Annual Report 2024

Entrepreneurial thinking.
Private banking.

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Report of Chair and CEO

Alexander Classen, Giorgio Pradelli

Dear shareholders,

“2024 was a year of strong progress for EFG Bank. We remain well ahead in the execution of our 2023–2025 strategic plan.”

In 2024, economic growth was generally resilient and overall market performance was relatively strong despite multiple challenges. For the financial sector, macro-economic conditions, including slower-than-expected interest rate cuts, proved somewhat supportive. At the same time, the operating environment remained complex, volatile and uncertain, reflecting heightened geopolitical tensions and the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East. 2024 was also a year that saw voters go to the polls in more than 60 countries around the world and generally vote for change. Global attention focused in particular on the outcome of the US presidential election and its economic implications for the wider world.

Alongside these developments, certain secular trends are continuing to shape our environment. Changing demographics, with the ageing of the global population, raise questions about how best to manage the financial, economic and social consequences of longevity, including new opportunities resulting from this trend. In the area of digitalisation and innovation, artificial intelligence (AI) has become more widely accessible to individuals and corporations alike. Significant investments are being made in data centres in response to the increased use of AI, which is in turn placing a greater burden on the power infrastructure – intensifying the need to harness alternative energy sources. In addition, climate change remains one of the most pressing issues of our time. With 2024 deemed the hottest year on record, the need to take immediate climate action to mitigate the most severe impacts of global warming is becoming ever more urgent.

Finding solutions to address today’s global challenges and secular trends will continue to shape the sustainability agenda of actors in the private and public sectors for the foreseeable future. At EFG, we believe that sustainability is ultimately about choosing the right path to balance economic, environmental and social interests.

As a global private banking group, our ultimate goal is to create value for our clients and other stakeholders and to deliver on our purpose of empowering entrepreneurial minds to create value – today and for the future. We believe that acting as a reliable partner and cultivating a relationship of trust with all of our stakeholders is more important than ever in uncertain times such as these.

2024 was another year of strong progress and performance for EFG, as we maintained our momentum and built on our strategic investments made in recent years, which are now starting to generate results.

We continued to successfully and consistently deliver against our 2023–2025 strategic plan, aimed at sustaining profitable growth, achieving scale and demonstrating the high level of trust that clients place in EFG. We maintained our disciplined approach to costs in 2024. However, the investments made in 2023 are already fully visible in our cost base, while the revenue benefits are expected to materialise over the next two years.

Investing in our people and franchise

In 2024, we continued to make targeted investments in our people and franchise to generate additional growth in the current strategic cycle and beyond.

We continue to expand our talent base and client coverage and our position as an employer of choice. Our new CROs made a strong contribution to asset inflows in 2024 and we expect this trend to continue and to significantly accelerate our growth momentum.

We have also made additional investments in digitisation to further enhance the client experience and to drive our operational efficiency. Having enhanced our core systems and processes over the past few years, we are now focusing on further strengthening the connectivity between our CROs and clients and maintaining operational excellence. Enhancing our digital processes and operations automation will support the agility and scalability of our client-centric model in the future.

In addition to offering best-in-class client service and advice, we believe that responsible business conduct as well as a robust compliance and risk management culture are the foundations of our long-term success in the UHNWI and HNWI segments. Going forward, we will focus on continuously reinforcing both our operational and our financial resilience to maintain the trust of our stakeholders.

Alexander Classen, Chair (left),
Giorgio Pradelli, CEO (right)

Serving our clients in several locations worldwide, we understand the importance of a strong brand as a differentiating factor. In 2024, we continued our efforts to build one of the leading brands in the private banking industry and we intend to further shape and promote EFG's brand profile across our key markets in the future. We also made further progress in elevating the bank's positioning with external stakeholders and industry bodies.

2025 will mark the end of our current strategic cycle, and we look forward to updating the market on our 2026–2028 strategic plan later this year. Private banking and wealth management remains an attractive industry that continues to grow across geographies and segments.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to our teams and colleagues around the globe for their hard work and dedication. We also want to thank you, our clients and shareholders, as well as all our other stakeholders, for your trust in EFG and your valued support.

Best regards

Alexander Classen
Chair of the Board

Giorgio Pradelli
Chief Executive Officer

Capital adequacy and liquidity disclosure (acc. to Finma Circular 2016/1)

Capital adequacy and liquidity disclosure (FINMA 16/1)

	CHF millions	31 December 2024	30 September 2024	30 June 2024	31 March 2024	31 December 2023
	Available capital					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	919.9		891.9		891.9
2	Tier 1 capital (T1)	1,210.5		1,180.9		1,161.2
3	Total Capital	1,210.5		1,180.9		1,161.2
	Risk weighted assets (RWA)					
4	Total risk weighted assets (RWA)	6,559.8		6,881.4		5,910.5
4a	Minimum required capital based on risk-based requirements	524.8		550.5		472.8
	Risk based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.0%		13.0%		15.1%
6	Tier 1 ratio	18.5%		17.2%		19.6%
7	Total capital ratio	18.5%		17.2%		19.6%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%		2.5%		2.5%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%)	2.6%		2.6%		2.6%
12	CET1 available after meeting bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	9.5%		8.5%		10.6%
	Target capital ratios according to Annex 8 of the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (% of RWA)					
12a	Capital buffer as per Annex 8 CAO	4.0%		4.0%		4.0%
12b	National countercyclical buffer (art. 44 and 44a CAO) (%)	0.1%		0.1%		0.1%
12c	CET1 capital target as per Annex 8 CAO plus countercyclical buffer per art.44 and 44a CAO	7.9%		7.9%		7.9%
12d	T1 capital target as per Annex 8 CAO plus countercyclical buffer per art.44 and 44a CAO	9.7%		9.7%		9.7%
12e	Total capital target as per Annex 8 CAO plus countercyclical buffer per art.44 and 44a CAO	12.1%		12.1%		12.1%
	BASEL III leverage ratio					
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure	28,243.2		27,824.1		26,100.2
14	Basel III leverage ratio (%)	4.3%		4.2%		4.4%
	Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) - 3-month average					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	5,489.2	5,860.8	6,866.1	6,235.5	5,270.8
16	Total net cash outflow	3,234.7	3,716.8	4,777.6	4,327.0	3,396.4
17	LCR (%)	170%	158%	144%	144%	155%
	Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)					
18	Available stable refinancing	13,409.8		13,998.5		13,767.4
19	Required stable refinancing	8,435.3		9,446.4		9,212.9
20	Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (%)	159%		148%		149%

Auditor’s Report

Report of the statutory auditor
to the General Meeting of EFG Bank AG, Zurich

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EFG Bank AG (‘the Company’ or ‘the Bank’), which comprise the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2024, the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements (page 15 to 62) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with accounting rules for banks and comply with Swiss law and the Company’s articles of incorporation.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the ‘Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements’ section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Our audit approach

Overview

Overall materiality: CHF 10.4 million

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

As key audit matters the following areas of focus have been identified:

- Impairment of due from customers and mortgage loans (loans and advances to customers)
- Impairment of investments in life insurance policies
- Provisions and contingent liabilities in respect of ongoing disputes and litigations

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. Our audit opinion aims to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgment, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall materiality	CHF 10.4 million
Benchmark applied	Net assets
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose this benchmark because, in our view net assets are one of the measures commonly used to assess a bank's solvency, which is of primary importance for the economic decisions taken by shareholders, clients and the regulators.

Audit scope

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where subjective judgments were made; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Impairment of due from customers and mortgage loans (loans and advances to customers)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The impairment of due from customers and mortgage loans is considered a key audit matter due to the size of the balance of loans and advances to customers (CHF 10'772.4 million, predominantly lombard loans and mortgage loans) as well as Management's judgments involved in the estimation of the expected credit losses (ECLs). ECL allowance on loans and advances to customers amounts to CHF 15.2 million. In order to limit the losses from its lending business, the Bank has set loan-to-value limits that are tailored to the nature of the supporting collateral. The key judgment made by Management when estimating the ECLs involves assessing whether the realisable value of collateral will be sufficient to cover the exposure. Management has put in place a comprehensive set of controls in order to monitor the market value of collateral on an ongoing basis, as well as to identify 'Significant Increases in Credit Risk (SICR'). Also refer to section "*Explanation of the methods used for identifying default risks and determining the need for value adjustments*" in the accounting policy, Note 2 and Note 12.	We assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the controls for identification of credit impaired loans and loans with increased credit risks, as well as the calculation of ECLs. As part of our work, on a sample basis, we: • checked that the assigned pledges are available in order to confirm that the Bank could realise collateral in order to recover the loans; • tested the controls over the automated sourcing of the market prices for financial assets pledged by the customers as collateral in order to ensure that up-to-date market values are used when assessing SICR and estimating ECLs; and • tested the controls over the generation of credit excess list and shortfall reports to ensure that these reports were complete and accurate. Moreover, we carried out the following procedures: • on a sample basis, inspected documents used in the valuation of unquoted collateral (e.g. independent valuation reports for real estate collateral for mortgage loans and cash surrender value assessments for life insurance policies) in order to ensure that the reports were sufficiently current and that they supported Management's assessment of the adequacy of collateral;

- checked the completeness and accuracy of data flows into the reports used for estimating ECLs by tracing, on a sample basis, key data elements from the reports back to the core banking system and the supporting documents;
- on a sample basis, checked the detailed loan data to ensure that loans with SICR indicators had been classified as either stage 2 or stage 3;
- inspected the credit excess list and shortfall reports to identify potentially underprovided loans.

We found the approach applied by the Bank to be reasonable.

Impairment of investments in life insurance policies

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
The Bank holds life insurance policies (LIPs) with a book value of CHF 462.2 million which it classifies as financial investments (CHF 376.7 million) and other financial instruments at fair value (CHF 85.5 million). The Bank also carries on its balance sheet derivative financial instruments related to life insurance policies with a book value of CHF 23.7 million, as well as liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value of CHF 104.3 million. Since year end 2022, the Bank is calculating an impairment on these investments which results in a CHF 197.6 million impairment provision, already deducted from the financial investments amount above. The impairment of the financial investments is calculated on the basis of discounted cashflow projections, based on Management's best estimate expectations of future cashflows on these investments. The Bank applies a probabilistic valuation approach and considers historic information, as well as relies on specialised opinions and information from external service providers about trends and market developments. This approach requires significant judgment with respect to (a) the choice of valuation models and (b) the choice of assumptions (for instance choice of mortality table, life expectancy, premiums, death benefits) used in the models. Consequently, we considered this area to be a key audit matter. During the 2015-2018 period, several insurance carriers notified the Bank of increases in insurance premiums ('cost of insurance' or 'CoI'). These increases have attracted interest from US consumers associations and regulators and the Bank has filed legal claims in dispute of these increases.	In order to ensure completeness of the LIP population, we have, on a sample basis, tested census data based on external confirmations obtained from servicers and custodians. We assessed with the involvement of our specialists the adequacy of the best estimate cash flow model. We also reviewed the methodology for the models used and checked that the assumptions are correctly entered in the Bank's model. We further (a) assessed whether the choice of mortality table was appropriate, (b) reviewed the key assumptions (life expectancy, premiums, death benefits), and (c) checked the mathematical accuracy of the model. We found the approach applied by the Bank to be reasonable.

Where Management believes that the insurance companies have communicated extraordinary and unprecedented increases, which Management considers unjustified under the policies, Management has set its own best estimates taking into account the factors outlined above.

Also refer to section “*Financial investments*” in the accounting policy, Notes 3, 5 and 12.

Provisions and contingent liabilities in respect of ongoing disputes and litigations

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
We considered this area a key audit matter because the Bank is a defendant in a number of disputes where, as disclosed in Note 12, the amount of compensation claimed is significant. The impact of these cases depends on the final outcome of the disputes, and Management tries to estimate the outcomes of each dispute as described below. On the basis of information from internal and external legal counsels, Management makes judgments about the probability of the outcomes of the pending legal proceedings and magnitude of the potential liabilities arising from claims subject to these future outcomes. As per Note 12, the Bank had recognised provisions of CHF 169.0 million for litigations and other claims as of 31 December 2024. Please refer to Note 12.	In view of the significant judgments required, we discussed the outstanding claims against the Bank with Management (including in-house counsel), evaluated the Management’s assessment of the nature and expected developments of claims and sought additional evidence we considered appropriate. We challenged Management’s conclusions with respect to the provisions and disclosures made for significant cases, by considering the correspondence between the Bank and its external legal counsel and obtaining confirmation letters (concerning the status and outlook of the case) directly from the external legal counsel and ensuring that these were consistent with Management’s conclusions. We further audited the disclosures relating to provisions (Note 12) to ensure that they were in line with the reports provided by the external legal counsels. We concluded that the approach and disclosures made were reasonable.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board of Directors’ responsibilities for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements, that give a true and fair view in accordance with accounting rules for banks, the provisions of Swiss law and the Company’s articles of incorporation, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors’ use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the audit of the financial statements. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors or its relevant committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them regarding all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated to the Board of Directors or its relevant committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with art. 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm the existence of an internal control system that has been designed, pursuant to the instructions of the Board of Directors, for the preparation of the financial statements.

Based on our audit according to art. 728a para. 1 item 2 CO, we confirm that the Board of Directors' proposals comply with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation. We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA

Alex Astolfi Licensed audit expert Auditor in charge	Omar Grossi Licensed audit expert

Geneva, 10 March 2025

Financial Statements

Income Statement

	Notes	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Result from interest operations			
Interest and discount income	22	606.6	566.0
Interest and dividend income on trading portfolios		19.7	11.1
Interest and dividend income from financial investments		184.9	165.2
Interest expense		(688.9)	(550.4)
Gross result from interest operations		**122.3**	191.9
Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations	12	(8.0)	20.5
Subtotal net results from interest operations		**114.3**	212.4
Result from commission business and services			
Commission income from securities trading and investment activities		381.2	320.9
Commission income from lending activities		4.5	2.4
Commission income from other services		48.9	49.2
Commission expense		(179.6)	(158.5)
Subtotal result from commission business and services		**255.0**	214.0
Result from trading activities and the fair value option	21	**369.6**	353.3
Other result from ordinary activities			
Result from the disposal of financial investments		16.3	7.8
Income from participations		2.5	2.6
Income from real estate		0.6	0.8
Other ordinary income		75.2	73.0
Other ordinary expenses		(0.2)	(5.8)
Subtotal other result from ordinary activities		**94.4**	78.4
Operating income		**833.3**	858.1
Operating expenses			
Personnel expenses	23	(487.5)	(429.6)
General and administrative expenses	24	(132.7)	(135.3)
Subtotal operating expenses		**(620.2)**	(564.9)
Value adjustments on participations and depreciation and amortisation of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets		**(34.1)**	(55.1)

Income Statement (continued)

	Notes	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Changes to provisions and other value adjustments, and losses		**(4.0)**	(13.0)
Operating result		**175.0**	225.1
Extraordinary income	25	13.9	2.8
Extraordinary expenses	25		(1.4)
Change in reserves for general banking risks	12	1.4	
Profit before taxes		**190.3**	226.5
Taxes	27	(0.9)	(8.8)
Profit of the period		**189.4**	217.7

Proposed appropriation of retained earnings		
Retained earnings / (deficit) brought forward	124.2	(93.5)
Profit of the period	189.4	217.7
Retained earnings available for appropriation	**313.6**	124.2
Proposed dividend		
Total retained earnings to be carried forward	**313.6**	124.2
Other repayment of capital reserve		
Repayment from statutory capital reserve (tax-exempt capital contribution reserve)	160.0	180.0

