

Basel III
Pillar 3 disclosures
30 June 2025

Introduction

Background

The main activities of EFG Bank European Financial Group SA (“the Bank”) and the companies in which it holds a significant direct or indirect equity interest are private banking, asset management and related financial services.

The Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (“FINMA”) requires the Bank to report on a “consolidated” basis its 46% shareholding in EFG International AG for Swiss regulatory supervision purposes as set out in the Swiss regulatory framework related to the final Basel III standards, applicable from January 1, 2025. This “consolidated” Pillar 3 report includes, therefore, EFG International on a consolidated basis.

This “consolidated” Pillar 3 report was approved for issuance by the Board of Directors in August 2025.

Scope

The scope of this capital adequacy report is the same as that of the “consolidated” financial statements prepared in accordance with the FINMA’s Ordinance on the Preparation of Accounts (OEPC-FINMA) complemented by its Circular 2020/1 “Accounts for Banks” in the context of regulatory supervision.

Basis of preparation

This document was prepared in accordance with the new FINMA Ordinance on Disclosure for Banks and Securities Firms (DisO-FINMA), which replaced FINMA Circular 2016/1, and the revised Swiss Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO).

Capital and liquidity

The main regulatory objective when managing regulatory capital is to comply with the capital requirements set by regulators of the jurisdictions in which entities operate and to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern.

Capital adequacy and liquidity are continually monitored and reported periodically to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, applying the rules defined by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA).

Monitoring capital adequacy and liquidity is a key component of financial strategy. Potential impact on capital and liquidity ratios are carefully considered before making any major decisions about operations and business orientation.

Key ratios

FINMA’s capital ratio requirement is based on Article 41 and following of the Swiss Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO). The minimum required total capital ratio, consisting of the absolute minimum requirement for a banking license (8%) and the capital conservation buffer for category 3 banks (4%) as defined by the FINMA is 12 % of total risk weighted assets, plus the national countercyclical buffer for Swiss residential property and the foreign countercyclical buffer, together representing another CET1 requirement equivalent to 1% of total risk weighted assets as at 30 June 2025.

At 30 June 2025, the “consolidated” total capital ratio was 18.4% (31 December 2024: 19.6%), the Tier 1 ratio was 17.0% (31 December 2024: 18.1%) and the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1) was 15.0% (31 December 2024: 16.0%), versus total requirements of 13.0%, 10.6% and 8.8% respectively.

The leverage ratio was 4.4% at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: 4.0%). This ratio is above the regulatory requirement of 3%. The “consolidated” liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 266% at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: 249%), above the regulatory requirement of 100%. The “consolidated” net stable

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funding ratio (NSFR) was 183 % at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: 189%), above the regulatory requirement of 100%.

1. KM1: Key Metrics

	a	b	c	d	e
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	Sept. 30, 2024	June 30, 2024
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF unless otherwise indicated)</i>					
Available capital					
1 Common equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	1,482.7		1,472.1		1,318.3
2 Tier 1 capital (T1)	1,675.8		1,665.1		1,514.7
3 Total Capital	1,818.2		1,804.1		1,652.3
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)					
4 Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	9,856.1		9,204.4		9,042.9
Risk-based capital ratio as a percentage of RWA					
5 Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.0%		16.0%		14.6%
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.0%		18.1%		16.8%
7 Total capital ratio (%)	18.4%		19.6%		18.3%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8 Capital conservation buffer requirement according to Basel minimum requirements (%)	2.5%		2.5%		2.5%
9 Countercyclical buffer requirement (%) (art. 44a CAO) according to Basel minimum requirements	0.9%		0.6%		0.6%
11 Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (line 8+9+10)	3.4%		3.1%		3.1%
12 CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	10.4%		11.5%		10.1%
Target capital ratios according to Annex 8 of the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO) (% of RWA)					
12a Capital buffer as per Annex 8 CAO (%)	4.0%		4.0%		4.0%
12b Countercyclical buffer (art. 44 and 44a CAO) (%)	1.0%		0.7%		0.7%
12c CET1 capital target per Annex 8 CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per art. 44 and 44a CAO (%)	8.8%		8.5%		8.5%
12d T1 capital target per Annex 8 CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per art. 44 and 44a CAO (%)	10.6%		10.3%		10.3%
12e Total capital target per Annex 8 CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per art. 44 and 44a CAO 8%)	13.0%		12.7%		12.7%
Basel III Leverage ratio					
13 Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	38,276		41,380		40,858
Basel III Leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of					
14 central bank reserves)	4.4%		4.0%		3.7%
Basel III Leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of					
14b central bank reserves)	4.4%				
14e Minimum capital requirement (Art. 42 CAO)					
Minimum required capital based on risk-based requirements	788.5		736.4		723.4
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) - Average for the quarter ended					
15 Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	9,371	10,292	10,970	11,200	13,817
16 Total net cash outflow	3,926	4,495	4,486	4,819	5,560
17 LCR ratio (%)	239%	229%	245%	232%	249%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
18 Total available stable funding	23,682		24,803		25,222
19 Total required stable funding	12,960		13,116		12,914
20 NSFR ratio (%)	183%		189%		195%

The decrease in capital ratios from December 2024 to June 2025 is mainly due the entry into force of the Basel III new reforms on January 1, 2025, which mostly impacted RWA related to market risks and operational risks upward.

2. Risk Management – measurement approach

Basel III gives flexibility to banks to apply several approaches for managing risk exposures. Below are details of the regulatory approach applied for each risk category.

