



# **Basel III Pillar 3 disclosures 2025**

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## 1. Introduction

Cembra is a leading Swiss provider of innovative financing and payment solutions. Our product range includes personal loans and auto leases and loans, credit cards, the insurance made available in this context, invoice financing, and savings products.

Across our business lines Lending and Payments we serve over 2 million customers in Switzerland and employ more than 800 people from about 40 different countries. We have our headquarters in Zurich and operate across Switzerland through our network of hubs and online distribution channels, as well as through our credit card partners, independent intermediaries and car dealers.

We have been listed as an independent Swiss bank on the SIX Swiss Exchange since 2013. Cembra is rated A- by Standard & Poor's and is recognised for its strong sustainability performance by leading ESG rating agencies.

## 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 subsidiaries: Swiss Auto Lease 2023-1 GmbH, Swiss Auto Lease 2020-1 GmbH in Liquidation, CembraPay AG, Fastcap AG, Cembra Credit GmbH, Cembra Latvia SIA and Cembra Auto Finance AG.

The Group figures shown in this report are based on the consolidated financial statements that reflect the Group's financial position and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the US ("US GAAP") and in compliance with the Swiss law.

The Bank figures shown in this report 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 in accordance with the FINMA regulatory requirements as defined in the FINMA Ordinance on the Disclosure Obligations of Banks and Securities Firms (DisO-FINMA, SR 952.022.2) and the underlying updated Basel framework - Pillar 3 disclosure requirements issued by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("BCBS"). The DisO-FINMA has been implemented to replace FINMA Circular 2016/01 "Disclosures - Banks", featuring a comprehensive set of new and adjusted tables for risk and capital requirement disclosures.

The Group is subject to the annual partial disclosure requirements according to the DisO-FINMA 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 final Basel III rules as applicable in Switzerland. Under final Basel III standards, a variety of approaches are available to banks for the calculation of capital adequacy requirements for credit, market and operational risks. The Group uses the standardised approach (“SA-BIS” approach) to calculate the minimum requirement for covering credit risk. It applies the current exposure approach (“CEA”) to calculate the required capital for counterparty credit risk for derivative. The simplified approach with credit equivalent calculated with CEA is used to quantify the loss risk to credit value adjustment (“CVA”) of the derivative. It uses the simplified standardised approach to calculate the capital charge for market risk. The Group applies the standardised approach to calculate the capital charges for operational risk. Consequently, it adheres to the qualitative and quantitative requirements of the revised Ordinance on Capital Adequacy and Risk Diversification for Banks and Securities Dealers (CAO, SR 952.03). The revised CAO incorporates the final Basel III standards effective as of 1 January 2025.

Capital adequacy and the utilization of regulatory capital are monitored and reported at both Bank and Group level in accordance with the FINMA regulations on regular basis. The scope of consolidation for the regulatory capital requirements calculation is the same as the scope of consolidation under “US GAAP”.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group adheres to the requirements of CAO and respective circulars and other ordinances of the FINMA, particularly the disclosure requirements according to the FINMA ordinance DisO-FINMA. The regulatory requirement consists of the absolute minimum requirement for a banking license at 8% and the capital buffer for the FINMA category 4 bank at 3.2%, which leads to a minimum total capital ratio at 11.2%.

The Group’s total capital ratio was 17.6% and the Bank’s total capital ratio was 18.8% as of 31 December 2025, which is higher than the regulatory requirement of 11.2%. Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratios were 15.2% at the Group level and 16.3% at the Bank level, both well above the regulatory requirement of 7.4%.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group’s total regulatory capital of CHF 1,104.2 million was composed mostly of CET1 capital of CHF 951.6 million, additional Tier 1 capital of CHF 150.0 million and Tier 2 capital of CHF 2.6 million. The Group’s required capital amounted to CHF 501.0 million.

The Group achieved full implementation of the finalized Basel III framework in 2025, adhering to the regulatory mandate that entered into force on 1 January 2025.