Balance Sheet

	Notes	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Assets			
Liquid assets		1,410.2	1,572.6
Due from banks	7	3,355.3	2,680.5
Due from securities financing transactions	1	1,691.2	956.2
Due from customers	2	8,783.8	7,875.2
Mortgage loans	2	1,988.6	1,921.9
Trading portfolio assets	3	988.3	624.0
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	4	1,201.2	1,244.2
Other financial instruments at fair value	3	85.5	114.4
Financial investments	5	6,765.4	7,870.5
Accrued income and prepaid expenses		189.2	162.3
Participations		4.3	6.1
Tangible fixed assets		225.1	220.4
Other assets	6	134.7	79.8
Total assets		**26,822.8**	**25,328.1**
Total subordinated claims		–	–
of which subject to mandatory conversion and/or debt waiver		–	–
Liabilities			
Due to banks		4,361.3	3,448.7
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	1	27.4	29.3
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits		18,948.9	18,947.6
Trading portfolio liabilities	3	66.2	42.6
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	4	1,027.1	1,178.1
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	3	104.3	131.0
Bond issues and central mortgage institution loans		675.0	
Accrued expenses and deferred income		300.1	289.2
Other liabilities	6	52.8	66.5
Provisions	12	179.1	122.5
Total liabilities		**25,742.2**	**24,255.5**
Equity			
Reserves for general banking risks	12	–	1.4
Bank's capital	13	162.4	162.4
Statutory capital reserve		541.3	721.3
of which tax-exempt capital contribution reserve		*541.3*	*721.3*
Statutory retained earnings reserve		63.3	63.3
Profit (loss) carried forward		124.2	(93.5)
Profit of the period		189.4	217.7
Total equity		**1,080.6**	**1,072.6**
Total liabilities and equity		**26,822.8**	**25,328.1**
Total subordinated liabilities included in liabilities	11	290.6	269.2
of which subject to mandatory conversion and/or debt waiver		*290.6*	*269.2*
Off-balance sheet positions			
Contingent liabilities	2	530.0	486.4
Irrevocable commitments	2	45.5	43.9

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Bank's capital CHF millions	Statutory capital reserve CHF millions	Statutory retained earnings reserve CHF millions	Reserve for general banking risks CHF millions	Voluntary retained earnings reserve and profit/loss carried forward CHF millions	Result of the period CHF millions	Total CHF millions
Total equity as at 01 January 2024	162.4	721.3	63.3	1.4	(93.5)	217.7	1,072.6
Repayment from statutory capital reserves		(180.0)					(180.0)
Appropriation to retained eranings : profit of the year 2023					217.7	(217.7)	–
Profit of the year						189.4	189.4
Change to the reserves for general banking risks				(1.4)			(1.4)
Total equity as at 31 December 2024	**162.4**	**541.3**	**63.3**	**–**	**124.2**	**189.4**	**1,080.6**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

A Business activities

EFG Bank AG (hereinafter referred to as "EFG Bank"), offers its clients the full range of Private Banking services including portfolio management for private clients, investment advisory services, lombard lending, mortgage loans and trust services. In addition to its head office in Zurich, it operates through its Geneva, Lugano, Hong Kong, Singapore, Cayman Islands and Guernsey branches. The Bank also operated an advisory branch in Bahrain, which is now under liquidation processes.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors currently comprises 11 members, all of whom are non-executive directors. The Board of Directors of EFG Bank AG is composed of the same members as the Board of Directors of EFG International AG.

An overview of the Board memberships in 2024 is presented in the table below:

The Board of Directors has applied the independence criteria as per the definition of the FINMA Circular 17/01 (Corporate Governance – Banks).

	Board member since	Independence
Alexander Classen (Chair)	2022	Independent
Emmanuel L. Bussetil	2001	
Boris Collardi	2022	
Roberto Isolani	2016	
John S. Latsis	2018	
Maria Leistner	2023	Independent
Philipp J. Lofts	2023	Independent
Carlo M. Lombardini	2020	Independent
Périclès Petalas	1997	
Stuart M. Robertson	2018	Independent
Yok Tak A. Yip	2020	Independent
Prasanna Gopalakrishnan[1]	2024	Independent
Bernd-Albrecht Von Maltzan[2]	2013	Independent

1 Elected as member of the Board of Directors at the Ordinary General Meeting on 22 March 2024

2 Stepped down as member of the Board of Directors at the Ordinary General Meeting on 22 March 2024

Executive Committee

In 2024, the Executive Committee of the Bank comprised the following members:

	Function
Piergiorgio Pradelli	Chief Executive Officer
Vassiliki Dimitrakopoulou	Group Head of Legal & Compliance
Ioanna Archimandriti[1]	Global Head of Human Resources
Martin Freiermuth[2]	Chief Operating Officer
Kurt Haueter	Head of Global Markets & Treasury
Enrico Piotto	Chief Risk Officer
Dimitris Politis	Chief Financial Officer
Andre Portelli	Head of Investment Solutions
Demis Stucki[1]	Chief Operating Officer
Franco Polloni	Head of Switzerland and Italy Region

1 Elected in 2024
2 Stepped down in 2024

B Accounting policies

The accounting and valuation principles are based on the Swiss Code of Obligations, the Swiss Federal Act on Banking and Savings Banks, the accounting ordinance of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) and its Circular 2020/01 “Accounting rules for Banks“. The financial statements provide a true and fair view of the assets, financial position and results of EFG Bank AG.

Changes of the accounting and valuation principles

These financial statements for 2024 are the first year of adoption of the true and fair view principle as a basis of preparation. There is no impact on the 2023 comparative figures arising from the application of the true and fair view principles.

General valuation principles

The financial statements are prepared on the assumption of a going concern. The accounting is therefore based on going-concern values. The disclosed balance sheet items are valued individually.

Transaction recording

All transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis, with the exception of loans and deposits, which are accounted on a value date basis.

Foreign currency translation

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted at rates of exchange prevailing at year end.

Foreign currency transactions are converted at the rates of exchange prevailing during the year.

Main foreign exchange rates against CHF

	2024 Year-end	2024 Average	2023 Year-end	2023 Average
EUR	0.941	0.952	0.926	0.972
GBP	1.135	1.125	1.066	1.117
HKD	0.116	0.112	0.107	0.115
SGD	0.664	0.658	0.635	0.669
USD	0.906	0.880	0.838	0.899

The functional currency is defined at EFG Bank AG level and is the Swiss franc “CHF”. Branches operations in Hong Kong, Cayman, Bahrain and Guernsey are recorded using local currencies and are converted to CHF at average rates with the difference to closing rates reflected in “Result from trading activities”.

Liquid assets

These assets are recorded in the balance sheet at their nominal value.

Due from / liabilities from securities transactions

The term “securities financing transactions” may include repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, securities lending and securities borrowing.

Due from banks, due from customers and mortgage loans
These are stated at nominal value net of specific valuation adjustments for expected credit losses on non-impaired loans and value adjustments on impaired loans.

Impaired loans, defined as loans for which it is improbable that the debtor will have the capacity to honour his or her commitments, are individually valued and the depreciation in value is covered by appropriate individual value adjustments. The individual value adjustment is deducted from the corresponding asset item in the balance sheet. Value adjustments are released with an effect on income via the item “Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations”.

A loan is considered as non-performing when appropriate indicators provide evidence that future contractual repayments of capital and/or interests are unlikely, or at the latest, when such payments are overdue by 90 days. In this case, the Bank ceases to record the interest income in the income statement. Value adjustments for non-performing loans are booked in the Income Statement “Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations”.

A loan is no longer considered non-performing if the interest and principal payments are up-to-date and future payments are reasonably assured. Value adjustments are released with an effect on income via the item “Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations”.

Impaired loans/receivables and any collateral are valued at the liquidation value, and the value is adjusted taking the debtor’s creditworthiness into account. Where the recovery of the loan receivable is dependent exclusively on realisation of the collateral, a value adjustment is created to completely cover the unsecured portion.

The Bank applies value adjustments and provisions for expected loss on non-impaired loans and other credit exposure, as well on off-balance-sheet exposures. For the methodology on such value adjustments and provision see section “Explanation of the methods used for identifying default risks and determining the need for value adjustments”.

Value adjustments for expected credit losses on non-impaired loans are booked and released in the income statement “Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations”. Value adjustments for expected credit losses on off-balance-sheet exposures are booked and released in the income statement via "Changes to provisions and other value adjustments, and losses".

Due to banks and amounts due in respect of customer deposits
These items are to be recognised at their nominal value.

Amounts due in respect of precious metal account deposits must be valued at fair value if the precious metal concerned is traded on a price-efficient, liquid market.

Trading portfolio assets and trading portfolio liabilities
Bonds, equities and precious metals not acquired as medium-term or long-term investments are included under “Trading portfolio assets/liabilities” and are valued at fair value. Fair value is the price based on a price-efficient and liquid market or the price calculated using a valuation model.

If a fair value cannot be determined, the valuation and recognition is based on the lower of cost or market principle.

The gain or loss resulting from the change in valuation is recorded in the income statement “Result from trading activities and the fair value option”. Interest and dividend income from trading operations are recorded in the income statement “Interest and dividend income on trading portfolios”.

Other financial instruments at fair value and liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value
Financial assets and liabilities may initially be designated as at fair value through profit and loss (fair value option) if the following conditions are met:
- They are part of a portfolio which is risk-managed on a fair value basis
- There is an economic hedging relationship between the financial instruments on the asset side and those on the liability side that reduces or eliminates an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise
- Any impact of a change in own creditworthiness on the fair value must be neutralised and may not influenced the income statement

Structured products with acknowledgment of debt issued by the Bank, net of any parts repurchased from clients, are shown under the item “Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value” and valued at market price. The result of revaluation and devaluation of these structured products is shown in the income statement item “Result from trading activities and the fair value option”.

Physical life insurance policies held for the medium term are considered as financial instruments. The Bank has elected to apply the fair value option since the physical life insurance policies are economically hedged by synthetic life insurance policies. Consequently, the physical life insurance policies are assets valued at fair value.

Synthetic life insurance policies are economically hedging physical life insurance policies and are also valued at fair value.

Financial investments
Money market papers are recorded in the balance sheet according to the accrual method.

Equity securities are held at the lower of cost and market value. The value adjustments arising from a subsequent valuation are recorded via “Other ordinary expenses” or “Other ordinary income”.

Unhedged bonds held for the medium term are valued at the lower of cost and market value. The value adjustments arising from a subsequent valuation are recorded via “Other ordinary expenses” or “Other ordinary income”.

Bonds held to maturity are valued under the straight-line accrual method. The agio/disagio is accrued or deferred over the residual term to maturity via “Accrued income and prepaid expenses” or “Accrued expenses and deferred income”.

Value adjustments on expected credit losses for default risk are recorded immediately under “Changes in value adjustments for default risk and losses from interest operations”.

Life insurance policies held for the long term until their maturities are valued at amortised cost as they are considered as financial investments with the intention to be held until maturity. The cost reflects the contractual purchase price of these policies and the premiums paid. The accruals are recorded as interest income. Any impairment in the values and expected credit losses will be recognised in the income statement as “Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations”.

Precious metals are valued at market value. They serve, primarily, as hedges for clients’ ‘Metal’ accounts recorded under ‘Amounts due in respect of customer deposits’ on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. Value adjustments are booked under ‘Other ordinary expenses’ or ‘Other ordinary income’, as appropriate.

Participations
These are valued at historical cost less any permanent impairment.

Each participation is tested for impairment as of the balance sheet date. This test is based on indicators reflecting a possible impairment of individual assets. If any such indicators exist, the recoverable amount is calculated. The recoverable amount is the higher amount of the net selling price and the value in use. An asset is impaired if its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. If the asset is impaired, the book value is reduced to match the recoverable value, and the impairment is charged via “Value adjustments on participations and depreciation and amortisation of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets”.

Realised gains from the sale of participations are recorded via “Extraordinary income” and realised losses are recorded via the item “Extraordinary expense”.

Tangible fixed assets
Fixed assets comprise buildings, fixtures and fittings, computers, telecommunications equipment and are recognised at acquisition cost less accumulated amortisation over the estimated operating life (when applicable).

Art works are included in tangible fixed assets and are recognised at acquisition cost.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated economic useful life via “Value adjustments on participations and amortisation of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets”. The estimated operating lives of specific categories of tangible fixed assets for 2024 are as follows:
- Building own use: 20–50 years
- Fixture and fittings: 5–10 years
- Computers and telecommunications equipment: 3–4 years
- Software: 4–10 years
- Other fixed assets: 5–10 years
- Art: no depreciation. Periodic review for impairment

Provisions
Legal and factual obligations are valued regularly. If an outflow of resources is likely and can be reliably estimated, a corresponding provision must be created.

Existing provisions are reassessed at each balance sheet date.

Provisions are released via the income statement if they are no longer needed on business grounds. Provisions include expected credit losses on non-impaired and impaired off-balance-sheet exposures.

Reserves for general banking risks
The reserves for general banking risks are, according to Art. 21 of the Capital Adequacy Ordinance, considered as part of the eligible equity of the Bank. The creation and release of reserves is recognised via the item “Changes in reserves for general banking risks” in the income statement.

The movement of reserves for general banking risks are subject to tax.

Taxes
Taxes due from current income and capital tax of the Bank, but not yet paid, are recorded under “Accrued expenses and deferred income” in the balance sheet.

The valuation differences between the value for tax purpose and the financial accounting value are calculated systematically. The effects of deferred taxes are considered in the calculations. Provisions for deferred tax are created via “Taxes”. There is no impact from the application of Globe/Pillar II for 2024.

Off-balance-sheet transactions
Off-balance-sheet disclosures are at nominal value. Provisions are accounted for in the liabilities in the balance sheet of the foreseeable risks. Expected credit losses related to off-balance-sheet positions are recorded in the balance sheet as a provision.

Pension benefit obligations
The Pension schemes cover ageing, death and disability, and are run in accordance with laws and regulations of the respective local countries. Employees and their survivors are protected against economic consequences of age, death and disability. Generally funded by employees and employers, the schemes are legally independent from the Bank. The main schemes are in Switzerland, Hong Kong and Singapore.

Employer’s contributions are included in “Personnel expenses” in the income statement for the financial year to which they correspond. Every year, the Bank assesses whether there are economic benefits or economic obligations vis-à-vis the pension institutions, and treats them as follows:
– The economic obligations may be recorded in “Provisions” in the balance sheet, and the difference with the corresponding value for the previous period is recorded under “Personnel expenses” in the income statement
– An economic benefit may be recorded in the balance sheet

This annual assessment is conducted based on the financial statements of the pension institution, where the balance sheet date may not be older than 12 months, established in accordance with the Swiss GAAP FER 26 or the relevant accounting framework of the country of residence.

Equity-based compensation schemes
An Equity Incentive Plan ("EIP") exists for the employees of the Bank and is managed at Group level. Employees receive as part of their variable compensation a portion in the form of Restricted stock units (“RSUs”) and a portion in blocked shares. The RSUs granted give the employee the right to receive shares from EFG International AG (the “Holding Company”) under the EIP. The ownership of the blocked shares has been directly transferred to employees at the grant date with blocking periods that restrict the employee from selling the shares. The blocking periods for the shares granted are either after the end of a three-year period or pro rata annually over three years.

