appropriate to the risk appetite approved by the Board of Directors.

Due to the Group's prevailing fixed interest rate assets and liabilities, it is mainly exposed to the gap (repricing) risk. This is the risk of adverse consequence due to increasing or decreasing interest rates because of difference in time of when these rate changes affect the Group's assets and liabilities. The Group faces relatively low option and basis risk. Consequently, the Group focuses IRRBB monitoring on repricing risk.

The Group applies different interest rate shock scenarios and reports the impact on the economic value of equity (EVE) and net interest income (NII) together with the limits utilisation to the ALCO and to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. The ALCO (Asset & Liability Management Committee, see Annual Report 2022 "Risk Management Report") is responsible for approving any material changes that may occur in the methodology, including model assumptions, parameters and techniques.

The EVE metric measures the change in the discounted present value of the Group's expected future net cash flows, focusing on the sensitivity of the economic values of the banking book items to the interest rate changes. The economic value metric captures the long-term effect of the interest rate changes on equity. Economic value measures reflect changes in value over the remaining life of the interest-rate sensitive instruments. The EVE calculation is based on the position level taking into consideration the exact repricing dates. The market value is determined by discounting the future cash flows, including margins, by a risk-free rate (CHF SARON swap rate curve).

The NII metric is calculated as the difference which arises in the net interest margin during a certain time period due to a parallel movement in interest rates. The period for measuring net interest margin sensitivity is one year for each balance sheet position where the exact repricing dates are taken into account. The interest rates used for repricing in the base scenario are derived from the forward rates. Further, the current credit spreads are used in the NII calculation. The Group applies certain caps on the assets for the parallel upward shock and floors on the liabilities for the parallel downward shock. These central assumptions represent the Group's best estimate of its ability to increase interest rates (e.g. considering maximum interest rates as set by the Swiss Consumer Credit Act) and to decrease interest rates (e.g. considering no negative interest rates for saving accounts).

Repricing maturities are taking into account assumptions of early repayments based on behavioural models for assets and of early withdrawals for liabilities. The assets prepayment model calculates the expected run-off of a portfolio of contracts until the end of the portfolio's actual life. It is developed on the actual historical data and includes the ob-

served customer behavioural patterns/changes. Early redemption risk is managed through the penalty charged to at least compensate the loss of interest between the date of early withdrawal and the contractual maturity date, which means that the Group utilizes a natural hedge against interest rate risk. The saving accounts are positioned in the repricing time bucket within 30 days, where the customer behaviour is evaluated on a regular basis to assess the stickiness of the customer saving accounts' balances.

The Group considers the standardised regulatory interest rate shock scenarios for both IRRBB metrics, ΔEVE and ΔNII , as they are defined in Annex 2 of the FINMA circular 2019/02, "Interest rate risk – Banks". The regulatory interest rate shock scenarios are appropriate enough for the interest rate risks the Group enters into, because they commensurate its nature, size, business complexity and overall risk profile and therefore no further internal interest rate shocks are applied. Within these scenarios, negative interest rates are considered and therefore no interest rate floor is applied. All six standardised regulatory scenarios (parallel shifts up and down for 150 bps, steepener and flattener shocks, short rates up and down) are considered for the calculation of the change in the EVE. For the calculation of the change in the NII the two standardised regulatory scenarios (parallel shifts up and down for 150 bps) are considered. The change in the net present value of capital that is equal or greater than 15% of Tier 1 capital in at least one of the interest rate shock scenarios is according to the Annex 1 of the FINMA circular 2019/02 defined as potentially unduly high interest rate risk.

The Group does not have automatic interest rate options or any derivative exposures, and does not employ hedging instruments to manage IRRBB as of 31 December 2022.

The decrease of an IRRBB metric ΔEVE as of 31 December 2022 in comparison to 31 December 2021 is related to the roll down of the funding portfolio during the year 2022, where the weighted average repricing maturity of the liabilities shortened by five months. The weighted average repricing maturity of the liabilities was 2.0 years as of 31 December 2022 in comparison with 2.4 years as of 31 December 2021.