Comprehensive details regarding the risk and compliance organization, guiding principles, and methodologies, as well as an overview of the various risk categories, are provided in the 2025 Annual Report within the ‘Risk Management Report’ section. Disclosures of qualitative information on the management of operational risks are integrated into the sub-section ‘Operational Risk and Resilience’ and are therefore not presented as a separate disclosure in this report.

## 4. Liquidity

The Group employs robust methods and techniques to measure liquidity risk, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative assessments in accordance with the “Ordinance on the Liquidity of Banks and Securities Firms” (LiqO, SR 952.06). Liquidity risk is monitored regularly using clearly defined ratios, indicators, and other metrics. This structured reporting and monitoring framework enables the Group to consistently maintain its targeted liquidity risk profile.

The Group maintains adequate liquidity at all times by applying a range of liquidity management scenarios and defining the appropriate measures to safeguard its liquidity position.

In accordance with FINMA Circular 2015/02 “Liquidity risks – Banks”, the Group calculates and reports the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). The LCR ensures short-term resilience by requiring an adequate stock of high-quality liquid assets to cover net cash outflows under stress, while the NSFR promotes a stable funding structure over the longer term.

The LCR at both Group and Bank levels remained well above the regulatory minimum of 100% in 2025. The NSFR for the Group and the Bank also exceeded the 100% minimum throughout the observed period (for detailed figures, see the tables KM1 “Key metrics” in this report).

Additional information regarding the Group’s liquidity risk management is provided in the Annual Report 2025 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 interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB). IRRBB represents the current or prospective impact of adverse interest rate movements on the Group’s capital and earnings. Changes in interest rates can affect the economic value of assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items, as well as net interest income, by changing the interest-rate-sensitive revenues and expenses. If not appropriately managed, excessive IRRBB can pose a significant threat to the Group’s capital base and future earnings.

The Group maintains a robust interest rate risk management framework tailored to mitigate adverse effects on capital and earnings, ensuring the risk profile remains aligned with the risk appetite defined by the Board of Directors. Due to the prevalence of fixed-rate instruments, the Group’s primary exposure is repricing (gap) risk. As option and basis risks are immaterial, IRRBB monitoring is focused predominantly on repricing risk management.

Repricing maturities incorporate behavioural assumptions regarding asset prepayments and savings early withdrawals. The asset prepayment model utilizes historical data and observed customer behaviour to estimate expected portfolio run-offs. Early redemption risk is managed through the penalty charged to at least compensate for 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. Savings accounts are allocated to the 30-day repricing bucket, with stability assessed through continuous monitoring of customer behaviour and the associated stickiness of account balances.

The EVE metric ( $\Delta\text{EVE}$ ) 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. It captures the long-term impact on equity by evaluating value shifts across the entire remaining maturity of rate-sensitive instruments. Calculations are performed at the individual position level using exact repricing dates. Market values are derived by discounting all future cash flows, including margins, using the risk-free rate (CHF SARON swap curve).

The NII metric ( $\Delta\text{NII}$ ) measures the change in net interest income over a one-year horizon resulting from a parallel shift in interest rates, considering the exact repricing dates of each balance sheet position. Base-case repricing assumptions are derived from forward rates, and current credit spreads are incorporated into the calculation. The Group applies caps and floors to assets and liabilities under the parallel shock scenarios. These assumptions reflect the Group's best estimate of its ability to adjust customer rates, including regulatory limits on maximum effective annual interest rates for consumer loans and account overdrafts and credit cards under the Swiss Federal Consumer Credit Act and the absence of negative interest rates on savings products.

The Group applies the standardised regulatory interest rate shock scenarios for both  $\Delta\text{EVE}$  and  $\Delta\text{NII}$ , as prescribed in Annex 2 of FINMA Circular 2019/02 'Interest rate risk – Banks'. These scenarios are deemed commensurate with the Group's scale, business complexity, and risk profile; consequently, no supplemental internal scenarios are employed. Calculations incorporate negative interest rates where applicable, without the application of an interest rate floor.