The Bank accounts for the shares at fair value at grant date. and since the settlement is made in shares, the accounting principles applicable are similar to any true equity instruments and as follows:

- At grant date, the fair value is calculated and amortised over the vesting period
- The cost is credited through “Accrued expenses and deferred income” (Balance sheet) and debited through “Personnel expenses” (P&L)
- No revaluation is recorded until settlement date
- When exercised, any difference between the accrued amount and the price at exercise date is recorded to “Personnel expenses”

The liability is adjusted if employees leave the Bank or lose their rights under the EIP.

Derivative financial instruments
Derivative financial instruments are initially valued and recognised in the balance sheet at fair value on the date on which the contracts are entered and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Replacement values of

derivatives are presented in the balance sheet on a gross basis.

Derivative financial instruments are classified either as trading derivatives or hedging derivatives. Hedging derivatives are used by the Bank to minimise its exposure to market risks such as interest rate and foreign exchange risks. More details related to hedging derivatives could be found under "Hedge accounting".

Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices, including recent market transactions, discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative. The best evidence of the fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless the fair value of that instrument is derived from its comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging), or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets.

Certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments, such as the option in a structured product, are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value through profit and loss.

The realised result from trading operations and the unrealised result from valuation relating to trading operations are recorded via the item "Result from trading activities and the fair value option".

Hedge accounting
The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk in its fixed rate bonds and life insurance policies portfolios.

With regards to the fixed rate bonds portfolio, the Bank enters a fair value hedge with fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps or cross currency swaps that pay fixed rates which match the coupons of the bonds and receive floating interest rates. For the life insurance policies portfolio, the Bank designs a fair value hedge with interest rate futures hedging the interest rate risk for the whole portfolio on projected expected future cash flows.

In both hedge accounting models, these derivative instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed as hedging derivatives.

Hedging derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value or cash flow hedges are valued in the same manner as the underlying hedged transaction. The results from hedging derivatives are recorded in the same section of the Income Statement as the ones from the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The valuation result from hedging instruments is recorded in a compensation account if the hedged instrument is accounted for using the accrual method. Where the hedged item is recognised using the lower of cost or market method (in the case of the fixed rate bond portfolio), any positive change in the fair value of the hedged item will be recorded in the balance sheet in the compensation account and in the profit and loss to offset the fair value change of the interest rate swap. The net balance of the compensation account is recorded on the balance sheet in "Other assets" or "Other liabilities".

Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated as such, provided certain criteria are met.

The Bank documents, at the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedged items and hedging instruments, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Bank also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The Bank will discontinue hedge accounting in the following scenarios:
- the Bank determines that a hedging instrument is not, or has ceased to be, highly effective as a hedge;
- the derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised;
- the hedged item matures, is sold or repaid.

Hedge ineffectiveness represents the amount by which the changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument differ from changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. If the hedge is deemed to no longer meet the hedging goals or exceeds the effect of the hedged positions, such hedging instruments cease to be disclosed as hedging derivatives and are transferred into trading derivatives and booked accordingly.

In the scope of fixed rate bonds portfolio, the Bank enters into these transactions on a 'package basis', i.e. enters into the swap at the same time as purchasing the bond, and structures the swap so that the principal terms of the swap exactly match those of the bond. As a result, the hedging ratio is 100% and there is no ineffectiveness.

In the scope of Hedge accounting on Futures derivative instruments hedging Life insurance policies some ineffectiveness could arise mainly due to basis risk generated by the mismatch between US swap curve used to determine the present value of the expected future LIP's cashflows and the US Treasury rates underlying the hedging Futures. In case of overhedging, ie if the change in fair value of the hedging instruments is higher than the change of fair value of the Life insurance policies, then the ineffectiveness is booked into Profit and loss statement.

Explanation of the methods used for identifying default risks and determining the need for value adjustments

Methods used for identifying default risks
A counterparty is in default when a payment obligation is past due for more than 90 days or when the Bank expects that an exposure will not be fully recovered. The Bank identifies default risks based on the occurrence of loss events. A loss event occurs when there are conclusive signs that future contractual payments of principal and/or interest becomes unlikely or, at the latest, when these payments are more than 90 days overdue. Exposures for which a loss event has occurred are generally considered as impaired. Value adjustments for default risks are deducted from the corresponding assets, except for off-balance sheet exposures, for which a provision is recorded.

Value adjustments and provisions for impaired exposures
Value adjustments on impaired loans are determined individually by counterparty according to Art. 24 para. 3 FINMA Accounting Ordinance. Impaired exposures and any collateral are valued at their liquidation value taking into consideration the counterparties' creditworthiness.

Value adjustments and provisions for non-impaired exposures
The methods used for determination of the expected credit losses on financial investments, due from banks, due from clients and mortgage loans as well as off-balance-sheet commitments applies the three-stage approach for impairment measurement based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition of the financial asset:

- Stage 1: financial assets that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risks since initial recognition
- Stage 2: significant increase in credit risks since initial recognition but not yet deemed to be credit-impaired
- Stage 3: credit-impaired on payment default

A significant increase in credit risk (and change in stage) is assessed as occurring when a rapid deterioration in credit quality triggers an ad hoc review of the individual asset. An internal expert panel performs a quarterly assessment to determine if this asset is subject to a significant increase in credit risk (SICR). In addition to the quantitative SICR test based on changes in the rating agency's rating for the respective financial instrument, the assessment of the expert panel considers a range of external market information (e.g. credit default spreads, rating outlook).

A default is triggered through a payment default on the instrument or any cross-default indication from rating agencies.

Financial assets in stage 1 have their expected credit losses (ECL) measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Assets in stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.

Specific ECL measurements have been developed for each type of credit exposure. Except for lombard loans, debt securities and life insurance, generally, the three components to compute ECL are exposure at default (EAD), probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD), defined as follows:

- Exposure at default (EAD) is based on the amounts the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default over the next 12 months (12-month EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD).
- Probability of default (PD) represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12-month PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation
- Loss given default (LGD) represents the banks expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of EAD expected to be non-recoverable if the default occurs in the next 12 months and lifetime LGD is the percentage of EAD expected to be non-recoverable, the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL for lombard loans is primarily determined by the value of the collateral available as security for the loan, and the main inputs to the ECL are the following two components:

- ECL due to adverse market price movements in the collateral that captures the risk that a shortfall arises

when collateral values decrease to a level insufficient to cover the respective lombard loan exposure; and
– ECL due to a default of a large single collateral position (top 1 to top 5) yielding a shortfall for the lombard loan exposure.

The ECL for debt securities and life insurance related financial investments are estimated via three components:
– EAD: book value for amortised cost assets
– PD: estimated for a 12-month and lifetime period based on external counterparty credit risk rating information (Standard & Poor's annual global corporate default study and rating transition). For public entity loans, the PD is estimated using official statistics
– LGD: for stage 1 and stage 2 assets. LGD for sovereign, bank and corporate exposure is approximated by an expert judgement aligned to the credit default swap ISDA market standard that estimates a recovery rate for sovereign exposure of 40%, resulting in 60% LGD. In case of stage 3 assets, LGD value is determined on an individual basis for sovereign, bank and corporate exposure

Value adjustments and provisions for ECL on non-impaired loans can be used in the event of a major crisis, that exceed forward-looking macroeconomic projections (e.g. HPI, GDP, volatilities), to cover individually impaired loans without immediately restoring them to the required level. In such a case, the shortfall must be reconstituted gradually over a period of maximum 5 years.

Comparatives
There were no changes in presentation in the current year leading to changes in comparative figures.

C Risk management

EFG Bank offers private banking and asset management services, and these include financial products with a focus on high-net-worth individuals. In pursuing its business objectives, EFG Bank is exposed to risks, which may have an impact on its financial, business, social or other objectives.

A strong risk management framework is fundamental to a sustainable management of the business. EFG Bank is committed to actively managing and mitigating risks specific to its private banking and institutional clients, being particularly alert to compliance and operational risks, including financial crime risks, fraud risks and conduct risks.

EFG Bank monitors legacy risks in connection with its life insurance investment portfolio and litigation cases relating to discontinued businesses.

1.1 Risk governance

EFG Bank is committed to maintaining a strong risk management framework in its day-to-day business activities and decision-making processes across the organisation.

The Executive Committee has established the following committees to ensure that the risk governance processes at EFG Bank are robust and sound. Each of these committees are chaired by a member of the Executive Committee:
• Local Credit Committee
• Asset and Liability Management Committee
• Financial Risk Committee (FinRisk)
• Operational, Regulatory & Compliance Committee
• Group Product Committee
• Information Security Committee
• Client Acceptance Committee

The EFG Bank risk management framework sets out the overall governance of risks. Responsibilities of involved stakeholders in the management of risks are clearly defined, as well as terms of reference for its risk and compliance functions.

The EFG Bank risk management framework is underpinned by the EFG Bank risk appetite framework, which focuses on the approach to risk capacity, risk appetite, risk limits and indicators, documenting the level of risk that EFG Bank is prepared to accept.

Risk management framework
The risk management framework comprises people, policies and processes, and systems and controls designed to ensure that risks are appropriately identified, assessed, measured, monitored and reported, as well as mitigated on an ongoing basis.

For EFG Bank the risk management framework:
– Ensures all employees understand and control exposure to risks taken
– Ensures that risk exposures are in line with risk capacity and defined risk appetite and strategy
– Ensures that key controls over business risks are functioning effectively
– Supports the successful implementation of the business strategy

- Protects clients from potential risks, such as unsuitable products or excess concentrations
- Contributes to the orderly functioning and sound reputation on the markets in which EFG Bank operates
- Ensures independent risk oversight over risk and control processes
- Assures that the risk management systems put in place are adequate with regard to the institution's profile and strategy

The EFG Bank risk management framework is deployed across the following dimensions:
- Approach to risk management
- Risk culture
- Three lines of defence model
- Committees and functions

The Board of Directors and its delegated Risk Committee are informed about risk exposures on a quarterly basis through the regular risk reporting process, while the Executive Committee is informed on a monthly basis

1.1.1 Approach to risk management

EFG Bank has adopted a multi-dimensional approach to risk management based on the following measures:
- Independent Risk Control and Compliance functions with clearly defined objectives
- A comprehensive and prioritised list of risk categories (risk taxonomy)
- A defined risk strategy and risk appetite
- A coherent and comprehensive set of policies, directives and procedures to govern risk management, including compliance
- The first and second line of defence role of the Executive Committee and its delegated committees to manage risks in alignment with the risk strategy and risk appetite
- The supervisory oversight of the Board of Directors which oversees the effectiveness of the risk management framework and provides oversight and advisory support through the Risk, the Audit and the Credit Committees

The objectives of risk management are to:
- Provide transparency on the risks EFG Bank incurs
- Provide independent risk oversight and challenge that risks are appropriately assessed and managed
- Enable better management of the risk-return trade-off
- Support the Board of Directors in defining an appropriate risk appetite and strategy in line with available risk capacity and ensure the actual risk exposure profile remains in line with these
- Ensure that key controls over business risks are functioning effectively

1.1.2 Risk culture, core values and ethical standards

EFG Bank believes that right behaviour is key for sound risk management, and that this is guided by the risk culture of the organisation is viewed as a core component of effective risk management.

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

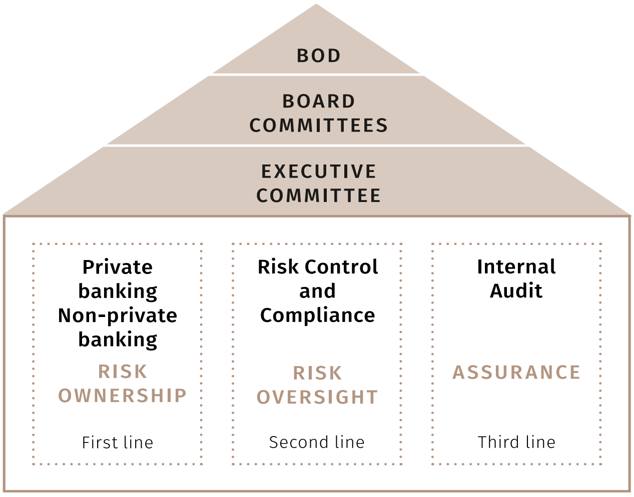
The risk awareness and culture programme, which promotes the above-mentioned principles, is focused on the following activities:
- Embedding the risk management and risk appetite frameworks across the EFG Bank
- Comprehensive training in risk and compliance topics
- Consistent application of the client relationship officer's risk scorecard (composed by the risk assessment, the control results, the losses and KRI figures) to foster a risk-conscious and compliant culture and reduce operational risks

1.1.3 Three lines of defence model

EFG Bank manages its risks in accordance with a three lines of defence model.

The three lines of defence model delineates the key responsibilities for the business, Risk and Compliance functions and Internal Audit to ensure that the organisation has a coherent and comprehensive approach to risk management and monitoring.

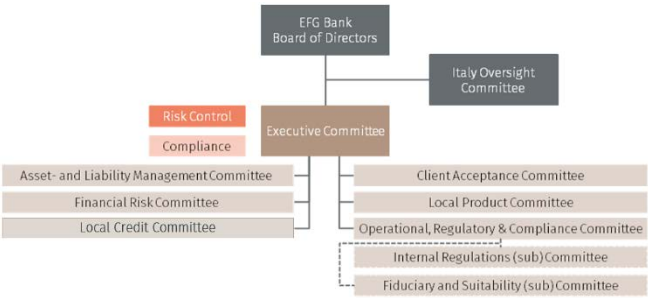
EFG Bank's interpretation of the three lines of defence model is in line with industry practice, and the model is operated both centrally and in the business units. This ensures that the material activities and processes are subject to the risk management, oversight and assurance.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

1.1.4 Committees and functions

Risk management in EFG Bank by means of committees and functions(EFG Bank Risk Management Committees).



EFG Bank Board of Directors sets and approves the risk appetite statement and the risk management framework of EFG Bank, and monitors its risk profile versus risk appetite, as well as the effectiveness of risk management. The Board of Directors supervises the activities of EFG Bank directly; it however benefits from the support and advice of the Risk and Audit Committee of EFG International Group.

The role of the Italy Oversight Committee is to support the Board in the fulfilment of its tasks relating to the Italian legislative decree 231 of 8 June 2021 as amended (Decree) and reports to it on the results of its activities. In particular, the Committee, with the support of the various units of EFG Bank, is responsible for monitoring the effective implementation of the Decree in the Bank and the Bank's compliance with it.

EFG Bank Executive Committee is tasked by the Board of Directors with the following responsibilities with regards to risk management:
- Managing the day-to-day business, operational revenue and risk management, including the balance sheet structure and liquidity
- Representing EFG Bank vis-à-vis third parties in operational matters
- Approving the risk appetite metrics, thresholds and risk limits for each risk category, as proposed by EFG Bank risk management committees
- Monitoring and managing the risk profile of EFG Bank through regular reports from the Chief Risk Officer and the Group Head of Legal & Compliance as well as other relevant office holders
- Assessing breaches in management of risk limits
- Facilitating discussion of limit and threshold breaches relevant for the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors Risk Committee
- Issuing general directives for regulating business operations
- Developing and maintaining effective internal processes, an appropriate management information system (MIS), a comprehensive internal control system and the necessary technological infrastructure
- Submitting applications regarding transactions for which the Board of Directors is responsible

EFG Bank risk management committees, reporting to EFG Bank Executive Committee, play key roles in the oversight of risk management. These committees are established as forums for discussion on important risk management issues, for the identification of relevant changes in the risk profile and new risks arising, for decision-making, and as a point of escalation where resolution is required. The roles of these committees are clearly defined in accordance with EFG Bank standards. Each EFG Bank risk management committee has dedicated terms of reference, which provide more detail on membership, scope and responsibilities. EFG Bank's risk management committees jointly ensure that there is coverage of the key risk categories for discussion, decision and escalation. Information exchange across committees is maintained through cross-membership.