The numbers published in this report are rounded, however they are calculated based on the full numbers and therefore rounding differences can occur.

In order to have a complete understanding of the Group's regulatory framework, this report should be read together with the Annual Report 2022 available at www.cembra.ch/financialreports.

KM1: Key metrics at consolidated Group level

At 31 December (CHF in thousands)	2022	2022 (3 months)	2022 (6 months)	2022 (9 months)	2021
Eligible capital					
Common equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	905,014				906,594
CET1 without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
Tier 1 capital	1,055,014				1,056,594
Tier 1 capital without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
Total eligible capital	1,058,287				1,056,594
Total eligible capital without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)					
RWA	5,937,808				5,600,068
Minimum capital requirements	475,025				448,005
Minimum capital requirements risk based capital ratios (in % of RWA)					
CET1 ratio	15.2 %				16.2 %
CET1 ratio without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.8 %				18.9 %
Tier 1 capital ratio without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
Total capital ratio	17.8 %				18.9 %
Total capital ratio without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
CET1-buffer requirements (in % of RWA)					
Capital buffer in accordance with the Basel minimum standards	2.5 %				2.5 %
Countercyclical buffer (Art. 44a CAO) in accordance with the Basel minimum standards	-				-
Additional capital buffer due to international or national systemic importance	-				-
Total buffer requirements in accordance with the Basel minimum standards in CET1-quality	2.5 %				2.5 %
CET1 available to meet buffer requirements as per the Basel minimum standards (after deduction of the CET1 to meet minimum requirements and to meet TLAC requirements where applicable)	9.823 %				10.868 %
Capital target ratios in accordance with Annex 8 of CAO (in % of RWA)					
Capital buffer in accordance with Annex 8 of CAO	3.2 %				3.2 %
Countercyclical buffer (Art. 44 and 44a CAO)	0 %				0 %
CET1-target ratio in accordance with Annex 8 of CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 and 44a CAO	7.4 %				7.4 %
T1-target ratio in accordance with Annex 8 of CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 and 44a CAO	9.0 %				9.0 %
Total capital target ratio in accordance with Annex 8 of CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 and 44a CAO	11.2 %				11.2 %

Basel III Leverage Ratio					
Leverage ratio exposure	7,791,883				7,325,062
Basel III Leverage Ratio (Tier 1 capital in % of the leverage ratio exposure)	13.5 %				14.4 %
Basel III Leverage Ratio (Tier 1 capital in % of the leverage ratio exposure) without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)¹					
LCR numerator: total of high-quality, liquid assets	617,988	473,912	442,670	446,274	468,793
LCR denominator: total net cash outflows	183,919	76,385	56,867	102,260	45,515
Liquidity Coverage Ratio, LCR (in %)	336 %	620 %	778 %	436 %	1,030 %
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
Available amount of stable funding	5,539,629				5,731,175
Required amount of stable funding	5,171,007				4,919,781
Net Stable Funding Ratio, NSFR (in %)	107 %				116 %

¹ The average LCR for a quarter is defined as the ratio of the 3-month average for the high-quality assets (numerator) and the 3-month average for net cash outflows (denominator)