All six regulatory scenarios (parallel shifts up and down of 150 bps, steeper, flatter and upward/downward short-term rate shocks) are applied to the EVE calculation. The NII calculation applies the two parallel shift scenarios (up and down 150 bps). Under Annex 1 of the FINMA Circular 2019/02 "Interest Rate Risks - Banks", a change in economic value equal to or exceeding 15% of Tier 1 capital in any scenario is considered potentially unduly high interest rate risk.

The Group carries out micro-hedging transactions using interest rate swaps (IRS) to manage interest rate risk in the banking book. The Group does not use non-linear derivatives for interest rate hedging. Hedge effectiveness is assessed both prospectively and retrospectively on a quarterly basis, ensuring that hedging relationships remain highly effective over time.

The Group does not have automatic interest rate options to manage IRRBB as of 31 December 2025.

The results of above scenarios, including limit utilisation, are reported regularly to the ALCO and the Board of Directors. The ALCO (Asset & Liability Management Committee; see Annual Report 2025 "Risk Management Report") is responsible for approving material methodological changes, including updates to model assumptions, parameters and techniques.

To ensure a comprehensive understanding of the Group's regulatory framework, this report should be read in conjunction with the Annual Report 2025 available at [www.cembra.ch/financialreports](http://www.cembra.ch/financialreports).

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

## KM1: Key metrics at consolidated Group level

At 31 December (CHF in thousands)	2025 <sup>1</sup>	2025 (3 months)	2025 (6 months)	2025 (9 months)	2024
<b>Eligible capital</b>					
Common equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	951,568				941,453
Tier 1 capital	1,101,568				1,091,453
Total eligible capital	1,104,212				1,094,390
<b>Risk-weighted assets (RWA)</b>					
RWA	6,262,217				6,087,809
RWA pre output floor (Art. 45a para. 3 CAO)	6,262,217				
Minimum capital requirements					487,025
<b>Minimum capital requirements risk based capital ratios (in % of RWA)</b>					
CET1 ratio	15.2 %				15.5 %
CET1 ratio pre output floor	15.2 %				
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.6 %				17.9 %
Tier 1 capital ratio pre output floor	17.6 %				
Total capital ratio	17.6 %				18.0 %
Total capital ratio pre output floor	17.6 %				
<b>CET1-buffer requirements (in % of RWA)</b>					
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)	9.633 %				9.977 %
<b>Capital target ratios in accordance with Annex 8 of CAO (in % of RWA)</b>					
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 %
<b>Basel III Leverage Ratio</b>					
Leverage ratio exposure	8,126,843				8,199,034
Basel III Leverage Ratio (Tier 1 capital in % of the leverage ratio exposure) including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves	13.6 %				13.3 %
Basel III Leverage Ratio (Tier 1 capital in % of the leverage ratio exposure) excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves	13.6 %				13.3 %

<i>At 31 December (CHF in thousands)</i>	<b>2025<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>(3 months)</b>	<b>(6 months)</b>	<b>(9 months)</b>		
<b>Minimum capital requirements</b>	<b>500,977</b>				
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)<sup>2</sup></b>					
LCR numerator: total of high-quality, liquid assets	877,285	946,228	968,392	822,831	865,855
LCR denominator: total net cash outflows	117,898	44,284	74,807	42,389	55,826
Liquidity Coverage Ratio, LCR (in %)	744 %	2,137 %	1,295 %	1,941 %	1,551 %
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)</b>					
Available amount of stable funding	6,360,062				6,737,222
Required amount of stable funding	5,495,803				5,472,593
Net Stable Funding Ratio, NSFR (in %)	116 %				123 %

<sup>1</sup> The figures between 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are only comparable to a limited extent, as the new capital adequacy requirements under final Basel III standards became effective as of 1 January 2025