The Operational, Regulatory & Compliance Committee is responsible for the oversight of EFG Bank with regards to matters relating to regulatory, compliance activities and operational risks, as well as corporate governance matters. The role of the Operational, Regulatory & Compliance Committee is also to monitor the regulated asset management businesses within EFG Bank associated with the discretionary and advisory management of assets. There are two subcommittees acting as support of the Operational, Regulatory & Compliance: The Internal Regulations (sub) Committee and the Fiduciary and Suitability (sub) Committee.

The role of the Asset & Liability Management Committee is to focus on strategic issues related to the overall EFG Bank balance sheet structure, in particular to manage the market and liquidity risk positions within the overall risk appetite framework agreed and approved by the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors.

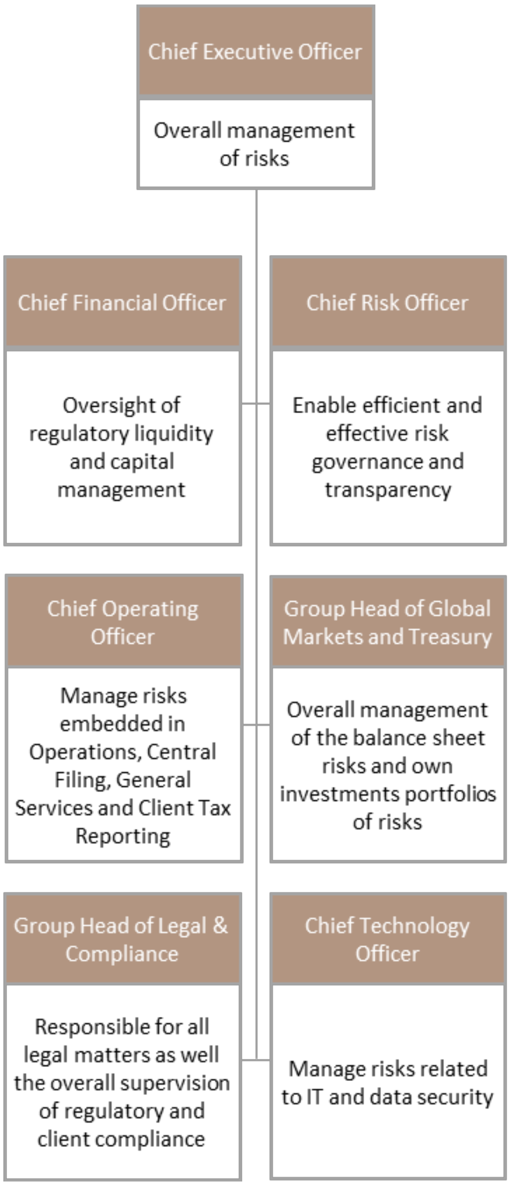
The Financial Risk Committee is responsible to monitor financial risks throughout EFG Bank. The Financial Risk Committee is in particular responsible for reviewing credit concentration, market, liquidity and funding risk exposure of EFG Bank and the structures in place for monitoring and reporting them, including compliance with policies and directives, as well as exposures relative to limits. The Financial Risk Committee is also responsible of the overall stress test programme encompassing trading and banking book portfolios.

EFG Bank Local Product Committee (LPC) is responsible to assess the risks and viability of the new and existing products issues by EFG Bank and for approving, in line with the relevant Group internal regulations, new products or revised versions of existing products. It is also responsible for keeping a record of all products approved and checking that products have been properly approved. The LPC must be kept informed by the Operational, Regulatory & Compliance Committee about the procedures and control monitoring of products distributed and sold.

The Local Credit Committee has responsibility for the monitoring of client credit risk throughout EFG Bank and also EFG International, pre-advising or vetoing credits or limits which exceed defined thresholds and reviewing credit limit excesses, overdrafts not covered by limits and collateral shortfalls according to such defined thresholds in the relevant internal regulations.

The role of the Client Acceptance Committee is to mitigate the risk of money laundering, including reputational and legal risk. This is done by assessing the risks of the new and existing clients. The Client Acceptance Committee is responsible for approving and reviewing periodically within the authorities delegated by the Executive Committee, non-standard clients (e.g. PEPs, US persons, special higher) in line with relevant EFG Bank and EFG International internal regulations. It is also responsible for keeping a record of all higher-risk clients approved either centrally or locally.

There are also functions in EFG Bank deeply involved in activities connected with risks.



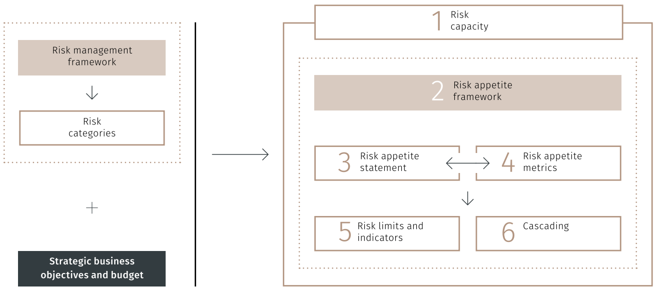
Risk appetite framework

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

- Risk capacity
- Risk appetite statement
- Risk metrics and limits framework
- Cascading and embedding process to business units
- Responsibilities of the (Group and local) bodies overseeing the implementation and monitoring of the risk appetite framework

– Risk appetite process, including the escalation of the risk metrics exceeding their predetermined thresholds

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



1.1.5 Risk capacity

The risk capacity is the maximum level of risk EFG Bank can assume before breaching EFG Banks's strategic targets and risk appetite. In determining the risk capacity, EFG Bank takes into account the constraints determined by regulatory capital and liquidity requirements, and of the law enforcement agencies. Risk capacity defines an outer boundary within which EFG Bank must operate.

Risk appetite and risk capacity are aligned through the annual budget and planning process. EFG Bank holds appropriate capital and liquidity buffers to accommodate circumstances where exposures extend beyond EFG Bank's risk appetite. This protects EFG Bank from the financial and/or reputational consequences that might be associated with a breach of its risk capacity or rating ambition.

1.1.6 Risk appetite statement

The risk appetite statement comprises the qualitative component of EFG Bank's risk appetite. It comprises a set of statements describing the level of risk that EFG Bank is prepared to accept in each risk category to achieve its strategic business objectives.

The risk appetite statement is aligned with the business strategy of EFG Bank. The risk appetite statement is operationalised through the risk appetite metrics and the limit framework.

1.1.7 Risk metrics

The quantitative component of risk appetite contains measures (i.e. metrics) that describe the quantum of risk to which EFG Bank is exposed.

The metrics are compared to trigger levels (i.e. thresholds), which can be either limits or warning indicators. The metrics are selected, and thresholds are calibrated in accordance with the risk appetite statement, which in turn reflects the business strategy.

Risk metrics can be set at EFG Bank Board of Directors aggregated level or, if deemed appropriate, at EFG Bank Executive Committee level.

1.1.8 Limits framework

The delegated committees of EFG Bank Executive Committee review risk limits and indicators and the related trigger levels for EFG Bank at a global and business unit level.

The EFG Bank Executive Committee reviews and recommends the Board's global thresholds to the Risk Committee for its review and recommendation for approval by the EFG Bank Board of Directors.

1.1.9 Cascading and embedding process

The risk appetite framework, risk appetite statement and risk metrics and their thresholds are defined at EFG Bank level and are binding for all EFG Bank business units and local and foreign entities, as set out in the risk management framework.

The EFG Bank Executive Committee allocates, according to cascading and embedding rules, the limits and risk thresholds to the various local entities.

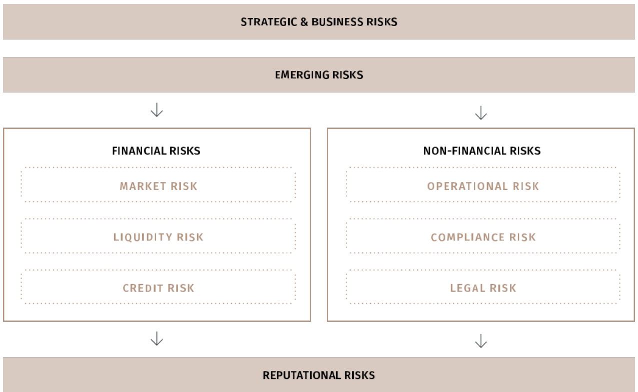
In this way, EFG Bank appropriately identifies, limits and monitors the risks associated with its local business activities and measures and reports local risk appetite according to consolidated supervision rules.

1.1.10 Risk appetite process

This process is composed of four main pillars: annual review, off-cycle adjustments, reporting and escalation. The risk appetite statements and metrics are reviewed annually by the respective competent bodies. If needed, off-cycle adjustments of existing metrics and thresholds are also undertaken. The regular reporting is performed on a monthly and quarterly basis while escalations are reported immediately to the respective committees.

1.2 Risk categories

The risk categories of EFG Bank are defined in the risk taxonomy included in the risk management framework and are described in the related risk policies and general directives.



The risk categories establish a common denominator on risks across EFG Bank and thereby enable alignment across business units, geographies and functions.

Strategic and business risk
Strategic and business risk is the risk of loss arising from changes in the business environment and from adverse business decisions or improper implementation of decisions. The business and strategic risk includes the following risk categories:
- Client portfolio risk: The risk inherent in client portfolios in general as well as the risk of a reduction in Assets under Management and/or loss of client relationships as a result of other risk types, e.g. performance, reputation, operational risks, compliance, etc.
- Strategic risk and governance: The risk of the enterprise or particular business areas making inappropriate strategic choices, or being unable to successfully implement selected strategies or related plans and decisions, which may result in a variance to business plans and strategies
- Competitive risk: The risk of an inability to build or maintain sustainable competitive advantage in a given market or markets
- Project risk: The risk of damage or loss resulting from an acquisition and/or subsequent post-merger integration or any other large-scale project the institution is undertaking
- Human resources risk: The risk arising from inadequate or insufficient human resource performance and/or staffing or key people (including client relationship officers) leaving the EFG Bank

The business and strategic risk management strategy approved by the Board of Directors is defined as follows:
- Whilst the nature of EFG Bank business entails a certain level of earnings volatility, this is monitored and controlled to remain consistent with the preservation of the franchise, also under severe stress conditions
- EFG Bank limits earnings volatility by focusing on the more stable core business activities in line with business strategy
- EFG Bank monitors client investment portfolios in order to avoid excessive risk concentrations across portfolios with potential negative implications on client's assets under management and thereby its own reputation and revenue base
- EFG Bank closely monitors concentrations of clients and Assets under Management across its client relationship officers and will investigate potential actions when these concentrations exceed the defined thresholds, in order to mitigate key person risk
- EFG Bank actively manages the cost base balancing the target of a healthy cost-income ratio with ensuring adequate resourcing and infrastructure
- EFG Bank actively manages the risks arising through the integration of any acquired or merged entity and for potential further mergers and acquisitions

Compliance risk
Compliance risk is defined as the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss of reputation which EFG Bank may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with laws, regulations, rules, self-regulatory organisation standards, generally accepted practices, and codes of conduct applicable to all its activities.

Compliance risk is identified, assessed and measured, monitored, reported and mitigated by the Compliance function, in alignment with the roles and responsibilities defined in EFG Bank's risk management framework. The Compliance function reports to the Group Head of Legal & Compliance.

Changes in the regulatory environment are monitored, and directives and procedures are adapted as required. In line with these evolving regulations, EFG Bank continuously invests in its people, processes, systems and controls to ensure effectivecompliance risk management..

EFG Bank's Compliance function is centrally managed from Switzerland, with local compliance officers situated in all relevant entities. A compliance risk policy is in place, complemented by a comprehensive set of directives and procedures and ongoing training sessions for all staff to ensure they maintain appropriate knowledge of compliance risks and understand their roles and responsibilities in mitigating these risks. Group Compliance maintains a common platform of tools and processes to ensure the consistent application of compliance guidelines across the organisation.

Compliance risk in EFG Bank is mitigated through the three lines of defence model, outlined in detail in the risk management framework.

Inmitigating compliance risks that it is exposed to considering the size, structure, nature and diversity of its business and services/product offerings. EFG Bank is committed to a sound and effective compliance risk management framework, as being the core foundation for a sustainable financial institution, protecting EFG Bank from loss or reputational damage. It supports the way EFG Bank conducts business both for its clients and its shareholders and is a pre-requisite for long-term and sustainable growth in line with shareholders' expectation.

A major focus of regulators around the world is the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing, which could expose EFG Bank to enforcement actions, criminal proceedings and high reputational risks. A proper and timely mitigation and avoidance of AML/CFT risks is a prerequisite to the guarantee of irreproachable business activity required by the Swiss regulator.

AML/CFT risk refers to risks associated with the firm being used in money laundering or terrorist financing schemes, which comprises respectively (1) laundering moneys deriving from AML predicate offenses / criminal misconduct and (2) using legitimate or illegitimate assets to finance terrorism and / or terrorist activities.

International sanction risks refer generally to the risk associated with the firm (1) providing services to individuals or entities targeted by applicable sanction regimes or located in countries under embargo-like applicable sanctions, (2) being used to service this typology of clients and / or to make economic resources available to them and (3) being used to circumvent the implementation of applicable sanction regimes.

EFG Bank has in place comprehensive directives on anti-money laundering, know your customer, as well as on international sanctions, anti-bribery and corruption, to prevent, detect and report such risks. Through dedicated monitoring and quality assessment programmes and applications, EFG Bank Compliance monitors compliance with such directives across the Group

EFG Bank has defined a set of standards governing the cross-border services it offers and has developed country-specific manuals for the major markets it serves. Mandatory staff training programme is in place to ensure adherence to the standards and compliance with the country manuals. They are complemented by a tax compliance framework, the purpose of which is to prevent the unlawful acceptance of untaxed assets. Those frameworks are continuously enhanced to comply with new regulatory updates or developments.

Conduct and regulatory compliance risk refers to the risk that EFG Bank fails to abide by the letter and spirit of all applicable laws, regulations, regulatory expectations, and standards of conduct applicable to its activities, and, as a consequence, incurs regulatory censure and sanctions, reputational damage, and faces litigation risk. Conduct and regulatory compliance risk arises from: i) breaching duties towards Customers; ii) failing to detect, monitor or prevent inappropriate market abuse, and failing to abide by appropriate market conduct requirements; iii) failing to properly manage cross-border risk and complying with rules applicable to cross border activities; iv) failing to perform appropriate oversight over Independent Asset Managers and Business Introducers; v) failing to appropriately identify and properly manage conflicts of interests; and vi) failing to identify and implement, in a timely manner, regulatory developments concerning Conduct and Regulatory Compliance Risk management.

Legal risk

Legal risk is the risk to the firm's profitability arising from changes in legislation and/or as results from legal actions against the institution. Any change in the legal environment can constitute a challenge for EFG Bank in its relations with competent authorities, clients and counterparties in Switzerland and globally.

Group Head of Legal & Compliance and Group Head of Litigations ensure that EFG Bank adequately manages and controls its legal risks. This includes supervising and giving strategic direction to all outside counsels advising EFG Bank on civil, regulatory and enforcement matters.