KM1: Key metrics at Bank level

At 31 December (CHF in thousands)	2022	2022 (3 months)	2022 (6 months)	2022 (9 months)	2021
Eligible capital					
Common equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	904,139				905,413
CET1 without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
Tier 1 capital	1,054,139				1,055,413
Tier 1 capital without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
Total eligible capital	1,057,412				1,055,413
Total eligible capital without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)					
RWA	5,778,985				5,260,730
Minimum capital requirements	462,319				420,858
Minimum capital requirements risk based capital ratios (in % of RWA)					
CET1 ratio	15.6%				17.2%
CET1 ratio without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
Tier 1 capital ratio	18.2%				20.1%
Tier 1 capital ratio without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
Total capital ratio	18.3%				20.1%
Total capital ratio without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
CET1-buffer requirements (in % of RWA)					
Capital buffer in accordance with the Basel minimum standards	2.5%				2.5%
Countercyclical buffer (Art. 44a CAO) in accordance with the Basel minimum standards	-				-
Additional capital buffer due to international or national systemic importance	-				-
Total buffer requirements in accordance with the Basel minimum standards in CET1-quality	2.5%				2.5%
CET1 available to meet buffer requirements as per the Basel minimum standards (after deduction of the CET1 to meet minimum requirements and to meet TLAC requirements where applicable)	10.298%				12.062%
Capital target ratios in accordance with Annex 8 of CAO (in % of RWA)					
Capital buffer in accordance with Annex 8 of CAO	3.2%				3.2%
Countercyclical buffer (Art. 44 and 44a CAO)	0%				0%
CET1-target ratio in accordance with Annex 8 of CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 and 44a CAO	7.4%				7.4%
T1-target ratio in accordance with Annex 8 of CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 and 44a CAO	9.0%				9.0%
Total capital target ratio in accordance with Annex 8 of CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 and 44a CAO	11.2%				11.2%

Basel III Leverage Ratio					
Leverage ratio exposure	7,554,113				6,834,848
Basel III Leverage Ratio (Tier 1 capital in % of the leverage ratio exposure)	14 %				15.4 %
Basel III Leverage Ratio (Tier 1 capital in % of the leverage ratio exposure) without impact of transitional arrangements for expected losses	-				-
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)¹					
LCR numerator: total of high-quality, liquid assets	617,988	473,912	442,670	446,274	468,793
LCR denominator: total net cash outflows	202,970	38,358	64,452	118,776	51,452
Liquidity Coverage Ratio, LCR (in %)	304 %	1,236 %	687 %	376 %	911 %
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
Available amount of stable funding	5,335,099				5,527,851
Required amount of stable funding	4,985,938				4,566,331
Net Stable Funding Ratio, NSFR (in %)	107 %				121 %

¹ The average LCR for a quarter is defined as the ratio of the 3-month average for the high-quality assets (numerator) and the 3-month average for net cash outflows (denominator)

OV1: Overview of risk-weighted assets

At 31 December (CHF in thousands)	2022	2021	2022
			Minimum capital requirements ¹
Credit risk	5,062,379	4,860,964	404,990
Market risk	346	1,385	28
Operational risk	715,084	737,719	57,207
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight) ²	160,000	0	12,800
Total	5,937,808	5,600,068	475,025

¹ Corresponds to 8% of the risk-weighted assets (RWA)

² Related to the equity participation in the non-consolidated subsidiaries (Swissbilling, Byjuno and Byjuno Finance)

CR1: Credit risk – Credit quality of assets

At 31 December (CHF in thousands)	Gross carrying values of defaulted exposures	Gross carrying values of non-defaulted exposures	Value adjustments/ impairments ¹	Net values
Loans (excluding debt securities)	39,612	6,376,215	149,586	6,266,240
Debt securities	0	97,337	0	97,337
Off-balance sheet exposures	0	239,377	0	239,377
Total	39,612	6,712,930	149,586	6,602,955

¹ On 31 December 2022 the current expected credit loss (CECL) approach for the calculation of allowances for credit losses was fully adopted in accordance with the FINMA Accounting Ordinance (FINMA-AO) and under the statutory accounting rules. The CECL approach replaces the incurred loss methodology

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

<i>At 31 December (CHF in thousands)</i>	2022
Defaulted loans and debt securities ¹ at end of the previous reporting period	35,297
Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	29,151
Returned to non-defaulted status	5,081
Amounts written off	19,755
Other changes ² (+ / -)	-
Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period	39,612