<sup>2</sup> 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)	2025 <sup>1</sup>	2025 (3 months)	2025 (6 months)	2025 (9 months)	2024
<b>Eligible capital</b>					
Common equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	993,292				982,758
Tier 1 capital	1,143,292				1,132,758
Total eligible capital	1,145,924				1,135,659
<b>Risk-weighted assets (RWA)</b>					
RWA	6,085,646				5,915,139
RWA pre output floor (Art. 45a para. 3 CAO)	6,085,646				
<b>Minimum capital requirements</b>					<b>473,211</b>
<b>Minimum capital requirements risk based capital ratios (in % of RWA)</b>					
CET1 ratio	16.3 %				16.6 %
CET1 ratio pre output floor	16.3 %				
Tier 1 capital ratio	18.8 %				19.2 %
Tier 1 capital ratio pre output floor	18.8 %				
Total capital ratio	18.8 %				19.2 %
Total capital ratio pre output floor	18.8 %				
<b>CET1-buffer requirements (in % of RWA)</b>					
Capital buffer in accordance with the Basel minimum standards	2.500 %				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	2.500 %				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)	10.830 %				11.199 %
<b>Capital target ratios in accordance with Annex 8 of CAO (in % of RWA)</b>					
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 %
<b>Basel III Leverage Ratio</b>					
Leverage ratio exposure	7,828,577				7,888,170
Basel III Leverage Ratio (Tier 1 capital in % of the leverage ratio exposure) including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves	14.6 %				14.4 %
Basel III Leverage Ratio (Tier 1 capital in % of the leverage ratio exposure) excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves	14.6 %				14.4 %

<i>At 31 December (CHF in thousands)</i>	<b>2025<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2025 (3 months)</b>	<b>2025 (6 months)</b>	<b>2025 (9 months)</b>	<b>2024</b>
Minimum capital requirements	486,852				
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)<sup>2</sup></b>					
LCR numerator: total of high-quality, liquid assets	875,909	945,148	966,748	821,395	864,719
LCR denominator: total net cash outflows	130,869	72,731	81,091	46,861	103,730
Liquidity Coverage Ratio, LCR (in %)	669%	1,300%	1,192%	1,753%	834%
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)</b>					
Available amount of stable funding	6,157,030				6,294,782
Required amount of stable funding	5,116,515				5,026,885
Net Stable Funding Ratio, NSFR (in %)	120%				125%

<sup>1</sup> The figures between 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are only comparable to a limited extent, as the new capital adequacy requirements under final Basel III standards became effective as of 1 January 2025

<sup>2</sup> 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)	2025	2024	2025
			Minimum capital requirements <sup>1</sup>
Credit risk	5,394,046	5,296,060	431,524
Market risk	846	1,866	68
Operational risk	867,325	789,883	69,386
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,262,217</b>	<b>6,087,809</b>	<b>500,977</b>

<sup>1</sup> Correspond to 8% of the risk-weighted assets (RWA)

## CR1: Credit risk – Credit quality of assets

At 31 December (CHF in thousands)	Gross carrying values of defaulted exposures (a) <sup>2</sup>	Gross carrying values of non-defaulted exposures (b)	Value adjustments/provisions (c)	Of which: ECL value adjustments/provisions: SA exposures in the category "specific"	Of which: ECL value adjustments/provisions: SA exposures in the category "general"	Net values (a + b - c)
Loans (excluding debt securities)	126,373	6,563,450	171,308	0	171,308	6,518,515
Debt securities	0	202,357	0	0	0	202,357
Off-balance sheet exposures <sup>1</sup>	0	184,089	2,644	0	2,644	181,445
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,373</b>	<b>6,949,896</b>	<b>173,952</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173,952</b>	<b>6,902,317</b>

<sup>1</sup> Off-balance sheet exposures include unutilized credit facilities and guarantees provided. Unutilized credit facilities exclude loan commitments which are callable at any time and unconditionally, even if they are subject to RWA requirements