2.1 Credit risk

The International Standardised Approach (SA-BIS) is used to determine which risk weights to apply to credit risk. Additionally, the Comprehensive method was adopted to deal with loans (or part of loans) secured by cash and/or securities pledged as collateral (Lombard loans). In the SA-BIS approach, ratings assigned by rating agencies can be used to risk weight positions.

2.2 Non-counterparty risk

For non-counterparty related-assets the SA-BIS approach is applied.

2.3. Operational risk

The Standardised Approach is applied to calculate the capital charge for operational risk. The capital requirement under this method is based on the business indicator, the business indicator component, the internal loss multiplier and the loss component.

2.4 Market risk

The Simplified Standardised Approach is used for market risk. This approach requires capital multiplied by scalar factors for the following positions:

- i) Interest rate instruments held in the trading book,
- ii) Equity securities held in the trading book,
- iii) Foreign exchange positions, and
- iv) Gold and commodity positions.

General market risk associated with interest rate risk instruments are calculated using the Maturity Method and for commodities using the Maturity Ladder Method. The Delta-plus method is used for options.

3. OVA: Risk Management Approach

The Bank and EFG International have established a comprehensive risk management framework, taking into consideration the risks inherent to their business and relevant regulatory requirements, such as credit (including client, counterparty and country credit risks), market, liquidity, operational (including legal/litigation) and compliance (including financial crime, sanction and conduct risks), which might lead to financial loss, regulatory sanctions and/or adverse reputational effect. This risk management framework comprises people, policies and processes, and systems and controls designed to ensure that risks are appropriately identified, assessed, measured (where feasible), monitored and reported, as well as mitigated in an effective, efficient and consistent manner.

The Bank's and EFG International's primary activities are or reflect the execution of client transactions, with the clients carrying the risk. Within the risk appetite framework agreed and approved by EFG International's Risk Committee and Board of Directors respectively, EFG International also maintains proprietary positions in a number of selected areas. The Bank takes proprietary investment positions in the context of the management of its assets and liabilities under the oversight of the Board of Directors.

Within the above, the Bank and EFG International take credit, market and liquidity risks in line with their risk appetite, with most credit risk relating to Lombard (margin) loans and other secured exposures to clients as well as exposures to banks and financial institutions, and with market risk mainly linked to foreign exchange, interest rate gapping and life insurance settlement (EFG International only) positions maintained within defined parameters. In addition, they are exposed to operational and reputational risks.

At the EFG International level, where the vast majority of the risks are, the ultimate responsibility for the supervision of risk management framework lies with EFG International's Board of Directors, which defines the risk appetite of the organisation and sets policies. In this context, EFG International's Board of Directors has delegated certain supervision, approval and assurance roles to its Risk Committee, Credit Committee and Audit Committee.

EFG International is also exposed to certain financial risks that may impact adversely its portfolio of life insurance settlement policies, in the form of increases in the cost of insurance charges and longevity risk. Monitoring changes in the cost of insurance and expected longevity of the insureds is based on periodic studies conducted by external subject matter experts (e.g. actuaries) retained by EFG International. Typical financial information submitted for monitoring and approval includes financial forecasts, impairment reviews, cash flow projections, sensitivity analysis using different scenarios and results of actuarial studies. Management takes into consideration all information available in order to determine the assumptions used in the valuation of this portfolio. This information is submitted periodically to key Management personnel and is reviewed by EFG International's Executive Committee.

The main risks that EFG International is exposed to are credit, market, liquidity, operational (including legal/litigation), compliance (including financial crime, sanction and conduct risks) and reputational, as detailed further below. EFG International has put in place a three-lines model and established a comprehensive Risk Management Framework and related policies for managing these risks.

Risk Governance and organisation at EFG Bank European Financial Group level

At EFG Bank European Financial Group SA, the Risk Management Framework and Risk Tolerance Metrics are defined by the Board of Directors. The risk oversight and control are carried out by the Chief Risk Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, who are members of the Bank's Executive Committee, reporting to the Bank's Chief Executive Officer and Board of Directors. An assessment of the Bank's risks is made annually. In addition, through its Board of Directors and Executives, the Bank monitors EFG International's consolidated risks through reports covering all risk categories, attendance by its representatives at the EFG International Board of Directors, Risk Committee, Credit Committee and Audit Committee and through the quarterly consolidated risk report of EFG International's Chief Risk Officer.

Risk governance and organisation at EFG International level

The EFG International Board of Directors determines the overall Risk Management Framework, Risk Appetite Framework and related policies. It has delegated responsibilities for risk oversight activities as follows:

- The Risk Committee of EFG International's Board of Directors is among others responsible for overseeing Executive Management's implementation of the Group Risk Appetite Framework, reporting on the state of risk culture in the group, and interacting with and overseeing the Chief Risk Officer and the Chief Compliance Officer. The Committee's work includes oversight of the strategies for capital and liquidity management as well as of the management of all relevant risks, such as credit, market, liquidity, operational (including legal/litigation), compliance (financial crime, sanction and conduct risks) and reputational risks, in order to ensure that they are consistent with the stated risk appetite;
- The role of the Credit Committee of EFG International's Board of Directors is to examine and approve or recommend to the Board of Directors, within the risk appetite defined by the Board of Directors, credits or credit limits being granted by EFG International to clients that exceed certain thresholds, as defined in the EFG International Credit Risk Policy;
- The Audit Committee of EFG International's Board of Directors is responsible for the oversight of: (i) the financial and business reporting processes, including the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, (ii) the integrated internal control systems for financial reporting as well as the internal controls of areas beyond financial reporting, (iii) tax risks, and (iv) the internal and external audit processes.