Group Head of Legal & Compliance is responsible for providing legal advice to EFG Bank's management as well as handling client complaints and assisting federal and local authorities in their criminal and administrative investigations.

Group Head of Litigations has principal responsibility for overseeing and advising EFG Bank’s management on significant civil litigation and all government enforcement matters involving EFG Bank globally.

Operational risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss resulting from the inappropriateness or failure of internal procedures, people or systems, or from external events. This includes legal risk, but not strategic risk or reputational risk. Operational risk is an inherent part of the day-to-day activities and is therefore a risk common to all EFG Bank's activities.

EFG Bank aims at mitigating significant operational risks to a level appropriate and commensurate with its size, structure, nature and complexity of its service and product offerings, thus adequately protecting its assets and its shareholders’ interests.

The Bank Board of Directors and Executive Committee strive to set the operational risk culture through, among others, the definition of the overall operational risk appetite of the organisation (expressed in quantitative thresholds and qualitative statements), which is embedded in the organisation’s risk management practices. The supervision of operational risk at the Board of Directors level is under the overall responsibility of the Board Risk Committee, while the internal control framework is overseen by the Audit Committee.

EFG Bank and its local business entities design and implement internal controls and monitoring mechanisms, in order to mitigate key operational risks that EFG Bank inherently runs in conducting its business.

While the primary responsibility for managing operational risk lies with EFG Bank’s business entities and business lines (first line of defence), the development, implementation and oversight of the operational risk policy of EFG Bank forms part of the objectives of the Operational Risk function of EFG Bank. It ensures that EFG Bank has an appropriate operational risk management framework and programme in place for identifying, assessing, mitigating, monitoring and reporting operational risk.

The Operational Risk function, reporting to the Chief Risk Officer, works in collaboration with the operational risk officers of the local business entities, the regional risk officers within EFG Bank, as well as certain centralised EFG Bank functions that also undertake operational risk oversight for their respective area of responsibility. These functions include the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Operating Officer, the Chief Technology Officer and the Group Head of Legal & Compliance.

Main measures applied by the Operational Risk function for the identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting of operational risk are:

- Assessment and monitoring of key operational risks
- Monitoring of key risk indicators
- Collection, analysis and reporting of operational risk events and losses
- Consolidated operational risk reporting
- Follow-up of actions taken to remedy key operational risk-related control issues
- Establishment of an operational risk awareness programme
- Independent internal control monitoring, testing and oversight

EFG Bank continuously invests in business continuity management, in order to ensure continuity of critical functions in the event of a major disruptive event. Business continuity management encompasses backup operating facilities and IT disaster recovery plans, which are in place throughout EFG Bank.

The management of information security risk, including technology, cybersecurity, data protection and third-party risks is an essential component of operational resilience. As such it is strongly interconnected with EFG Bank’s business continuity management. The management of cybersecurity and data protection risks is aligned with international standards and applicable regulations. Efforts are sustained to ensure ex ante and ex post controls are fully functional to protect EFG Bank against evolving and highly sophisticated attacks. The focus is on:

- Data loss prevention;
- Access rights, application and infrastructure security (including vulnerability management);
- Third-party management and
- An appropriate IT governance to prevent and respond to threats

EFG Bank establishes operational risk transfer mechanisms when necessary; in particular, all entities of EFG Bank are covered by insurance to hedge potential low-frequency-high-impact events. EFG Bank administers centrally for all its subsidiaries three layers of insurance cover, being comprehensive crime insurance, professional indemnity insurance and directors, and officer’s liability insurance.

Other insurances such as general insurances are managed locally.

Outsourcing risk
Risks related to outsourcing are managed by the entities that outsource a function, process or a service and the Global Chief Operating Officer procurement function maintains the list of all EFG Bank critical outsourcing activities, drives the annual group-wide risk assessment cycle for the critical outsourcing and collects the annual risk assessments from all local procurement functions or from the contract owners. Finally, it reviews the annual risk assessments on a yearly basis. Acting as second line of defence, the Operational Risk function provides independent review and challenge of the annual risk assessment and also provides advisory input in risk and control matters.

Model risk
Model risk is the risk that arises from decisions based on the incorrect selection, implementation or usages of models. The following principles are applied in establishing appropriate governance and supervision:

- EFG Bank has an established definition of a model and maintains a model inventory
- EFG Bank has implemented an effective governance framework, procedures and controls to manage model risks
- EFG Bank has implemented a robust model development and implementation process and ensures appropriate use of models
- EFG Bank undertakes appropriate model validation and independent review activities to ensure sound model performance and greater understanding of model uncertainties

EFG Bank has developed a series of models and methodologies to measure and to quantify the risks of different portfolios and potential risk sensitivities and concentrations. These models are regularly reviewed by the independent Risk Model Validation function, involving model risk tiering, and are subject to regulatory requirements, as well as internal general directive on model risk. The Risk Model Validation function reports to the Chief Risk Officer.

The validation has the primary objective to test whether models perform as expected, produce results comparable with actual events and values and reflect best-in-practice approaches. The validation allows also checks if models are performing adequately, whether additional examination is required and whether they need to be adjusted or even redeveloped. Results are presented to the relevant governance body and as required, to regulators.

Market risk
EFG Bank is exposed to market risk, which mainly arises from foreign exchange, interest rate and credit spread volatility.

EFG Bank implements different risk management strategies to eliminate or reduce market risk exposures. Risks being hedged through derivative financial instruments are typically changes in interest rates and foreign currency rates. Specific risk management strategies are defined for both the banking and trading book.

Banking book
The market risk strategy at balance sheet level approved by the Board of Directors is defined as follows:

- EFG Bank manages interest rate risk in line with predefined interest rate limits and risk appetite to generate profits for the benefit of EFG Bank
- EFG Bank manages foreign exchange risk in order to control its impact on annual results
- EFG Bank generates income primarily through taking liquidity, interest rate and credit spread risk, and only incur non-material FX risk in the banking book
- EFG Bank limits the extent of concentrations in its investment portfolios

Market risks related to the balance sheet structure are managed by the Asset & Liability Management Committee and monitored by the Financial Risk Committee, in accordance with the principles and the risk appetite defined in the market risk policy, which defines the organisational structure, responsibilities, limit systems and maximum acceptable risk set by the Board of Directors.

The centralised Enterprise Risk function, reporting to the Chief Risk Officer, ensures that EFG Bank has an appropriate market risk management framework in place for identifying, assessing, mitigating, monitoring and reporting risks under its responsibility. EFG International has a market risk management process in place that includes stress tests, which are undertaken regularly as part of the risk monitoring and reporting requirements established within EFG International risk appetite framework.

VaR calculation and sensitivity analysis are complemented by stress tests, which identify the potential impact of extreme market scenarios on EFG International’s equity and income statements. These stress tests simulate both exceptional movements in prices or rates, and drastic deteriorations in market correlations.

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise in extreme conditions. The stress tests include:
- Risk factor stress testing, where stress movements are applied to each risk category
- Ad hoc stress testing, which includes applying possible stress events to specific positions or regions

Interest rate risk in the banking book refers to the current and prospective risk to the Bank's capital and earnings arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect the Bank's balance sheet positions. EFG Bank manages the interest rate risk exposure in accordance with risk appetite based on the impact of various interest rate stress scenarios on both the economic value of equity and the interest income sensitivity. The interest rate risk assessment includes risks deriving from assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet transactions, considering behavioural assumptions. Qualitative and quantitative information on interest rate risk are reported in the Pillar III report for transparency purposes.

Foreign exchange risk arises from exposure to changes in the exchange rate of foreign currencies versus the reference currency. EFG Bank uses value at risk (VaR), sensitivity analysis and stress tests, as methodologies to monitor and manage foreign exchange risk both on balance sheet (FX translation risk) and on expected revenues and costs (FX transaction risk).

For foreign exchange rate risk, the sensitivity measurement covers in particular:
- The mismatch between on- and off-balance-sheet positions denominated in foreign currencies
- The forecasted earnings that are originated by positions in foreign currencies

EFG Bank holds investment portfolios, which allow to diversify balance sheet assets and to optimise any excess liquidity. Investment activities are organised within the Treasury department and are under the supervision of the Asset & Liability Management Committee and of the Financial Risk Committee. The centralised Market Risk function monitors on a daily basis the risk exposures of the investment portfolio and reports to the Chief Risk Officer.

EFG Bank investment portfolios carry interest and credit spread exposure on governments, government-related entities, multilateral development banks, banking institutions and, to a lesser extent, to corporate names.

To mitigate the credit spread exposure, minimum country and issuer rating standards and concentration limits have been determined. In addition, VaR, interest rate, credit spread sensitivities and stress metrics, as well as P&L limit are computed and monitored at stand-alone portfolio level and on a combined portfolio basis.

EFG Bank is also exposed to market risk in relation to its holding of life insurance policies, related to interest rate risk, which has been hedged through derivative financial instruments.

Trading book

The trading book market risk strategy approved by the Board of Directors is defined as follows:
- EFG Bank trading activities are designed to ensure that we can effectively serve our client's needs
- In addition to execution-only services on behalf of clients, EFG Bank takes market risks in the form of forex principal trading where beneficial for its clients, principal trading on its own accounts to deliver a return to the Group as well as its structured products business
- EFG Bank has limited risk appetite for higher risk activities in the fixed income, interest rate futures and equity sector on trading portfolio where risk-return justifies this risk and where we have sufficient expertise in the Front Office and risk organization to exploit opportunities without exposing ourselves to undue risk.

EFG Bank carries out trading operations both for its clients and on its own account with a daily basis monitoring. The trading activities are based in Lugano and organised in different trading desks: forex delta, forex forwards, forex options, precious metals and fixed income managed by expert traders.

The market risk carried by proprietary trading primarily relates to position risk which derives from the fact that any interest rate, credit, foreign exchange rate fluctuation or equity prices or implied volatilities can cause a change in EFG Bank's profits.

The centralised Group Market Risk function monitors on a daily basis the risk exposures of the Trading portfolio and reports to the Chief Risk Officer.

All trading positions are valued at market value using market prices, data and parameters published by recognised stock exchanges or financial data providers. On an intra-day or daily basis, the risk measurement systems support the computation and analysis of: (i) the mark-to-market of the positions exposed to risk; (ii) the daily and cumulative monthly and year-to-date P&L; (iii) the various risk metrics (incl. sensitivities – greeks, stress test, VaR, concentration risk) and (iv) the regulatory and economic capital requirements. Daily risk reports are produced assessing compliance with nominal and sensitivity limits and stop loss limits.

Credit risk
Credit risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from the failure of EFG Bank's borrowers and other counterparties to fulfil their contractual obligations and that collateral provided does not cover EFG Bank's claims.

EFG Bank incurs credit risk from traditional on-balance-sheet products (such as loan or issued debt), where the credit exposure is the full value, but also on off-balance-sheet products (such as derivatives), where the credit equivalent exposure covers both actual exposure (as a function of prevailing market prices) and potential exposures (i.e. an add-on for volatility of market price) or other guarantees issued (contingent liabilities). This also includes settlement risks related by a counterparty that does not honour its contractual commitment to deliver cash, securities or other financial assets.

The credit risk arises not only from EFG Bank's clients lending operations, but also from its treasury and global market activities.

Client credit risk
The client credit risk management strategy approved by the Board of Directors is defined as follows:
- EFG Bank targets specific lending activities and incurs credit risk only in areas where it acquainted with the rules, regulations and market standards.
- EFG Bank concentrates on the core credit offerings of lombard lending and real estate financing
- For lombard lending, the bank's main strategy is to focus on diversified and liquid collateral portfolios. On a case by case basis, EFG Bank may accept also higher concentrated pools andsingle asset loans in selective cases, if the risk return is justified.
- EFG Bank is willing to provide lombard lending and real estate financing suitable for private banking clients with an established private banking relationship and lodged funds commensurate with the credit that is extended.
- For real estate financing, the bank's main strategic focus is on residential mortgages, but EFG Bank is willing to engage in commercial real estate financing and real estate development in select cases and select locations, if the risk return is justified. The key considerations include EFG market presence and knowledge, regulatory, tax establishment and licensing requirements, collateral perfection and timely enforceability.
- EFG Bank focus on providing a wide range of products and services to assist clients achieve their private and professional goals over a long term; and offering regionally adapted products and services to serve the client's needs, including monetisation of assets and wealth preservation. For new or existing private banking clients with a level of AuM that are insufficient to meet the criteria for financing, a credit facility may be provided so long as a clear timetable to meet all requirements within twelve months of the disbursement of the loan facility is agreed with the client

A basic feature of the credit approval process is a separation between the firm's business origination and credit risk management activities.

Credit facilities are granted according to delegated credit approval authorities, depending on pre-defined risk criteria, and on collateral and size parameters. The approval competencies for large exposures and exposures with increased risk profiles are centralised in Group Credit located in Switzerland, and are carried out in compliance with local regulatory and legal requirements of the individual international business units.

EFG Bank's internal grading system assigns each client credit exposure to one of ten grading categories. The underwriting and credit review process which includes the borrower's repayment ability and the value, quality, liquidity and diversification of the collateral, the credit policies in place and the general collateralized nature of the loans ensure that EFG Bank's loan book is of high quality.

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

The supervision of the credit risk framework at the Board of Directors level is under the responsibility of the Board's Group Credit Committee.

The Local Credit Committee oversees the Bank's credit portfolio, which ensures that EFG Bank has an appropriate client credit management framework, credit programs, credit system and credit underwriting and monitoring processes and standards in place.

For real estate financing, the bank's main strategic focus is on residential mortgages lending in its defined core mortgage markets, and to a limited extent commercial properties. A comprehensive financial affordability and detailed collateral analysis is an essential part of the underwriting process. The bank in general also aims to establish a long-term Private Banking AuM business case with its mortgage lending clients. For selective cases, EFG Bank is willing to engage in commercial real estate financing and real estate development lending as long as the creditworthiness, the detailed credit terms, the strength of the collateral as well as the Private Banking AuM business case including the overall risk return is justifying it.

Credit risk mitigation
To qualify as collateral for a lombard loan, a client's securities portfolio must generally be well diversified with different haircuts applied depending on the asset class and collateral risk profile. Additional haircuts are applied if the loan and the collateral are not in the same currency or diversification criteria are not fully met.

Credit exposures against approved limits and pledged collateral are regularly monitored. Financial collateral is valued where possible on a daily basis, but may be valued more frequently, if particular portfolios and severe market conditions so dictate it.

Derivatives
EFG Bank maintains a strict monitoring of credit risk exposure induced by over-the-counter and exchange-traded derivatives against limits granted. Credit risk exposure is computed as the sum of the mark-to-market of the transactions and the potential future exposure calculated through dedicated add-on factors applied to the notional amount of the transactions. For highly active trading clients, additional monitoring and limit setting on notional and stress test levels is applied. Regular stress testing under severe simulated market conditions is implemented as part of the bank's regular credit risk reporting.

EFG Bank has signed risk-mitigating agreements with its most important financial institutions' counterparties.

Credit-related commitments
Credit-related commitments include the following:
– Guarantees and standby letters of credit; these carry similar credit risks as loans but are a contingent liability only without immediate cash funding
– Credit commitments; these represent either unused portions of contractually committed authorisations credit lines until the final contractual maturity unless no event of default applies or fully drawn loans where the bank is committed for loan funding until the final contractual maturity as long as no event of default applies.