¹ Exposures net of write-offs and gross of allowances / impairments

² Balancing items that are necessary to enable total to reconcile

CR3: Credit risk – Overview of credit risk mitigation techniques

<i>At 31 December (CHF in thousands)</i>	Exposures unse- cured / Carrying amount	Exposures secured by collateral, of which: se- cured amount	Exposures secured by financial guarantees or credit derivatives, of which: secured amount
Loans (including Debt securities)	6,363,577	-	-
Off-balance-sheet transactions	239,377	-	-
Total	6,602,955	-	-
- of which defaulted	39,612	-	-

CR5: Credit risk – Exposures by asset classes and risk weights under the standardised approach

Exposure class									Total credit exposures amount (post-CCF and post-CRM) ¹
At 31 December (CHF in thousands)	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	
Central governments and central banks	628,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	628,511
Banks and securities firms	-	-	33,368	-	-	-	-	-	33,368
Non-central government public sector entities and multilateral development banks	18,416	-	32,765	-	5,284	-	-	-	56,465
Corporates	-	-	39,381	-	-	-	52,526	-	91,907
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	6,286,856	150,066	40,794	6,477,717
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,911	-	19,911
Total	646,927	-	105,513	-	5,284	6,286,856	222,504	40,794	7,307,878
- of which, covered by mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which, past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,794	40,794

¹ The amount used for the capital requirements calculation (both for on- and off-balance-sheet amounts), therefore net of allowances and write-offs and after having applied Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) techniques and Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) but before the application of the relevant risk weights

IRRBA1: Interest rate risk in the banking book – Quantitative information on position structure and repricing maturities

At 31 December	Volume in million CHF			Average repricing maturity (in years)		Maximum repricing maturity (in years) for the positions with modelled repricing maturity (not deterministic)	
	Total ¹	- of which CHF	- of which other major currencies that make up more than 10% of assets or liabilities of the balance sheet	Total ²	- of which CHF	Total	- of which CHF
Determined repricing maturity							
Receivables from banks							
Receivables from clients	5,445	5,445		1.48	1.48		
Money market mortgages							
Fixed-rate mortgages							
Financial investments	97	97		2.62	2.62		
Other receivables							
Receivables from interest derivatives							
Liabilities to banks	265	265		0.23	0.23		
Liabilities from client deposits	1,222	1,222		0.27	0.27		
Medium-term notes	1,860	1,860		2.45	2.45		
Bonds and mortgage-backed bonds	2,619	2,619		2.75	2.75		
Other liabilities							
Liabilities from interest derivatives							
Undetermined repricing maturity							
Receivables from banks	22	22		0.003	0.003		
Receivables from clients	468	468		1.49	1.49		
Variable mortgage receivables							
Other sight receivables							
Sight liabilities in personal and current accounts	105	105		0.08	0.08		
Other sight liabilities							
Liabilities from client deposits, callable but not transferable (savings)							
Total	12,104	12,104		1.75	1.75	3.00	3.00

¹ The total figure on volume in million CHF is calculated as a simple sum (addition) of receivables and liabilities, in accordance to the FINMA circular 2016/01, "Disclosure - Banks"

² The total figure on average repricing maturity (in years) is calculated as a weighted average of the sum of receivables and liabilities, where the weighted average repricing maturity of receivables amounts to 1.5 years and of liabilities amounts to 2.0 years

IRRBB1: Interest rate risk in the banking book – Quantitative information on net present value and interest rate income

<i>CHF in thousands</i>	ΔEVE (Change in the net present value)		ΔNII (Change in the net interest income)		
	<i>Period</i>	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Parallel upward shift		28,439	61,847	-14,915	-4,706
Parallel downward shift		-33,226	-70,480	-5,572	-10,537
Steeper shock		25,327	34,616		
Flattener shock		-19,072	-22,200		
Upward short-term interest rate shock		-5,711	3,384		
Downward short-term interest rate shock		5,851	-3,460		
Maximum		-33,226	-70,480	-14,915	-10,537
<i>Period</i>		31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
Core capital (Tier 1)		1,055,014		1,056,594	