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At the EFG International management level, the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of all internal regulations lies with the Executive Committee and the delegated committees it has established:

- EFG International's Executive Committee has responsibility for the implementation of, and compliance with, all risk related internal regulations;
- EFG International's Asset & Liability Management Committee is responsible (collectively with its Investment subcommittee) for the management of EFG International's consolidated balance sheet. In particular, it is responsible for the management of EFGI market risk exposure and liquidity, as well as to ensure effective liquidity contingency planning;
- EFG International's Operational, Regulatory & Compliance Committee is responsible for the oversight of matters relating to operational, regulatory and compliance risks as well as corporate governance matters. Its responsibility also includes the consolidated supervision and oversight of fiduciary and suitability activities across EFG International in respect of discretionary and advisory services (and the fund business) and monitoring of adherence to fiduciary and suitability rules, which is carried out by its subcommittee, the Fiduciary & Suitability Oversight Committee. This ensures that the holdings of discretionary and advisory portfolios managed or advised adhere to the mandate in place, to the relevant Group internal regulations and to the applicable asset allocation strategies. This setup also ensures that whatever is purchased for clients is suitable for them, in conformity with the relevant Group internal regulations. At EFGI International level, the Fiduciary & Suitability Oversight Committee is under the auspices of the Conduct Risk team, which in turn reports to the Executive Committee and the Risk Committee through the report of the Head of Legal & Compliance. In addition, matters relating to data protection, data governance and internal regulations are dealt with by the EFGI Data Protection Committee, the EFGI Data Governance Committee and the EFGI Internal Regulations Committee respectively, all being subcommittees of the EFG International Operational, Regulatory & Compliance Committee;
- The Group Product Committee ensures through a network of Local Product Committees that all products or securities sold to clients or bought for them went through the appropriate approval process;
- EFG International's Financial Risk Committee is responsible for the review of incurred market, credit, concentration and liquidity and funding risk exposures and the structures in place for their monitoring and reporting, including compliance with internal regulations, as well as exposures relative to limits. The Financial Risk Committee is also responsible for the overall stress test programme encompassing trading and banking book portfolios;
- EFG International's Executive Credit Committee has responsibility for the management of client credit risk, including insurance companies and other corporates;
- EFG International's Country & Counterparty Risk Committee is a subcommittee of the Executive Credit Committee and is responsible for correspondent banking broker and custodian relationships and for counterparty credit risk for banks and financial institutions as well as country limits within approved guidelines and parameters;
- EFG International's Chief Risk Officer heads EFG International's Risk Control function, which is organised into six main units Enterprise Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk, Credit Office, Risk Operating & Innovation Office and Counterparty & Country Risk, and is responsible among others for the management and oversight of credit, market, liquidity and operational risks. In achieving this, further to the appointment of Group functional heads within Risk Management responsible for each of these risks, he also collaborates with other central group functions that also undertake risk oversight activities for their respective area of responsibility, such as the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Head of Investment Solutions and Group Head of Legal & Compliance. Each business region has its own

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designated Regional Risk Officer who is responsible for the oversight of Risk Management in the region and reports to local senior management and to EFG International's Chief Risk Officer;

- EFG International's Chief Financial Officer is among others responsible for the consolidated financial regulatory reporting, balance sheet and capital management (i.e. the maintenance of a sound capital adequacy ratio);

- EFG International's Chief Operating Officer is, among others responsible for the oversight of operations and back-offices, Information Technology, IT security, operational integration of new businesses, business continuity management and insurance cover policies;

- EFG International's Group Head of Legal & Compliance heads the Legal & Compliance function and is responsible for providing efficient support with regards to the management of compliance, regulatory, legal and reputational risks. In terms of compliance risk, the Group Compliance function is among others responsible for monitoring compliance with anti-money laundering/know-your-customer, sanctions and cross-border activity, as well as adherence to product suitability, product selling restrictions and the Code of Conduct. In respect of legal risk, EFG International's Group Head of Legal & Compliance is responsible for the management and oversight of legal risk, together with the Head of Litigations and Head of Legal International & Group Regulatory Affairs.

Independent assurance to EFG International's Board of Directors, Risk Committee, Audit Committee and Executive Committee on the implementation of and adherence to the Group's internal regulations by the business units, as well as the effectiveness of the organisation's risk management framework, is provided by both internal and external auditors, or by other external providers when mandated.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility that a financial loss will occur as a result of a borrower's or counterparty's deteriorating creditworthiness and/or inability to meet its contractual financial obligations. Credit risk also encompasses direct/indirect sovereign risk (i.e. the default risk of sovereigns or state entities acting as borrowers, guarantors or issuers) but also arises from treasury and proprietary trading activities. Credit risk exposure is relatively low because primary credit exposures relate to loans collateralised by securities portfolios and by real estate, or to highly rated (by credit rating agencies) financial institutions, sovereigns and corporates.

Credit risk management

a) Loans and advances

A basic feature of the credit approval process is the separation between the organisation's business origination and credit risk management activities. Credit requests are initiated by Client Relationship Officers and must be supported by Regional Business Heads and are thereafter analysed and submitted to the competent credit approval bodies and processed by the credit departments.