EFG Bank is potentially exposed to losses in an amount equal to the total commitments after application of any recovery rates. However, credit commitments are granted contingent to some extent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards contractually defined.

For all of the above, groupwide standards apply regarding approval credit competences, standard collateral requirements and system driven monitoring procedures.

Counterparty and country risks
Country risk encompasses sovereign default risk and transfer risk. Sovereign default risk is the risk that the government of a sovereign nation fails to honour its debt obligations. Transfer risk is the risk that foreign obligations cannot be serviced because of restrictions on the obligor's access to foreign exchange. Country risk management serves to prepare the bank for systemic events that raise the probability of sovereign default and of transfer risk events
The counterparty and country risk management strategy approved by the Board of Directors is defined as follows:
– EFG Bank actively manages and monitors the credit portfolio and consciously accepts concentrations in certain sectors, countries and clients/counterparties
– EFG Bank engages and maintains relationships with counterparties that either have an explicit Investment Grade rating or are non-rated, but fulfil comparable criteria
– EFG Bank accepts a speculative rating of countries and counterparties within the lending, repo and trading portfolio activities on a limited basis
– EFG Bank targets collateralised transactions when interacting with counterparties
– EFG Bank is willing to take exposures across countries, but focused on its target regions

Management of exposure to financial institutions is based on a system of counterparty limits coordinated at the EFG Bank level, and also subject to pre-approved country limits. The limits are set and monitored by the Country & Counterparty Credit (Sub) Committee.

The principal aim of the Counterparty and Country Risk function, reporting to the Chief Risk Officer, is to ensure that EFG Bank has an appropriate counterparty and country risk management framework in place for identifying, assessing, mitigating, monitoring and reporting risks under its responsibility.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks arise when financing activities are difficult or expensive as a result of liquidity crisis on the markets or reputational issues. They also arise when it is difficult to meet own commitments in a timely manner due to a lack of very liquid assets. Liquidity risk has two dimensions: funding risk and asset liquidity risk. The two liquidity risk types are connected, as asset liquidity risk could directly increase funding risk, if EFG Bank is not any more able to raise sufficient liquidity in case of need.

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

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

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

EFG Bank's liquidity risk management process is carried out by the Asset & Liability Management Committee and monitored by the Financial Risk Committee, in accordance with the principles and the risk appetite defined in the liquidity risk policy, which defines the organisational structure, responsibilities, limit systems and maximum acceptable risk set by the Board of Directors.

Liquidity is managed by the Treasury function, which ensures the ongoing process of sourcing new funds, in the case of a lack of liquidity, or the investing of funds, if there is an excess of liquidity. Main branches/regions have their own local Treasury departments, regulated by the Group Treasury function. The Treasury function reports to the Head of Global Markets & Treasury.

The Enterprise Risk function, reporting to the Chief Risk Officer, ensures that EFG Bank has an appropriate liquidity risk management framework in place for identifying, assessing, mitigating, monitoring and reporting risks under its responsibility.

EFG Bank aims to avoid concentrations of its funding sources. It observes its current liquidity situation and determines the pricing of its assets and credit business through the liquidity transfer pricing model. The liquidity risk management process also includes EFG Bank's contingency funding plans.

EFG Bank has a liquidity management process in place that includes stress tests, which are undertaken regularly, as part of the risk monitoring and reporting requirements established within EFG Bank risk appetite framework.

Liquidity risk mitigation

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

EFG Bank aims to avoid concentrations of its funding facilities. It continuously observes its current liquidity situation and determines the pricing of its assets and credit business through the liquidity transfer pricing model. The liquidity risk management process also includes EFG International's contingency funding plans. The contingency measures include, among other actions, the activation of repo transactions with prime counterparties, the liquidation of marketable securities and/or drawdowns on lines of credit (liquidity shortage financing) with the Swiss National Bank.

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Overall, EFG Bank, through its business units, enjoys a favourable funding base with stable and diversified customer deposits, which provide the vast majority of EFG International's total funding. The surplus of stable customer deposits over loans and other funding resources are invested or placed to central banks by EFG Bank's Treasury in compliance with the local regulatory requirements and internal guidelines.

EFG Bank manages the liquidity and funding risks on an integrated basis. The liquidity positions of the business units are monitored and managed daily. Internal limits are more conservative than the regulatory minimum levels, as required by EFG Bank's risk appetite framework and liquidity risk policy.

The overall level of liquidity exposure and corresponding limits are tightly monitored by means of specific risk metrics approved by the Board of Directors and in line with EFG Bank's overall committed level of risk appetite. Sources of liquidity are regularly assessed in terms of diversification by currency, geography, provider, term and product.

Liquidity transfer pricing model
EFG Bank's liquidity transfer pricing model supports the management of the balance sheet structure and the measurement of risk-adjusted profitability, taking into account liquidity risk, maturity transformation and interest rate risk. The liquidity allocation mechanism credits providers of funds for the benefit of liquidity and charges users of funds.

Customers' loans are charged for the usage of liquidity, based on the liquidity risk embedded in business activities. Short- and long-term loans receive differentiated charges for the cost of liquidity.

Liquidity adjustments are made for loans that have the same duration, but due to differing liquidity attributes are not of the same value or cost.

Customers' deposits are credited for liquidity based on their likelihood of withdrawal. As a general rule, sticky money, such as term deposits, is less likely to be withdrawn and, therefore, receives larger credits than volatile money, such as demand deposits, savings and transaction accounts, which is more likely to be withdrawn at any time.

Reputational risk
Reputational risk is defined as the risk of an activity performed by an entity of EFG Bank or its representatives impairing its image in the community or public confidence, and that this will result in the loss of business and/or legal action or potential regulatory sanction. Typically, a result of other risk categories.

EFG Bank considers its reputation to be among its most important assets and is committed to protecting it. Reputational risk for EFG Bank inherently arises from:
– Potential non-compliance with increasingly complex regulatory requirements
– Potential non-compliance with anti-money laundering regulatory requirements
– Its dealings with politically exposed persons or other clients with prominent public profiles
– Its involvement in transactions executed on behalf of clients other than standard investment products
– Potential major incidents in the area of IT security and data confidentiality
– Potential misconduct by its employees
– Any other potential negative internal or external event arising from other risk categories (e.g. in case of financial risk arising from significant downturn on bonds, equities markets or of a particular housing market speculative bubble, etc.)

EFG Bank manages these potential reputational risks through the establishment and monitoring of the risk appetite set by the Board of Directors, and through established policies and control procedures.

Sustainability and emerging risks
EFG Bank aims to prevent or manage emerging risks; they can be new risks, or they can even be familiar risks that become apparent in new or unfamiliar conditions. Their sources can be natural or human, and often are both.

Emerging risks may arise from environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects affecting other risk categories, or may include new technologies, for example, artificial intelligence and as well as economic, regulatory or political change.

EFG Bank monitors, via regular risk assessments, emerging risk that could create potential reputational risks and impact future income generation capacity:
- EFG Bank closely monitors developments in new technologies like artificial intelligence and as well as economic, regulatory or political changes
- EFG Bank strives to ensure that current and potential clients perceive EFG Bank as a responsible institution on environmental, social and governance aspects

Environmental and social challenges are a source of both opportunities and risks, and the financial industry has a crucial role to play in addressing these topics. Since 2021, EFG Bank refined the sustainability strategy and established the Sustainability Advisory Board (see section dedicated to the sustainability governance) to oversee and monitor the progress in implementing this strategy across the organisation.

Assessing and managing ESG-related risks is a key component of this new strategy. EFG Bank defined a specific risk appetite statement as part of the overarching risk appetite framework, underscoring the commitment to positioning EFG Bank as an ESG-focused financial institution. In line with international guiding principles, EFG International also launched an ESG risk management process to identify and manage potential adverse impacts that EFG Bank operations could have on the environment and society, as well as any associated reputational consequences or other risks affecting EFG Bank and its clients. We expect to continue to adapt to the evolving ESG-related regulations. We will continue to focus on enhancing and expanding our ESG capabilities and improving our approach, data collection and tools.

In 2023 the Board of Directors defined specific metrics to monitor progress in this area. These include:
i) a reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from our own operations;
ii) an increase in female representation in senior management (in percentage terms); and
iii) a dedicated ESG focus on Assets under Management in investment products and services.

As pointed out in the 2024 Sustainability Report, EFG Bank has committed to five strategic climate-related measures in the areas of sustainable finance and greenhouse gas ("GHG") reduction.

EFG Bank has set a specific target to reduce those emissions by 50% by 2030 and to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. Furthermore, EFG Bank is implementing a GHG reduction trajectory for its own assets and expanding its responsible investment offering to enable clients to invest in assets that help the transition to a more regenerative economy.

Regarding climate risks in particular, EFG Bank is focusing its attention on further embedding climate-related aspects in our risks management framework. EFG Bank is further embedding climate-related financial risks affecting the known risk categories (credit, market, liquidity, business and operational risks), integrating also financed emissions from our main portfolios.

EFG Bank has enhanced its climate-related risk monitoring activities and is continuously strengthening its internal control framework and operational capabilities to define appropriate metrics for assessing climate-related risks. At this regard, in line with regulatory requirements and expectations, EFG Bank is monitoring a set of climate-related risk metrics for key portfolios (loans, own investments and securities in assets under management) via dedicated dashboards that enable the organisation to assess the main exposures and track key risk indicators pertaining to the mentioned financial risks.

Disclosure of capital requirements
Capital requirements as per Circ.-FINMA 2016/1 are disclosed in Pillar III presentation at EFG International Group level available at

www.efginternational.com/About-EFG/Investor-relations/Financial-reports.html

For key ratios at EFG Bank's level, refer to capital adequacy and liquidity disclosure on page 6.

D Events after balance sheet date

No material events occurred after the balance sheet date that could have a material impact on the financial position of the bank as of 31 December 2024.

Information relating to the Balance Sheet

1. Securities financing transactions (assets and liabilities)

	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Securities lending and borrowing transactions and securities repurchase and reverse-repurchase transactions		
Book value of receivables from cash collateral delivered in connection with securities borrowing and reverse repurchase transactions*	**1,691.2**	**956.2**
Book value of obligations from cash collateral received in connection with securities lending and repurchase transactions*	**27.4**	**29.3**
Book value of securities lent in connection with securities lending or delivered as collateral in connection with securities borrowing as well as securities in own portfolio transferred in connection with repurchase agreements	4,345.4	3,526.8
with unrestricted right to resell or pledge	*4,345.4*	*3,526.8*
Fair value of securities received and serving as collateral in connection with securities lending or securities borrowed as well as securities received in connection with reverse repurchase agreements with an unrestricted right to resell or repledge	5,403.3	4,659.7
of which repledged securities	*2,100.5*	*1,943.6*

* Before netting agreements

2. Collateral for loans/receivables and off-balance-sheet transactions, as well as impaired loans/receivables

	Secured by mortgage CHF millions	Other collateral CHF millions	Unsecured[3] CHF millions	Total CHF millions
Loans (before netting with value adjustments)				
Due from customers[1]	168.3	8,585.5	40.9	8,794.7
Mortgage loans	1,991.9		1.0	1,992.9
Residential property[2]	*1,602.4*		*1.0*	*1,603.4*
Commercial and industrial premises	*389.5*			*389.5*
Total loans (before netting with value adjustments)				
Total at 31 December 2024	**2,160.3**	**8,585.5**	**41.9**	**10,787.6**
Total at 31 December 2023	**2,067.4**	**7,672.0**	**70.4**	**9,809.8**
Total loans (after netting with value adjustments)				
Total at 31 December 2024	**2,156.9**	**8,578.3**	**37.2**	**10,772.4**
thereof due from customers	*168.3*	*8,578.3*	*37.2*	*8,783.8*
thereof mortgage loans	*1,988.6*			*1,988.6*
Total at 31 December 2023	**2,066.8**	**7,665.8**	**64.5**	**9,797.1**
Off-balance sheet				
Contingent liabilities		207.5	322.5	530.0
Irrevocable commitments		27.2	18.3	45.5
Total at 31 December 2024	**–**	**234.7**	**340.8**	**575.5**
Total at 31 December 2023	**–**	**166.4**	**363.9**	**530.3**

	Gross debt amount CHF millions	Estimated liquidation value of collaterals (or pledges) CHF millions	Net debt amount CHF millions	Individual valuation adjustment CHF millions
Impaired loans/receivables				
Total at 31 December 2024	**107.0**	**102.9**	**4.1**	**8.1**
Total at 31 December 2023	**211.8**	**204.1**	**7.7**	**10.3**

1 "Due from customers" mainly consists of lombard loans in the form of advances and fixed term loans.

2 Thereof CHF 159.9 million sub participations (2023 : CHF 195 million)

3 CHF 13.9 million relates to the bank's payment obligation to Esisuisse in the scope of secured deposits of which 50% is collateralised, refer to Note 7.

3. Trading portfolios and other financial instruments at fair value

	31 December 2024 **CHF millions**	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Assets		
Trading portfolio assets		
Debt securities, money market securities/transactions	549.1	323.9
of which, listed	*92.1*	*74.1*
Equity securities		0.1
Precious metals and commodities	439.2	300.0
Total trading portfolio assets	**988.3**	624.0
- of which, securities eligible for repurchase agreement transactions in accordance with liquidity requirements	*9.4*	-
Other financial instruments at fair value		
Life insurance related	85.5	114.4
Total financial instruments at fair value	**85.5**	114.4
Total assets	**1,073.8**	738.4
of which, determined using a valuation model	*85.5*	*114.4*
of which, securities eligible for repurchase agreement transactions in accordance with liquidity requirements	*9.4*	
Liabilities		
Trading portfolio liabilities		
Debt securities, money market securities/transactions	65.9	42.3
of which, listed	*16.1*	
Equity securities	0.3	0.3
Total trading portfolio liabilities	**66.2**	42.6
of which, securities eligible for repurchase agreement transactions in accordance with liquidity requirements	-	-
Other financial instruments at fair value		
Life insurance related	104.3	131.0
Total other financial instruments at fair value	**104.3**	131.0
Total liabilities	**170.5**	173.6
of which, determined using a valuation model	*104.3*	*131.0*

4. Derivative financial instruments (assets and liabilities)

	Held for trading			Held for hedging		
	Positive replacement values CHF millions	Negative replacement values CHF millions	Contract volume CHF millions	Positive replacement values CHF millions	Negative replacement values CHF millions	Contract volume CHF millions
Interest-rate instruments						
Swaps	18.0	18.7	1,015.9	76.8	6.1	1,863.0
Futures	5.2	0.4	456.3			-
Currencies/Precious metals						
Forward contracts	57.0	39.8	2,349.8			
Combined Interest/Currency Swaps	853.3	753.2	47,029.7			
Options (OTC)	109.7	149.1	31,386.3			
Equity securities/Indices						
Options (OTC)	56.9	57.4	1,161.5			
Credit derivatives						
Credit default swaps	0.6	2.4	621.6			
Total return swap	23.7		122.3			
Total 31 December 2024	**1,124.4**	**1,021.0**	**84,143.4**	**76.8**	**6.1**	**1,863.0**
Total 31 December 2023	**1,142.0**	**1,165.7**	**87,604.5**	**102.2**	**12.4**	**1,931.2**