<sup>2</sup> Defaulted exposure for the credit cards is calculated based on the delinquency percentages at last billing cycle and applying them to the general ledger month-end balances

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

<i>At 31 December (CHF in thousands)</i>	<b>2025</b>
Defaulted loans and debt securities <sup>1</sup> at end of the previous reporting period	78,593
Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	135,356
Returned to non-defaulted status	19,452
Amounts written off	68,124
Other changes <sup>2</sup> (+ / -)	0
<b>Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period</b>	<b>126,373</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 unsecured/ Carrying amount	Exposures secured by collateral, of which: secured amount	Exposures secured by financial guarantees or credit derivatives, of which: secured amount
Loans (including Debt securities)	6,720,872	0	0
Off-balance-sheet transactions	181,445	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,902,317</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
– of which defaulted	126,373	0	0

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

At 31 December (CHF in thousands)	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and -CRM		RWA	RWA density
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount		
Central governments, central banks and supranational organizations	777,780		777,780		0	0.0 %
Public sector entities	22,769		22,769		6,820	30.0 %
Multilateral development banks						
Banks, of which:	49,083		49,083		9,817	20.0 %
– Swiss account-holding securities firms and other financial institutions subject to equivalent prudential standards and supervision						
Covered bonds, of which:	178,045		178,045		17,804	10.0 %
– Swiss covered bonds	178,045		178,045		17,804	10.0 %
Corporates, of which:	28,247	18,017	28,247	7,745	30,341	84.3 %
– Swiss non-account-holding securities firms and other financial institutions not subject to equivalent prudential standards and supervision						
– specialized lending						
Subordinated debt, equity exposures and other capital instruments						
Retail	6,487,221	3,563,732	6,487,221	406,359	5,062,697	73.4 %
Real estate, of which:						
– self-used residential real estate (GRRE)						
– other residential real estate (IPRRE)						
– self-used commercial real estate (GCRE)						
– other commercial real estate (IPCRE)						
– construction loans and land acquisition loans						
Defaulted exposures	127,691		127,691		195,824	153.4 %
Other assets	70,744		70,744		70,744	100.0 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,741,579</b>	<b>3,581,749</b>	<b>7,741,579</b>	<b>414,104</b>	<b>5,394,046</b>	<b>66.1 %</b>

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

Exposure class <i>At 31 December (CHF in thousands)</i>	0%, 10%, 15%		20%, 30%, 35%		40%, 45%, 50%, 55%		60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%		90%, 100%, 110%, 115%		130%, 150%, 250%		400% 1250%		Total credit exposures amount (post-CCF and post-CRM) <sup>1</sup>		
Central governments, central banks and supranational organizations	777,780														777,780		
Public sector entities	15,217														7,553	22,769	
Multilateral development banks															0		
Banks, of which:	49,082														49,082		
– account-holding securities firms and other financial institutions without a banking licence, but with equivalent regulation and supervision															0		
Covered bonds, of which:	178,045														178,045		
– Swiss Covered Bonds	178,045														178,045		
Corporates, of which:	6,522														29,469	35,991	
– non-account-holding securities firms and other financial institutions not subject to equivalent regulation and supervision															0		
– specialized lending															0		
Subordinated debt, equity and other capital instruments															0		
Retail	509,488														6,212,147	171,946	6,893,581
Directly and indirectly secured real estate exposures, of which:															0		
– self-used residential real estate (GRRE)															0		
– other residential real estate (IPRRE)															0		
– self-used commercial real estate (GCRE)															0		
– other commercial real estate (IPCRE)															0		
– construction loans and land acquisition loans															0		
Defaulted exposures															127,691	127,691	
Other assets															70,744	70,744	
<b>Total</b>	<b>955,824</b>	<b>70,821</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>517,041</b>	<b>6,212,147</b>	<b>272,159</b>	<b>127,691</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,155,683</b>			