Credits granted by EFG Bank European Financial Group SA are defined in the Bank's Credit Risk Internal Regulation and are under the approval responsibility of its own Credit Committee and Board of Directors as relevant.

EFG International's Executive Credit Committee has overall responsibility for EFG International's client credit business, including the implementation of credit policies and internal regulations defined by EFG International's Board of Directors. Certain duties, including monitoring of day-to-day operations, have been delegated to the various credit departments within the EFG International group under the supervision of the Credit

department of EFG Bank AG. The approval of loans, ceilings and other exposures has been delegated, based on certain predefined risk, collateral and size criteria, to senior members of the credit departments, certain credit committees of international units and to the Executive Credit Committee of EFG International. Within the EFG International group, the approval of large exposures and exposures with increased risk profile are centralised in Switzerland, always taking into account the local regulatory and legal requirements of the individual international business units.

The internal grading system assigns each credit exposure to one of ten grading categories. The grading assesses the borrower's repayment ability and the value, quality, liquidity and diversification of the collateral securing the credit exposure. The Credit Risk Policy and the nature of the loans ensure that the loan book is of high-quality. Consequently, an overwhelming majority of the credit exposures are graded within the top three categories.

Credit risk mitigation

The largest part of credits is secured by securities or other liquid assets pledged as collateral. To qualify as collateral for such loans, a client's securities portfolio must be well diversified with differing haircuts applied depending on the type of risk profile and liquidity of the security. Additional haircuts are applied if the loan and the collateral are not in the same currency or if the diversification criteria are not fully met. Within the EFG International group, mortgages are mainly booked at EFG Bank AG, Switzerland, and at EFG Private Bank Ltd, London. They relate predominantly to properties in Switzerland and in London (prime locations).

Loans guaranteed by real estate are treated in conformity with local regulatory requirements and with the internal regulations pertaining to valuation and affordability calculation. All real estate property used as collateral must be evaluated by internal appraisers or by selected external surveyors. External valuations are accepted as long as the competence and the independence of the external professional have been verified.

Credit departments monitor credit exposures against approved limits and security pledged as collateral, and they initiate rectification steps if necessary. Most collateral is valued daily (may be valued more frequently during periods of high market volatility). However, structured notes, and certain mutual and hedge funds are valued monthly, whereas insurance policies are valued at least quarterly.

Management of exposure to financial institutions is based on a system of counterparty limits coordinated centrally, subject to country limits. Limits for exposure to counterparties are granted based upon internal analyses. The limits are set and supervised by EFG International's Country & Counterparty Risk Committee depending on each counterparty's ratings, as defined by independent credit rating agencies (with reference to individual and support ratings). At EFG Bank European Financial Group SA level, the limits are approved by its Executive Committee and Board of Directors as relevant. Limits are set within regulatory limits.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses arising from unexpected changes in interest rates, exchange rates, credit spreads, share prices or the prices of precious metals and commodities, as well as the corresponding expected volatility. Market risk can have an impact on the Statement of Income and the value of assets.

Risks related to the balance sheet structure (interest rate and foreign exchange rate) are managed by EFG International's Asset & Liability Management Committee and monitored by EFG International Group Market Risk, in accordance with the principles and maximum limits stipulated by EFG International Group's Market Risk Policy. The Board-delegated Risk

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Committee of EFG International sets sensitivity risk limits for the economic value of equity and the net interest income, which are monitored by EFG International's Group Risk Control. Derivative financial products are used for Asset and Liability Management (ALM) and for trading purposes.

Trading operations are carried out both for clients and on own account using all financial products and their derivatives. The trading portfolio is governed by a dedicated Market Risk Policy, which defines the organisational structure, responsibilities, limit systems and maximum acceptable risk. The trading activities are monitored on a daily basis by EFG International's Market Risk function.

In addition to trading portfolios, investment portfolios exist, which allow to diversify balance sheet assets and optimise any excess liquidity. The investment portfolios comprise a range of portfolios on the basis of the type of product and strategy. The risks of the investment portfolio are under the supervision of EFG International's Asset & Liability Management Committee and monitored by EFG International's Market Risk function.

Interest rate risk

The respective Board of Directors of the Bank and EFG International set limits for the interest repricing gap or mismatch, which are monitored by EFG International's Risk Control function. The management of interest rate risk exposure is performed in accordance with the risk appetite, which is based on the sensitivity of the economic value of equity and net interest income to various interest rate scenarios.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from exposure to changes in the exchange rate of foreign currencies versus the reference currency. This arises from foreign currency transactions carried out both on behalf of clients and on a proprietary basis (FX transaction risk) and from on or off-balance sheet assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (FX translation risk). The overall net nominal positions per currency are monitored against overnight limits. In addition, value at risk (VaR), sensitivity analysis and stress tests are used to monitor and manage foreign exchange risk. The Board of Directors of the Bank and EFG International set limits on the level of foreign exchange exposure. Entities use derivative contracts, such as forward or option contracts, to offset customer transactions or to hedge their balance sheet.

Liquidity risk

The balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions generate liquidity risk, deriving both from the asset liquidity and the funding risk. Liquidity risks arise when financing activities become difficult or expensive due to market liquidity crisis or due to reputational issues; they also arise from the maturity mismatch between short term deposits and long term loans and potential difficulty in meeting own commitments in a timely manner due to lack of very liquid assets.

Funding operations aim to avoid concentrations in funding facilities. The liquidity management process in place includes liquidity contingency plans, encompassing repo borrowing and liquidation of marketable securities. Stress tests are undertaken regularly as part of the reporting requirements established within internal regulations relating to risk.