	Positive replacement values (cumulative) CHF millions	**Negative replacement values (cumulative) CHF millions**
Total before netting contracts:		
Total 31 December 2024	**1,201.2**	**1,027.1**
of which, determined using a valuation model	*1,196.0*	*1,026.7*
Total 31 December 2023	1,244.2	1,178.1
of which, determined using a valuation model	*1,244.2*	*1,166.4*
Total after netting contracts:		
Total 31 December 2024	**1,201.2**	**1,027.1**
Total 31 December 2023	**1,244.2**	**1,178.1**

	Central clearing houses CHF millions	**Banks and securities dealers CHF millions**	**Other customers CHF millions**	**Total CHF millions**
Breakdown by counterparties:				
Positive replacement values (after netting agreements)	5.3	660.1	535.8	1,201.2

5. Financial investments

	Book value		Fair value	
	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Debt securities	6,094.2	7,067.8	6,394.0	7,056.9
of which, intended to be held to maturity	*3,573.4*	*4,246.6*	*3,343.4*	*4,235.0*
of which, not intended to be held to maturity (available for sale)	*2,520.8*	*2,821.2*	*3,050.6*	*2,821.9*
Equity securities	147.7	96.5	148.7	97.3
*of which, qualified participations**				
Precious metal	141.6	235.5	141.6	235.5
Real estate	5.2	6.7	5.2	6.7
Life insurance related	376.7	464.0	361.5	423.4
of which, intended to be held to maturity	*376.7*	*464.0*	*361.5*	*423.4*
of which, not indented to be held to maturity (available for sale)				
Total	**6,765.4**	7,870.5	**7,051.0**	7,819.8
of which, securities eligible for repurchase agreements transactions in accordance with liquidity requirements	*1,540.7*	*2,167.9*	*1,580.5*	*2,170.5*

Breakdown of counterparties by rating**

Book value	AAA to AA– CHF millions	A+ to A– CHF millions	BBB+ to BBB– CHF millions	BB+ to B– CHF millions	Below B– CHF millions	Unrated CHF millions	Total CHF millions
Debt securities	5,573.7	519.9				0.5	6,094.1
Equity securities		146.9				0.8	147.7
Precious metals						141.6	141.6
Real estate						5.2	5.2
Life insurance related	247.1	55.7	74.0				376.8
Total	**5,820.8**	**722.5**	**74.0**	**–**	**–**	**148.1**	**6,765.4**

* At least 10% of capital or voting rights
** Based on Standard & Poor's ratings

Carrying value of life insurance related (held-to-maturity portfolio)

The bank holds 127 life insurance policies as of 31 December 2024 (175 in 2023) which are classified in the held-to-maturity category and measured at amortised cost, subject to impairment test at each reporting date if there is factual evidence of impairment.

The carrying value of these investments is CHF 376.7 million (USD 415.8 million) at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: CHF 464.0 million; USD 553.7 million) and is derived from an acquisition value, premiums paid, revenue accrual and impairment.

Since year end 2022, the Bank is calculating an impairment on these investments which results in a CHF 197.6 million impairment provision (31 December 2023: CHF 174.1 million). The impairment was calculated on the basis of discounted cashflows projections, based on management's best estimate expectations of future cashflows on these investments.

These life insurance policies are issued by US life insurance companies. The Bank pays a periodic premium to the life insurance company to keep the policy valid. If the Bank did not pay this premium, the insurance policy would lapse and then the Bank would not receive the death benefit when the insured individual died. When the insured individual (US based individuals) die, the life insurance company pays a lump sum death benefit to the Bank.

The insured individuals have an average age of 95.1 years and have an implied average life expectation of 3.4 years based on the life expectations derived from the 2015 Valuation Basic Table. The total death benefit receivable is CHF 580.6 million (USD 640.9 million).

The determination of the realisable value of these financial assets requires management's most complex and subjective judgements. The realisable value of these policies is primarily exposed to:
– changes in longevity; and
– changes in the premium streams (cost of insurance).

The Bank applies a probabilistic valuation approach in the assessment of future cash flows in the amortised cost model. This includes a range of scenarios and critical assumptions about longevity and the cost of insurance which should be paid to maintain these life policies in force.

(a) Longevity assumptions in realisable value

The Bank relies on the Valuation Basic Table ("VBT") last published by the Society of Actuaries in 2015 and adjusted by an external life insurance underwriter and by actuaries to reflect the individual medical characteristics of the referenced insureds. There is a risk that actual dates of collection of death benefits may vary significantly, compared to initial estimates

(b) Cost of insurance in realisable value

The determination of the appropriate level of increase of cost of insurance in the underlying policies is one of the most important assumptions applied by management in the valuation model. Increases in cost of insurance considers the aging of the insured persons and increases in pricing levels of premiums imposed by certain carriers that issued these policies. The majority of life insurance policies have increasing annual premiums payable. In certain instances, additional increases have been announced by the insurance companies. The Bank considers the increases in cost of insurance to be unjustified and is challenging their implementation in US courts. Where the insurance companies have communicated extraordinary and unprecedented increases, which management believes are not justified under the policies, management has set its own best estimates taking into account the factors outlined above.

The Bank uses management's best estimate considering historic information and relying on specialised opinions and information from external service providers about trends and market developments. Management also considers the outcome of disputes involving significant increases in premiums observed in the US market affecting the life insurance policies in the portfolio.

6. Other assets and other liabilities

	Other Assets 31 Dec 2024 CHF millions	Other Assets 31 Dec 2023 CHF millions	Other Liabilities 31 Dec 2024 CHF millions	Other Liabilities 31 Dec 2023 CHF millions
Compensation account	0.3		31.6	39.9
Indirect taxes	5.0	6.9	13.8	19.3
Deferred income taxes recognised as assets	17.2	15.9		
Clearing accounts	2.0	2.8	3.3	3.4
Employer contribution reserves	52.0	52.0		
Other	58.2	2.2	4.1	3.9
Total	**134.7**	79.8	**52.8**	66.5

Other assets include an amount of CHF 52 million related to an employer contribution reserve in the bank's pension fund (Fondazione di Previdenza EFG SA).

7. Assets pledged or assigned to secure own commitments and assets under reservation of ownership*

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Book value of pledged assets CHF millions	**Effective Commitments CHF millions**	Book value of pledged assets CHF millions	Effective Commitments CHF millions
Pledged/assigned assets				
Due from banks	624.4	393.5	583.4	510.2
Financial investments **	450.9	437.4	407.6	387.3
Other financial instruments at fair value	85.5	20.2	136.7	47.6
Total	**1,160.8**	**851.1**	1,127.7	945.1

* Excluding securities financing transactions
** Of which, half of the bank's payment obligation to Esisuisse in the amount of CHF 6.95 million

Mainly represents assets subject to ownership reservation guaranteeing nostro commitments.

8. Liabilities relating to own pension schemes, and number and nature of equity instruments of the bank held by own pension schemes

	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Due to customers, other	5.9	17.1
Total liabilities towards own pension funds	**5.9**	17.1

The employees of EFG Bank employed in Switzerland are insured with the pension fund foundation for the staff of EFG Bank. The retirement age is between 64 and 65 years. However, the insured have the option of taking early retirement from the age of 58 to 60 depending on the plan, resulting in a reduction in their pension. The pension fund foundation for the staff of EFG Bank provides comprehensive benefits (the minimum mandatory benefits prescribed by the Swiss Federal Law on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Plans, LPP, and supplementary benefits) through a system of financing based on a defined contribution scheme.

No equity instruments of the Bank are held by the pension fund foundation.

9. Economic situation of own pension schemes

The financial statements of the pension schemes for the Swiss based employees of the Bank (drawn up in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER 26) reflect the following amounts (2024 unaudited, 2023 audited):

	31 December 2024 Coverage ratio as %	31 December 2023 Coverage ratio as %
Pension Fund of EFG Group (FCT Trianon)	100.3	96.0
Fondazione di Previdenza EFG SA	102.8	102.0

(a) Employer contribution reserve (ECR)

					Influence of ECR on personnel expenses	
	Nominal value at current year end CHF millions	Waiver of use at current year end CHF millions	Net amount at current year end CHF millions	Net amount at previous year end CHF millions	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Employer sponsored funds / employer sponsored pension schemes	52.0		52.0	52.0		

The Bank created an Employer contribution reserve (ECR) in 2021 in Switzerland linked to the future liabilities of certain pensioners. The amount contributed was CHF 52.0 million. For an initial 5 year period, the ECR can be used to cover fluctuations in the net assets of the pensioner pool within the pension fund; and the proceeds are managed together with the assets of the pensioner pool of the pension fund. The ECR will be credited with the net yearly performance, negative or positive, of the managed assets.
For accounting purposes, the Bank does not recognise any benefit from positive performance of the fund and any potential obligation arising from negative performance is

recognized if the reserve is used by the pension fund. The Bank performs an impairment test every year end. Any impairment in the values will be recognised in the income statement as “Changes to provisions and other value adjustments, and losses” and any use of the reserve will be recognised in “Personnel expenses”.

(b) Presentation of the economic benefit / obligation and the pension expenses

		Economic interest of the Bank				Pension expenses in personnel expenses	
	Overfunding / underfunding at end of current year CHF millions	**31 December 2024 CHF millions**	31 December 2023 CHF millions	Change in economic interest versus previous year CHF millions	Contributions paid for the current period CHF millions	**31 December 2024 CHF millions**	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Pension plans with overfunding	25.2				29.4	29.4	25.1
Total	**25.2**	**–**	–	**–**	**29.4**	**29.4**	25.1

The employees in Singapore are insured via a defined contribution plan.

The employees in Hong Kong are insured via a mandatory provident fund (the “MPF scheme”). The assets of the MPF scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administrated fund.

Details of the contributions to the pension fund are provided in note 23 “Personnel expenses” (CHF 29.5 million in 2024 and CHF 25.1 million in 2023).

Please refer to note 6 “Other assets and other Liabilities” and note 9(a) “Employer contribution reserve” for details of the CHF 52 million employer contribution reserve.

Effective 01 January 2025, the “Pension Fund of EFG Group (FCT Trianon)” and “Fondazione di Previdenza EFG SA” merged resulting in the newly re-named “EFG Group Pension Foundation” .

10. Issued structured products

	31 December 2024 Book value Valued as a whole		**31 December 2024 Book value Valued separately**		**Total CHF millions**
	Booked in trading portfolio CHF millions	Booked in other financial instruments at fair value CHF millions	Host instrument CHF millions	Derivative CHF millions	
Underlying risk of the embedded derivative					
Foreign currencies* (without own debenture component)			167.6	(0.4)	167.2
Total 31 December 2024	**–**	**–**	**167.6**	**(0.4)**	**167.2**

* Structured products involving KODA options mostly on the Asian market

11. Subordinated loans with PONV clause

Subordinated loans with PONV* clause received from:	Fixed interest rate %	Year of issue	Due dates (Next Call Date)	Maturity	31 December 2024 CHF millions
EFG International AG - Switzerland - USD 90m subordinated loan	8.43	2016	02 March 2027	> 5 years (perpetual)	81.5
EFG International Finance Luxembourg - USD 40m subordinated loan	9.31	2017	07 June 2027	> 5 years (perpetual)	135.9
EFG International Finance Luxembourg - GBP 32.5m subordinated loan	8.90	2017	01 June 2027	> 5 years (perpetual)	36.2
EFG International Finance Luxembourg - USD 150m subordinated loan	5.34	2020	31 March 2025	> 5 years (perpetual)	36.9
Total					**290.6**

* PONV: Point of non-viability

The subordinated loans are shown in the balance sheet line "Amounts due in respect of customer deposits". The capital (including interest) outstanding under the loans need not be repaid, except at the discretion of the borrower. The borrower may prepay the loan without premium or penalty, in whole, on the interest reset dates, upon tax events or regulatory capital events.

The loans were granted in order to improve the Bank's Tier 1 capital and include a contingent write-down feature. The contingent write-down feature is activated if the FINMA Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio falls below 7%, in which case part or all of the subordinated loans cease to be repayable by the borrower. Any redemption, substitution, variation or purchase of the loan is subject to the Bank having received the consent of the FINMA (if then required) and none of the following having occurred: (a) the regulator notified the Bank that the subordinated loans should be written down in order for the Bank to remain solvent or (b) the Bank has obtained support from central bank or the government in order to remain solvent. Any notice of prepayment and cancellation shall be irrevocable.

12. Valuation adjustments and provisions, reserves for general banking risks, and changes therein during the current year

	Balance at 31 December 2023 CHF millions	Use in conformity with designated purpose CHF millions	Currency differences CHF millions	New creations charged to income CHF millions	Releases to income statement CHF millions	Balance at 31 December 2024 CHF millions
Provisions for default risks	0.3					0.3
of which provisions for expected loss	*0.3*					*0.3*
Provisions for restructuring	7.1	(4.4)		7.1		9.8
Other provisions	115.1	(3.3)	10.3	50.5	(3.6)	169.0
Total provisions	**122.5**	**(7.7)**	**10.3**	**57.6**	**(3.6)**	**179.1**
Reserve for general banking risks	**1.4**				**(1.4)**	
Valuation adjustments for default and country risks	**188.3**		**12.4**	**8.0**		**208.7**
Value adjustments for default risks from impaired receivables	*185.4*		*12.2*	*8.2*		*205.8*
Value adjustments for expected loss	*2.9*		*0.2*	*(0.2)*		*2.9*

The reserve for general banking risks is to be taxed when released.

Provisions

The Bank is involved in various legal and arbitration proceedings in the normal course of its business operations. The Bank establishes provisions for current and pending legal proceedings if management is of the opinion that the Bank is more likely than not to face payments or losses and if the amount of such payments or losses can be reliably estimated.

A provision of CHF 109.5 million (2023: CHF 95.5 million) relates to the terms of a settlement agreement resolving all outstanding litigation between the Bank and the rehabilitator of a Taiwanese insurance company. The settlement resolved a dispute concerning a secured loan facility granted in 2007 to an affiliate of the Taiwanese insurance company, which was placed into receivership in 2014. Under the terms of the settlement, EFG has paid USD 150 million into an escrow account of which USD 10 million has been utilised in 2023, and as part of the agreement, EFG currently expects to recover in excess of USD 30 million over the next years.

A provision of CHF 43.7 million related to a former group of clients who alleged investment mismanagement in the 2010 to 2016 period and claimed damages of approximately USD 52 million plus interest since various dates during the period. In June 2023, the Geneva Court of First Instance found in favour of the claimants and admitted the claims in full. The Bank appealed the judgement and, in the second quarter of 2024, the Geneva Court of Appeal issued its decision, awarding to the claimants approximately USD 24 million (plus interest). Both parties have appealed the appellate decision. The Bank is entitled to indemnification against this provision and any additional losses that may arise from this matter from the seller of the former BSI Group, hence, the creation of this provision is offset by a receivable from the seller of the former BSI.

The Bank has a provision of CHF 6.8 million (2023: CHF 5.8 million) for success fees payable if the Bank succeeds in recovering excess life insurance premiums from insurers who increased premiums. The overall position is likely to be resolved between one and three years.

The Bank has a provision of CHF 0.3 million for credit default risks. This relates to the expected credit losses.

Potential liabilities

EFG Bank is involved in various legal and arbitration proceedings in the normal course of its business operations. The Bank establishes provisions for current and threatened pending legal proceedings if management is of the opinion that the Bank is more likely than not to face payments or losses and if the amount of such payments or losses can be reliably estimated.