<sup>1</sup> 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

## OR2: Operational risk – Business indicator and subcomponents

At 31 December (CHF in thousands)	2025	2024	2023
Business indicator and subcomponents	T	T-1	T-2
<b>1.) Interest, leases and dividend component (ILDC)</b>	<b>151,272</b>		
1a.) Interest income	464,488	485,730	422,126
1b.) Interest expenses	92,328	105,250	74,908
1c.) Interest-earning assets	6,689,823	6,711,542	6,768,197
1d.) Dividend income	0	0	0
<b>2.) Services component (SC)</b>	<b>426,945</b>		
2a.) Fee and commission income	170,032	169,975	168,468
2b.) Fee and commission expenses	0	0	0
2c.) Other operating income	0	0	0
2d.) Other operating expenses	245,230	264,522	262,608
<b>3.) Financial component (FC)</b>	<b>0</b>		
3a.) Net profit on the trading book	0	0	0
3b.) Net profit on the banking book (only relevant to the calculation of operational risk capital requirements)	0	0	0
<b>4.) Business indicator (BI)</b>	<b>578,217</b>		
<b>5.) Business indicator component (BIC)</b>	<b>69,386</b>		
<b>6.) Information on BI given supervisory approval to exclude discontinued activities</b>			
6a.) BI gross excluding discontinued activities	0		
6b.) Reduction in BI due to excluded discontinued activities	578,217		

## OR3: Operational risk – Minimum required capital

At 31 December (CHF in thousands)	2025
Business indicator component (BIC)	69,386
Internal loss multiplier (ILM)	1
Minimum required operational risk capital (ORC)	69,386
Operational risk RWA	867,325

## IRRBBA1: 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	- of which CHF	- of which other major currencies that make up more than 10% of assets or liabilities of the balance sheet	Total <sup>2</sup>	- of which CHF	Total	- of which CHF
<b>Determined repricing maturity</b>							
Receivables from banks							
Receivables from clients	5,474	5,474		1.46	1.46		
Money market mortgages							
Fixed-rate mortgages							
Financial investments	202	202		3.34	3.34		
Other receivables							
Receivables from interest rate derivatives <sup>1</sup>	275	275		0.06	0.06		
Liabilities to banks							
Liabilities from client deposits	1,048	1,048		0.34	0.34		
Medium-term notes	1,941	1,941		2.24	2.24		
Bonds and mortgage-backed bonds	2,805	2,805		2.28	2.28		
Other liabilities							
Payables to interest rate derivatives <sup>1</sup>	277	277		0.40	0.40		
<b>Undetermined repricing maturity</b>							
Receivables from banks							
Receivables from clients	639	639		1.62	1.62		
Variable mortgage receivables							
Other sight receivables							
Sight liabilities in personal and current accounts	508	508		0.08	0.08		
Other sight liabilities							
Liabilities from client deposits, callable but not transferable (savings)							
<b>Total</b>	-	-		-	-	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>

<sup>1</sup> Interest rate derivatives are reported twice (asset and liability legs) to comply with the technical requirements of the FINMA Ordinance (DisO-FINMA, SR 952.022.2)

<sup>2</sup> The weighted average repricing maturity (exclusive of derivatives) stands at 1.5 years for assets (receivables) and 1.8 years for liabilities, as determined by internal behavioural assumptions

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

<i>CHF in thousands</i>	<b>ΔEVE (Change in the net present value)</b>		<b>ΔNII (Change in the net interest income)</b>		
	<i>Period</i>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Parallel upward shift		11,044	64,888	4,181	7,253
Parallel downward shift		- 13,507	- 72,433	- 7,557	- 32,117
Steeper shock		15,752	26,776		
Flattener shock		- 12,978	- 13,968		
Upward short-term interest rate shock		- 6,747	10,919		
Downward short-term interest rate shock		6,917	- 11,230		
Maximum		- 13,507	- 72,433	- 7,557	- 32,117
<i>Period</i>		<b>31.12.2025</b>		<b>31.12.2024</b>	
Core capital (Tier 1)		1,101,568		1,091,453	