The customer deposit base, capital and liquidity reserves' positions and the conservative gapping policy followed when funding customer loans ensure containment of liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk mitigation

Liquidity risk is managed with the primary objective to ensure that ample liquidity is available to meet commitments to customers, both in demand for loans and repayments of deposits

and to satisfy own cash flow needs. The aim is to avoid concentration of funding facilities. The current liquidity situation is observed and the pricing of assets and credit business is determined through the liquidity transfer pricing model. The liquidity risk management process in place also includes contingency funding plans; these contingency measures include among others the activation of repo transactions with prime counterparties, the liquidation of marketable securities and/or draw downs on lines of credit (Lombard facility) with the Swiss National Bank.

Compliance with regulatory requirements is ensured, including overnight liquidity limits in the various countries in which the banks operate. The daily liquidity situation is reported to Management. Stress tests are undertaken regularly, with increased frequency during crisis periods.

The liquidity risk management process is carried out by EFG International's central Treasury department and monitored by EFG International's Market Risk Unit. It 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 be liquidated easily (repaid or sold) 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.

Funding approach

EFG International's central Treasury manages the liquidity and funding risks on an integrated basis. The liquidity positions of the various business entities are monitored and managed daily and internal limits, as required by EFG International's Risk Appetite Framework and Liquidity Risk Policy, are more conservative than the minimum regulatory requirements. Overall, business entities enjoy a favourable funding base with stable and diversified customer deposits, which provide the vast majority of the funding. Together with capital resources, the surplus of stable customer deposits over loans to customers is placed with the relevant treasury units where funding and liquidity are managed to ensure compliance with the different local regulatory requirements. In addition, all entities operate within Group internal regulations relating to liquidity risk.

Concentration risk

Concentration risk is monitored through the following mechanisms:

- At EFG International level, the overall level of market and credit exposures are tightly monitored by means of specific risk parameters and indicators approved by EFG International's Board of Directors and/or its delegated Risk Committee in line with the group's overall committed level of risk appetite and avoidance of any concentration risk. At EFG Bank European Financial Group SA level, concentration risk is monitored by the Board of Directors, the Credit Committee and/or the Executive Committee;
- These exposures and corresponding limits are proactively reviewed at EFG International and EFG Bank European Financial Group SA in order to ensure that full consideration is given to both market and liquidity conditions, the overall risk management framework and the avoidance of any possible concentration risk in light of changing market environments;
- Sources of liquidity are reviewed regularly with the aim to maintain a wide diversification by currency, geography, provider, product and term.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of financial loss or business disruption resulting from the inadequacy or failure of internal processes, people or systems or from external events (or a combination of the foregoing), occurring as a result of an event falling within one of the following operational risk event categories:

- Internal fraud risk;
- External fraud risk;
- Physical asset and/or operating site damages or destructions;
- Input, processing, execution and/or delivery failures;
- Technological failures and/or disruptions (including IT, Cyber, IT Security and business discontinuity risks);
- Client, product and/or business practices failures;
- Employment practice and workplace safety failures.

Significant inherent operational risk is expected to be mitigated to a level considered appropriate and commensurate with the size, structure, nature and complexity of the service and product offerings, thus adequately protecting the organisation's assets and shareholders' interests.

Organisational structure and governance

The Boards of Directors and Senior Managements 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 primary responsibility for managing operational risk on a daily basis rests with the first line (line management) of the various business entities, which mitigate operational risk through the establishment of an adequate internal control system and strong risk culture.

At the EFG International risk management level, operational risk oversight and guidance, including the development of an Operational Risk Policy, are under the responsibility of the Operational Risk function. The Operational Risk function works in collaboration with the risk officers of the local business entities, including in respect of EFG Bank European Financial Group SA under an outsourcing agreement, the Regional Risk Officers within the EFG International group as well as certain central functions that also undertake operational risk oversight for their respective area of responsibility, such as the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Head of Investment Solutions and Group Head of Legal & Compliance. The principal aim of the Operational Risk Function is to ensure that an appropriate operational risk management framework and programme are in place for identifying, assessing, mitigating, monitoring and reporting operational risk. The Operational Risk function reports to the EFG International Chief Risk Officer, who in turn reports to the EFG International Risk Committee. EFG Bank European Financial Group SA exercises supervision over its own activity at the level of its Management and Board of Directors.

Operational Risk Policy

The Operational Risk Policy codifies the approach to identifying, assessing, mitigating, monitoring and reporting operational risk and also incorporates the standards defined by the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision. The main objectives of this policy are to outline the operational risk exposures, clarify the governance of operational risk, including the reporting and escalation process, set the principles for the effective management of

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operational risk, establish a set of integrated processes, tools and mitigation strategies to assist in managing operational risk and implementing a control framework, and ensure independent risk oversight and transparency over the operational risk and control processes.

Internal controls and monitoring mechanisms are designed and implemented in order to mitigate key operational risks inherently run in conducting business, in areas such as front-office activities, trading and treasury, information technology, IT-cyber security and data confidentiality, product approval and selling practices, cross-border business activities, asset management, transaction processing, accounting and financial reporting, and regulatory compliance activities (e.g. anti-money laundering, product suitability, etc.).

Business continuity management is in place in order to ensure continuity of critical operations in the event of a major disruptive event. Business continuity management encompasses backup operating facilities and IT disaster recovery plans, which are in place and tested regularly.