The Bank has differentiated the potential liabilities into four categories as follows:

a) Bank does not expect a material cash outflow
b) Bank cannot reliably measure the obligation
c) Bank cannot reliably measure the obligation, however any obligation arising would be offset by indemnification received
d) Bank does not expect a material cash outflow, however any obligation arising would be offset by indemnification received

(a) Bank does not expect a material cash outflow

The following potential liabilities that management is aware of relate to legal proceedings which could have a material effect on the Bank. However, based on presently available information and assessments, the Bank currently does not expect that any of these potential liabilities will result in material provisions or other liabilities.

The Bank discloses potential liabilities that the management believes are material, or to be significant due to potential financial, reputational and other effects.

The Bank is engaged in certain litigation proceedings mentioned below and is vigorously defending the cases. The Bank believes it has strong defences to the claims. The Bank does not expect the ultimate resolution of any of the below-mentioned proceedings to which the Bank is party to have a significantly adverse effect on its financial position.

i) Certain investors and the liquidator of a fund filed claims against the Bank in the Bahamian courts in 2014. The claims allege damages and interest, which is estimated at approximately USD 17 million, arising out of the fund's performance and alleged misleading statements and fund mismanagement. The Bank believes it has strong defences to the allegations and maintains its vigorous defence.

ii) The Bank has been named as a defendant in a lawsuit filed in Illinois, USA, by a former BSI client. The former client's allegations arise out of wrongdoing by an external asset manager who had a relationship with the former client. The external asset manager was sentenced by the Swiss criminal courts. The former client's civil lawsuit against the Bank alleges that a BSI client relationship officer aided and abetted the alleged unauthorised transactions in the 2004 to 2007 time period. The lawsuit alleges damages of approximately USD 11 million, exclusive of prejudgment interest claimed. In early 2024, the court issued an order dismissing the case, finding that it did not have personal jurisdiction over the Bank, but granted leave to replead. The plaintiff subsequently filed an amended complaint. The Bank filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint and briefing on this motion concluded in October 2024. The Bank now awaits the court's decision on its motion to dismiss the case. The Bank believes it has strong defences to the claims and will vigorously defend the lawsuit.

(b) Bank cannot reliably measure the obligation

The following potential liabilities that management is aware of, could have a material effect on the Bank. However, based on presently available information and assessments, the Bank is not able to reliably measure the possible obligation.

(i) The Bank is engaged in litigation proceedings initiated in 2012 by a client claiming that he has been misled insofar as he thought that his investments were capital-protected, that the agreed investment strategy has not been followed, and that unauthorised transactions were performed. The damages claimed are approximately EUR 49 million (including a claim for the reimbursement of retrocessions), exclusive of prejudgment interest claimed since 2008. Although the Bank is vigorously defending the case and believes it has strong defences to the claims, there is no reliable estimate of what losses might be sustained on the claims.

(i) In 2019, the Bank and a former employee were named as defendants in a civil claim brought against over 30 defendants, including other Swiss banks and financial institutions, in the Commercial Court in London by the Public Institution for Social Security (PIFSS) of Kuwait. The lawsuit centres on the former Director General of PIFSS (deceased), who is alleged to have been paid, via various arrangements, 'secret commissions' by certain investment fund managers in the 1995 – 2015 time period. By its most recent amended pleadings, the damages claim against the Bank is in the principal amount of approximately USD 446.1 million, exclusive of prejudgment interest claimed since 1995. As to the Bank, PIFSS alleges that, between 1995 and 2012, the former Director General of PIFSS procured alleged secret commission payments from certain investment fund managers into EFG accounts maintained by an alleged intermediary, who is also a named defendant. Beginning in 2008 until 2012, the former Director General also maintained certain EFG accounts. Trial is scheduled to commence in March 2025 and is currently expected to continue for approximately 12 months. The parties are contesting a multitude of legal and factual issues that bear on the outcome, including what the appropriate governing law for the claims should be. The Bank is vigorously defending the case and believes it has strong defenses. However, the Bank is not able to reliably estimate the losses that are likely to be sustained on the claims.

(ii) The Trustee of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (BLMIS) has filed a complaint asserting that payments totalling approximately USD 377 million, exclusive of prejudgment interest claimed, allegedly received by the Bank on behalf of clients should be returned to BLMIS. This action includes the transfers claimed by the Fairfield liquidators (see next paragraph), as the BLMIS Trustee is purporting to seek to recover all transfers received by the Bank from the Fairfield funds during the relevant period. The court has not yet scheduled trial dates. Although the Bank is vigorously defending the case and believes it has strong defences to the claims, there is no reliable estimate of what losses might be sustained on the claims.

(iii) The Bank has been named as a defendant in lawsuits filed by the liquidators of Fairfield Sentry Ltd. and Fairfield Sigma Ltd. asserting that redemption payments received by the Bank on behalf of clients from the Fairfield funds should be returned. The amount claimed is uncertain, but the Bank believes the amount claimed is approximately USD 222 million, exclusive of prejudgment interest claimed, and is subsumed by the amount sought by the BLMIS Trustee (see previous paragraph), as the BLMIS Trustee is purporting to seek to recover all transfers received by the Bank from the Fairfield funds during the relevant period. The court has not yet scheduled trial dates. Although the Bank is vigorously defending the case and believes it has strong defences to the claims, there is no reliable estimate of what losses might be sustained on the claims.

(c) Bank cannot reliably measure the obligation, however any obligation arising would be offset by indemnification received

None.

(d) Bank does not expect a material cash outflow, and any obligation arising would be offset by indemnification received

The following potential liability is not expected to have a significant adverse effect on the Bank's financial position and the Bank is entitled to indemnification against losses that may arise from this matter from the seller of the former BSI Group.

i) ln August 2019, the Chilean tax authority made a tax liability determination arising out of BSI's September 2015 sale of shares in a Chilean subsidiary to a third party. ln its tax return filed in 2016, BSI requested a tax refund on the grounds that the sale of the shares had generated a tax loss. The Chilean tax authority, however, disputed the appropriate fair market value of the disposed shares, as well as the appropriate tax rate applicable to the transaction. The total outstanding tax liability as determined by the Chilean tax authority amounts to CHF 24.0 million. In April 2020, the Bank commenced legal proceedings challenging the tax authority's assessment and in December 2024, the Tax Court issued its decision, partially admitting the Bank's claim with regard to the market value of the shares but not with regard to the tax rate. The Bank has filed a recourse against this decision and believes it has strong defences to the tax assessment. The Chilean Tax authority also filed an appeal.

13. Bank's capital

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Total par value CHF millions	**No. of shares '000**	**Capital eligible for dividends CHF millions**	Total par value CHF millions	No. of shares '000	Capital eligible for dividends CHF millions
Registered shares	162.4	162.41	162.4	162.4	162.41	162.4
Total bank's capital	**162.4**	**162.41**	**162.4**	162.4	162.41	162.4
Voting shares	162.4	162.41	162.4	162.4	162.41	162.4

14. EFG International AG's equity securities or options on equity securities held by all executives and directors and employees

	Number of Equity securities		Value of Equity securities		Number of restricted stock units / unvested shares		Value of restricted stock units / unvested shares	
	'000 31 Dec 2024	'000 31 Dec 2023	**CHF millions 31 Dec 2024**	CHF millions 31 Dec 2023	**'000 31 Dec 2024**	'000 31 Dec 2023	**CHF millions 31 Dec 2024**	CHF millions 31 Dec 2023
Members of the Board of Directors*	151,425	151,419	1,993	1,635	57	90	0.4	0.5
Members of executive bodies**	1,516	2,037	20	22	3,835	3,291	33.5	27.3
Employees	4,774	6,553	63	71	7,489	7,958	58.5	52.6
Total	**157,715**	160,009	**2,076**	1,728	**11,381**	11,339	**92.4**	80.4

* The composition of the board of directors is the same for the Bank and its parent company, EFG International AG, Zurich.

** The figures disclosed in the table above are related to members of the executive bodies at Bank's level only.

The Bank is 100% owned by EFG International AG. Directors, members of executive bodies and employees own shares in EFG International AG as disclosed above.

The Bank has adopted an Equity Incentive Plan for employees and executive officers of the Bank in order to strengthen the Bank's ability to furnish incentives for members of the Executive Committee and other key employees.

The different classes have earliest exercise dates generally varying from one to three years from the grant date and ending seven years from the grant date. Please refer to the EFG International AG Annual Report for the complete disclosures.

15. Due from and due to related parties

	Amounts due from		Amount due to	
	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Qualified participations	97.8	112.3	429.3	372.2
Group companies	0.7	0.7		0.1
Affiliated companies	1,125.5	786.2	4,925.6	3,795.4
Banks' governing bodies			17.7	2.6

The services given to the affiliated parties (securities transactions, money transfers, lending activities, deposits, remuneration) have been invoiced at the same tariff as to that applied to third parties.

16. Holders of significant participations

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Nominal CHF millions	**Equity interest %**	Nominal CHF millions	Equity interest %
Significant shareholders and groups of shareholders with pooled voting rights				
EFG International AG, Zurich	162.4	100	162.4	100
Total	**162.4**	**100**	162.4	100

Indirect holders of significant participations are disclosed at the level of EFG International Group financial statements.

17. Composition of equity capital – non distributable reserve

	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Statutory capital reserve	81.2	81.2
Total	**81.2**	81.2

To the extent it does not exceed one-half of the share capital, the statutory capital reserve and the statutory retained earnings reserve may be used only to cover losses or for measures designated to sustain the Bank through difficult times to prevent unemployment and to mitigate its consequences. There are no statutory limitations that apply to the distribution of the voluntary retained earnings reserves.

18. Total assets by credit rating of country groups (risk domicile view)

	Rating according to the FINMA Mapping Table	Foreign exposure 31 December 2024		Foreign exposure 31 December 2023	
		CHF millions	**Share as %**	CHF millions	Share as %
AAA, AA–	1 & 2	16,060.4	88.2	13,923.9	82.7
A+, A–	3	931.3	5.1	1,235.1	7.3
BBB+, BBB–	4	603.2	3.3	680.0	4.0
BB+, BB–	5	27.4	0.2	487.2	2.9
B+, B–	6	198.9	1.1	164.3	1.0
CCC+, C	7	18.7	0.1	33.2	0.2
Unrated	Unrated	361.5	2.0	314.0	1.9
Total		**18,201.4**	**100.00**	16,837.7	100.0

Rating system used:
According to the FINMA’s "mapping tables linking the credit rating categories and risk weightings in accordance with the Basel Minimum standards" (Circular 2012/01 - cm 63), the above table uses Standard and Poors and Moody’s second worst country rating converted to FINMA’s credit ratings. This table is based on clients’ countries of domicile, banking counterparties and issuers. For mortgages, the risk domicile is the place of the property.

19. Fiduciary transactions

	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Fiduciary transactions with third-party banks	3,254.7	2,587.6
Fiduciary transactions with affiliated banks	797.1	253.3
Total	**4,051.8**	2,840.9

20. Managed assets or custodian and their development

	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Type of managed assets		
Assets under discretionary management agreements	8,508.5	7,337.5
Other managed assets	67,014.6	55,717.8
Total managed assets (including double counting)	**75,523.1**	63,055.3
of which, double counting	–	–
Loans	11,417.2	10,265.7
Total client funds generating revenues	**86,940.3**	73,321.0
Net new money (including double counting)	**5,421.6**	1,358.0
of which, double counting	–	–

	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Development of managed assets		
Total managed assets (including double counting) at beginning of year	63,055.3	64,152.4
Net new money	5,421.6	1,358.0
Price (losses) / gains, interest, dividends and currency gain/losses	6,959.7	(636.1)
Other effects (including internal reclassifications)	86.5	(1,819.0)
Total managed assets (including double counting) at end of year	**75,523.1**	63,055.3

Net new money consist of new client acquisitions, client departures and inflows or outflows attributable to existing clients (whether in cash or securities). New or repaid client loans and overdrafts are not included in the net new money. Interest and dividend income from assets under management, market or currency movements as well as fees and commissions are not included in net new money. Effects resulting from any acquisition or disposal of Group companies are not included in the net new money.

Total managed assets do not include client assets under a "custody-only" relationship (where "custody-only" is defined as assets held exclusively for the purposes of transactions/administration) for which the Bank only assumes custody, without offering any supplementary services. The Bank has entered into custody-only relationships with certain affiliated companies.

The item "Total managed assets" comprises only client assets under "more-than-custody-only" relationships.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

Information relating to Income Statement

21. Result from trading activities and the fair value option

	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
(a) Breakdown by business area		
Direct private banking activities	104.5	86.3
Treasury activities	241.4	234.3
Life insurance	23.7	32.7
Total result from the trading activities and the fair value option	**369.6**	353.3

(b) Breakdown by underlying risk and based on the use of the fair value option		
Result from the trading activities from		
Interest rate instruments (including funds)	15.7	22.8
Equity securities (including funds)	54.7	72.7
Foreign currencies	275.5	225.1
Life insurance	23.7	32.7
Total result from the trading activities and the fair value option	**369.6**	353.3
of which, from fair value option on assets	*49.8*	*73.0*
of which, from fair value option on liabilities	*(0.4)*	*2.0*

22. Material refinancing income in the item interest and discount income as well as material negative interest

Material refinancing income
There are no refinancing costs for trading portfolios.

23. Personnel expenses

	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Salaries	(421.8)	(367.1)
of which variable compensation and equity incentives	*(151.5)*	*(124.9)*
Social security expenses	(30.6)	(27.2)
Contributions to pension plans	(29.5)	(25.1)
Other personnel expenses	(5.6)	(10.2)
Total	**(487.5)**	(429.6)

24. General and administrative expenses

	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Premises and real estate expenses	(25.4)	(24.5)
Expenses for communication and network expenses	(17.5)	(17.0)
Expenses for computer services	(22.3)	(20.9)
Expenses for vehicles, equipment, furniture and other fixtures, as well as operating lease expenses	(1.5)	(1.6)
Fees of audit firms	(2.0)	(1.7)
of which, for financial and regulatory audits	*(1.9)*	*(1.5)*
of which, for other services	*(0.1)*	*(0.2)*
Other operating expenses	(64.0)	(69.6)
of which, other operating expenses paid to EFGI sister companies or parent company	*(5.3)*	*(5.9)*
Total	**(132.7)**	(135.3)

25. Material losses, extraordinary income and expenses, as well as material release of value adjustments and provisions no longer required

	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Extraordinary income	13.9	2.8
Extraordinary expenses		(1.4)

In 2024, extraordinary income of CHF 13.9 million included a gain of CHF 7.8 million from the sale of the participation in Banca Patrimoni Sella.

In 2023, extraordinary income of CHF 2.8 million mainly related to an insurance recovery of CHF 2.2 million.

26. Disclosure of and reasons for revaluations of participations and tangible fixed assets up to acquisition cost at maximum

There are no revaluations of participations and tangible fixed assets.

27. Taxes

	31 December 2024 CHF millions	31 December 2023 CHF millions
Current taxes	(2.3)	(5.2)
Deferred taxes	1.4	(3.6)
Total taxes	**(0.9)**	(8.8)
Average tax rate weighted on the basis of the operating results	1.3%	2.3%

In 2024 the current tax expense relates to the capital taxes and real estate taxes payable in Switzerland. The deferred tax of CHF 1.4 million is mainly due to an increase in the provisions.

In 2023 the current tax expense relates to the capital taxes, business taxes and real estate taxes payable in Switzerland and in Singapore, and from the negative impact of the settlement of the BSI tax audit 2016 in Ticino. The deferred tax of CHF 3.6 million is mainly due to a decrease in the provisions.

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