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 the Bank's and EFG International's business continuity management. The management of cybersecurity and data protection risks at EFG International is aligned with international standards and applicable regulations. Efforts are sustained to ensure that ex ante and ex post controls are fully functional to protect the Bank and EFG International against evolving and highly sophisticated attacks. EFG International's focus is on:

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

Where appropriate, operational risk transfer mechanisms are established; in particular, all entities of the EFG International group (and EFG Bank European Financial Group SA) are covered by insurance to hedge (subject to defined exclusions) certain potential low-frequency high-severity events. The layers of insurance cover administered centrally are comprehensive crime insurance, professional indemnity insurance, Directors' and Officers' liability insurance and IT-cyber liability insurance. Other insurances such as general insurances are managed locally.

Compliance risk

Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss of reputation that may result from failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, rules, related self-regulatory organisation standards, generally accepted practices and/or codes of conduct.

Compliance risk is managed in accordance with the three-lines model, as outlined further below. The Group Compliance function is responsible for ensuring the Bank's and EFG International's observance of applicable rules and regulations pertaining to financial crime, regulatory sanctions and conduct risk. In line with the evolution of the regulatory environment of the sector, EFG International continuously invests in personnel and technical resources to ensure adequate compliance coverage. A Compliance Risk Policy is in place, complemented by a comprehensive set of internal regulations and regular specialised training sessions for all staff with the aim to raise their awareness and understanding of compliance risk.

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A major focus of regulators around the world is the fight against financial crime. In this respect, comprehensive internal regulations on sanctions, anti-money laundering and know-your-customer, as well as on anti-bribery and corruption, are in place, to detect, prevent and report such risks.

Group Compliance ensures adherence to these internal regulations through regular reporting, on-site visits and monitoring programmes.

A set of standards governing the cross-border activities are defined, and country-specific manuals have been developed for the geographical markets where EFG operates. Mandatory staff training and education programme is in place to ensure observance of 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.

At EFG International, conduct risk is managed centrally by the Conduct Risk team in collaboration with the local entities. Conduct Risk reports to the Head of Legal & Compliance who in turn reports on a consolidated basis to the Operational, Regulatory & Compliance Committee, the Executive Committee and the Risk Committee. The Fiduciary & Suitability Oversight Committee is under the auspices of the Conduct Risk team, which in turn reports to the Executive Committee and the Risk Committee through the report of the Head of Legal & Compliance. The Group Product Committee ensures through a network of Local Product Committees that all products or securities sold to clients or bought for them went through the appropriate approval process.

Developments in laws and regulations throughout the group are monitored locally and centrally on an ongoing basis and internal regulations are adapted as required.

Legal / Litigation risk

The Legal function and Litigation function ensure that legal risks are adequately managed and controlled. This includes supervising and giving strategic direction to all outside counsels on civil, regulatory and enforcement matters.

The Legal function is responsible for providing legal advice to the head office management and front and back officers as well as handling client complaints and assisting federal and local authorities in their criminal and administrative investigations. The Litigation function has principal responsibility for overseeing and advising management on significant civil litigation and all government enforcement matters globally.

Adverse reputational effect

The Bank and EFG International consider their reputation to be among their most important assets and are committed to protecting it. Adverse reputational effect might inherently arise from:

- potential non-compliance with increasingly complex regulatory requirements (e.g. anti-money laundering);
- dealing with politically exposed persons or other clients with prominent public profiles;
- involvement in transactions executed on behalf of clients other than standard investment products;
- potential losses from large and complex transactions (e.g. credit) where all the risks have not been assessed and mitigated properly;
- potential major incidents in the area of IT-cyber security and data confidentiality;

- potential malfeasance by employees.

The Bank and EFG International address potential reputational effects through the establishment and monitoring of the risk appetite of their respective Board of Directors, setting of a proper risk culture and established policies, control procedures and monitoring mechanisms in areas such as know-your-customer and anti-money laundering, IT-cyber security and data confidentiality, and staff selection and recruitment.

Three-lines model

Risk management and control is based on the concept of the three-lines model, as follows:

First line (units involved in day-to-day transactional activities):

Risk ownership

- Perform business activities to satisfy strategic objectives, in line with the risk appetite;
- Accountable for risk incurred in discharging these activities;
- Design and operate effective controls and procedures in line with established internal regulations.

Second line (risk control and compliance):

Independent risk oversight

- Support the establishment of an effective risk management framework and definition of a risk appetite;
- Perform independent checks and recommend improvement actions;
- Monitor risk profile and escalate as appropriate;
- Provide the first line with risk mitigation support.

Third line (internal audit):

Assurance

- Independent review of adherence to the internal regulations;
- Review governance arrangements over decision making bodies and related information flows;
- Periodic review of activities across the first and second lines to identify areas for improvement as required.

Performance of risk assessments

In addition to the various risk reports which are tabled at the regular quarterly meetings of the Board of Directors (and the monthly meetings of the Executive Committee), the Bank performs annual assessments of financial, operational and compliance risks, the latest versions of which were approved by its Board of Directors in December 2024. At EFG International level, risk reports and other risk assessments are tabled at the meetings of the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors, which take place at least four times a year, including in 2024.

4. OV1: Overview of the Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)

The following table provides an overview of the RWA as of June 30, 2025, in accordance with Basel III Final rules versus December 31, 2024 prior Basel III rules and the related minimum capital requirement by risk type. Capital requirements presented in this table are calculated based on 8% of RWA.

	a	b	c
	RWA	RWA	Minimum Capital Requirements
	June 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024	June 30, 2025
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>			
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	5,171.5	5,335.5	413.7
2 Of which standardised approach (SA)	4,879.4	5,023.8	390.3
Of which non-counterparty related risk	292.2	311.7	23.4
6 Counterparty Credit risk	524.4	540.2	42.0
7 Of which standardised approach (SA - CCR)	362.9	401.3	29.0
9 Of which other CCR approach	161.5	138.9	12.9
10 Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)	180.2	158.1	14.4
14a Equity investments in funds - simplified approach	4.1	15.5	0.3
15 Settlement risks	1.3	1.0	0.1
20 Market risk	909.5	597.3	72.8
20a Of which simplified standardised approach	909.5	-	72.8
21 Of which standardised approach	-	597.3	-
24 Operational risk	3,065.2	2,550.0	245.2
25 Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	6.8	-
27 Total	9,856.1	9,204.4	788.5

Liquidity risk management

For detailed explanation see section 3 Risk Management Approach.

5. ENC: Encumbered and unencumbered assets

This table provides transparency on the availability of the Group's assets. It presents a breakdown of on-balance sheet assets into those that are encumbered (i.e. pledged or otherwise restricted) and those that are unencumbered and readily available to generate liquidity. Encumbered assets include, for example, collateral posted for derivatives and repo transactions. This disclosure allows stakeholders to assess the Group's liquidity buffer and its resilience in a stress scenario.

	June 30, 2025			
	a	b	c	d
	Encumbered assets without facilities with central banks	Facilities with central banks	Non-encumbered assets without facilities with central banks	Total
Cash and cash at central banks	0.1	4,187.2	34.9	4,222.2
Due from banks	402.9	-	2,480.1	2,883.0
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	-	900.0	650.9	1,550.9
Positive replacement value of derivative financial instruments	-	1.5	993.3	994.8
Financial investments	4,208.6	-	4,839.3	9,047.9
All other assets	-	-	18,704.6	18,704.6
Total	4,611.6	5,088.7	27,703.0	37,403.3

6. LIQ1: Information about the liquidity coverage ratio

The LCR is an international regulatory standard. The LCR ensures that a bank has enough liquidity to withstand a 30-calendar-day liquidity stress scenario. It is the ratio between the amount of high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) available and potential net cash outflows over a 30-day period. The term net cash outflows is defined as the total potential cash outflows (such as withdrawals from sight deposits and non-renewals of borrowings with a maturity of less than 30 days) less the total potential cash inflows (such as the repayment of receivables with a maturity of less than 30 days) in a stress situation. For banks which, like EFG, are not systemically important, the minimum requirement for the LCR is 100 %.

The table below summarises the LCR as at 30 June 2025.

<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Weighted values	Weighted values
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	9,283	11,162
Total cash outflows	10,124	10,078
Total cash inflows	6,640	5,604
Total net cash outflows	3,484	4,474
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	266%	249%

The LCR strengthened to 266% as at 30 June 2025.

As at 30 June 2025, the HQLA is composed of cash deposit at SNB (24%) and at other central banks (32%), which can be drawn at any time. The remaining, HQLA are primarily US, Hong Kong and Singaporean-issued securities that have a credit rating ranging from AAA to AA.

Withdrawals from retail and non-financial corporate client deposits account for around 50% of total potential cash outflows. This reflects the fact that client deposits are an important source of funding and therefore an important source of potential fund outflows in the event of a liquidity stress.

Other cash outflows relate mainly to:

- Derivatives maturing within 30 days and margin calls relating to credit support annexes (CSA), mostly offset by a similar inflow;
- The undrawn part of credit facilities granted to clients;
- Contingent liabilities (e.g. guarantees and letters of credit).

Loans to clients and banks maturing within 30 days account for 58% of potential cash inflows. The remaining cash inflows primarily come from derivatives (mostly offset by a similar outflow).

The LCR in Swiss francs as at 30 June 2025 is 137%, with a large percentage of HQLA being Swiss francs deposited at the SNB.

The tables below show the average position for the first 2 quarters of 2025.

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Amounts in millions of CHF		Q2 2025 Average 3-month average		Q1 2025 Average 3-month average	
		Values not weighted	Weighted values	Values not weighted	Weighted values
A. High quality liquid assets (HQLA)					
1	Total HQLA		9,371		10,292
B. Cash outflows					
2	Deposits from retail clients	11,614	1,699	12,277	1,826
3	<i>of which stable deposits</i>	96	5	94	4
4	<i>of which less stable deposits</i>	11,518	1,694	12,183	1,822
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	11,091	5,685	11,465	5,995
6	<i>of which, operational deposits of all counterparties and deposits in networks of cooperative banks</i>	-	-	-	-
7	<i>of which non-operational deposits of all counterparties</i>	11,087	5,681	11,465	5,995
8	<i>of which unsecured debt instruments</i>	4	4	-	-
9	Secured wholesale funding and collateral swaps		487		570
10	Other cash outflows	2,532	2,282	2,447	2,207
11	<i>of which cash outflows related to derivative exposures and other transactions</i>	2,481	2,277	2,373	2,196
12	<i>of which, outflows related to loss of funding on asset-backed securities, covered bonds and other structured financing instruments, asset-backed commercial papers, conduits, securities investment vehicles and other such financing facilities</i>	-	-	-	-
13	<i>of which cash outflows from committed credit and liquidity facilities</i>	51	5	74	11
14	Other contractual funding obligations	227	225	369	363
15	Other contingent funding obligations	17,452	11	17,702	12
16	Total cash outflows		10,389		10,973
C. Cash inflows					
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	1,008	749	969	659
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	6,498	3,981	6,719	4,147
19	Other cash inflows	1,733	1,733	1,672	1,672
20	Total cash inflows		6,463		6,478
		Net values		Net values	
21	Total HQLA		9,371		10,292
22	Total net cash outflow		3,926		4,495
23	Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) in %		239%		229%

7. LIQ2: Information about the net stable funding ratio

The net stable funding ratio (NSFR) is set-up in a manner to ensure that a strong and stable funding structure is maintained to operate in a long-term horizon. This ratio puts in relation the amount of weighted available stable funding (ASF) versus the amount of weighted required stable funding (RSF). Total ASF represents liabilities and capital expected to be available over the period of one year. Total RSF means stable funding which is required to be kept given the residual maturity and type of on- and off-balance sheet exposure positions. The total ASF and RSF amounts are determined by multiplying the carrying value of each category instruments with the supervisory ASF and RSF factors, respectively, reflecting instrument's liquidity characteristics.

The minimum requirement for the NSFR is 100%.

Available stable funding remains strong as at June 30, 2025, with CHF 23.7 billion of stable funding after weightings of which:

- Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital before capital deduction of CHF 1,824 million;
- Retail and small business customers for CHF 13,417 million;
- Wholesale funding of CHF 7,395 million.

CHF 12,960 million of required stable funding mostly generated by:

- Client loans and mortgages for CHF 8,797 million, of which 51% with residential mortgages and 25% with retail customers;
- Non-HQLA securities for CHF 816 million;
- Banks and financial institutions balances for CHF 1,035 million.

The tables below show the position for the first 2 quarters of 2025.

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	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	
	a	b	c	d		e
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	> 1 year		
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>						
Available stable funding (ASF) item						
1 Capital:	1,824	-	-	-	1,824	
2 Regulatory Capital ¹	1,824	-	-	-	1,824	
3 Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-	
4 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	6,569	7,495	838	-	13,417	
5 Stable deposits	93	4	0	-	92	
6 Less stable deposits	6,476	7,491	838	-	13,325	
7 Wholesale funding:	5,130	10,250	241	972	7,395	
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-	
9 Other wholesale funding	5,130	10,250	241	972	7,395	
10 Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-	
11 Other liabilities:	862	897	399	1,925	1,046	
12 NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	-	1,078	-	
13 All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	862	897	399	847	1,046	
14 Total ASF					23,682	
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15 Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					391	
Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes						
16	-	253	-	-	127	
17 Performing loans and securities:						
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by category 1 and						
18 2a HQLA	-	170	-	-	17	
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-category 1 and 2a HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial						
19 institutions	1,022	2,576	285	184	891	
Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central						
20 banks and PSEs, of which:	1,873	7,436	856	58	4,330	
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II						
21 standardised approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	
22 Performing residential mortgages, of which:						
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II						
23 standardised approach for credit risk	-	1,170	172	2,271	2,147	
24 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities						
25 Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	15	190	140	749	816	
26 Other assets:	-	-	-	-	-	
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	739	537	18	996	1,906	
Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and						
28 contributions to default funds of CCPs	-	-	-	-	-	
29 NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	995	-	
NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin						
30 posted	-	-	-	1,078	216	
31 All other assets not included in the above categories	304	537	18	1	1,320	
32 Off-balance sheet items	-	16,634	28	164	16	
33 Total RSF					12,960	
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (%)					183%	

¹ before reglementary deductions

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	a	b	c	d	e
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
(All figures in millions of CHF)	No maturity	6 months to < 6 months	< 1 year	> 1 year	
Available stable funding (ASF) item					
1 Capital:	1,754	-	-	-	1,754
2 Regulatory Capital ¹	1,754	-	-	-	1,754
3 Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	6,081	8,895	339	-	13,787
5 Stable deposits	93	2	-	-	90
6 Less stable deposits	5,988	8,893	339	-	13,697
7 Wholesale funding:	4,972	10,354	219	826	7,207
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other wholesale funding	4,972	10,354	219	826	7,207
10 Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other liabilities:	902	1,118	477	2,196	1,361
12 NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	-	1,072	-
13 All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	902	1,118	477	1,124	1,361
14 Total ASF					24,109
Required stable funding (RSF) item					
15 Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					440
Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	198	-	-	99
16					
17 Performing loans and securities:	3,107	11,717	1,587	5,466	10,418
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by category 1 and					
18 2a HQLA	-	-	-	-	-
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-category 1 and 2a HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial					
19 institutions	1,140	2,576	106	192	831
Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central					
20 banks and PSEs, of which:	1,938	7,214	829	65	4,361
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II					
21 standardised approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
22 Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	1,707	569	4,385	4,346
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II					
23 standardised approach for credit risk	-	1,241	477	2,593	2,545
24 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	29	220	82	825	879
25 Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26 Other assets:	919	596	14	923	2,091
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	549				467
Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and					
28 contributions to default funds of CCPs	-	-	-	-	-
29 NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	923	-
NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin					
30 posted	-	-	-	933	187
31 All other assets not included in the above categories	370	596	14	-	1,437
32 Off-balance sheet items		16,968	106	200	17
33 Total RSF					13,065
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (%)					185%

¹ before reglementary deductions