

FINMA Ordinance on disclosure for
Banks and Securities Firms
(DisO-FINMA)
Pillar 3 disclosures
31 December 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 in accordance with the FINMA Ordinance on disclosure for Banks and Securities Firms (DisO-FINMA), and the revised Capital Adequacy Ordinance. This “consolidated” Pillar 3 report includes, therefore, EFG International on a consolidated basis.

This “consolidated” Pillar 3 report was approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 April 2026.

Scope

The scope of this capital adequacy report is aligned with the scope 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 disclosure requirements set out in the FINMA Ordinance on the disclosure for Banks and Securities Firms. Tables referred to in this document use the same table titles as those used in the applicable FINMA disclosure framework.

Capital and liquidity

The main regulatory objective when managing regulatory capital and liquidity 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 as well as to comply with the FINMA Ordinance on the Disclosure of Banks and Securities Firms on a “consolidated” basis.

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 of the Swiss Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO). The minimum required total capital ratio of risk weighted assets, 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 %, plus the national countercyclical buffer for Swiss residential property and the foreign countercyclical buffer, together representing another CET1 requirement equivalent to 0.8% of total risk weighted assets as at 31 December 2025.

At 31 December 2025, the “consolidated” total capital ratio was 17.1% (31 December 2024: 19.6%), Tier 1 ratio was 15.6% (31 December 2024: 18.1%) and common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio was 13.6% (31 December 2024: 16.0%), versus a Pillar 1 requirement of 12.8%, 10.4% and 8.6% respectively.

The leverage ratio was 4.5 % at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 4.0%), above the regulatory requirement of 3%. The “consolidated” liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 274% at 31 December 2025 (31

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December 2024: 249%), above the regulatory requirement of 100%. The “consolidated” net stable funding ratio (NSFR) was 180 % at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 189%), above the regulatory requirement of 100%.

1. KM1: Key Metrics

	a	b	c	d	e
	Dec. 31, 2025	Sept. 30, 2025	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF unless otherwise indicated)</i>					
Available capital					
1 Common equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	1,521.7		1,482.7		1,472.1
2 Tier 1 capital (T1)	1,744.9		1,675.8		1,665.1
3 Total Capital	1,909.8		1,818.2		1,804.1
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)					
4 Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	11,165.1		9,856.1		9,204.4
4a Total risk-weighted assets (RWA) (pre-floor)	11,165.1		9,856.1		9,204.4
Risk-based capital ratio as a percentage of RWA					
5 Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.6%		15.0%		16.0%
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.6%		17.0%		18.1%
7 Total capital ratio (%)	17.1%		18.4%		19.6%
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	0.7%		0.9%		0.6%
11 Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) according to Basel minimum requirements	3.2%		3.4%		3.1%
12 CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	9.1%		10.4%		11.5%
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) (%)	0.8%		1.0%		0.7%
12c CET1 capital target per Annex 8 CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per art. 44 and 44a CAO	8.6%		8.8%		8.5%
12d T1 capital target per Annex 8 CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per art. 44 and 44a CAO	10.4%		10.6%		10.3%
12e Total capital target per Annex 8 CAO plus countercyclical buffer as per art. 44 and 44a CAO	12.8%		13.0%		12.7%
Basel III Leverage ratio					
13 Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	39,072		38,276		41,380
14 Basel III Leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4.5%		4.4%		4.0%
14b Basel III Leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	4.5%		4.4%		
Minimum Capital Requirement (art. 42 CAO)					
- The minimum Capital Requirement according to art. 42, para. 1, letters a and b, CAO (3% LRD, 14e respectively 8% RWA)					
	1,172		1,148		
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) - Average for the quarter ended					
15 Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	10,198	10,114	9,371	10,292	10,970
16 Total net cash outflow	4,098	4,044	3,926	4,495	4,486
17 LCR ratio (%)	249%	250%	239%	229%	245%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
18 Total available stable funding	24,631		23,682		24,803
19 Total required stable funding	13,708		12,960		13,116
20 NSFR ratio (%)	180%		183%		189%

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/margin loans). In the SA-BIS approach, ratings assigned by rating agencies can be used to risk weight positions.

2.2. Operational risk

The Standardised Approach is applied to calculate the capital charge for operational risk, in accordance with Art. 90 of the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO). Under this approach, the capital requirement is determined by the Business Indicator Component (BIC). The BIC is calculated by applying regulatory coefficients (between 12% and 18%) to the Business Indicator (BI), which is a financial statement-based proxy for operational risk exposure. The regulatory capital requirement for operational risk is determined by multiplying the BIC by an Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM) calculated based on the average of historical operational risk losses over a defined period of time.

2.3 Market risk

The simplified Standardised Approach is used for market risk. This approach requires capital 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. EFG International's Board of Directors has delegated certain supervision and approval 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

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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 compliance and legal/litigation) 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 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 compliance and legal/litigation) 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.

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. It's responsibility also includes the consolidated supervision and oversight of fiduciary and

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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 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.

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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

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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 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;

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- 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 frauds;
- External frauds;
- Physical asset and/or operating site damages or destructions;
- Input, processing, execution and/or delivery failures;
- Technological failures and/or disruptions;
- 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 operational risk, establish a set of integrated processes, tools and mitigation strategies to assist in managing operational risk and implementing a control

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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, 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.

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;

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- 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 2025. 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 2025.

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

The following table provides an overview of the RWA 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	RWA Changes in %
	Dec. 31, 2025	June 30, 2025	Dec. 31, 2025	
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>				
1 Credit risk	5,384.1	5,171.5	430.7	4.1
6 Counterparty Credit risk	494.9	524.4	39.6	(5.6)
7 <i>Of which standardised approach (SA - CCR)</i>	374.8	362.9	30.0	-
9 <i>Of which other CCR approach</i>	120.1	161.5	9.6	(25.6)
10 Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)	182.7	180.2	14.6	1.4
14a Equity investments in funds - simplified approach	0.9	4.1	0.1	-
15 Settlement risks	0.4	1.3	-	(69.8)
20 Market risk	784.6	909.5	62.8	(13.7)
21 <i>Of which simplified standardised approach</i>	784.6	909.5	62.8	(13.7)
24 Operational risk	4,317.5	3,065.2	345.4	40.9
27 Total	11,165.1	9,856.1	893.2	13.3

5. LI1: Mapping of financial statements with regulatory risk categories

There are no differences between the carrying values as reported in the Swiss ARB financial statements and the carrying values under the scope of regulatory consolidation. Credit risk section doesn't include exposures subject to non-counterparty credit risk.

	a	c	d	e	f	g	
	Dec. 31, 2025						
	Carrying values						
	Carrying values as reported in Swiss ARB financials	Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty risk framework	Subject to the risk securitisation framework	Subject to market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital	Subject to credit risk in investment funds
Assets (All figures in millions of CHF)							
Cash and cash at central banks	4,191.9	4,191.9	-	-	-	-	-
Due from other banks	2,927.5	2,735.4	192.1	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	1,779.6	-	1,779.6	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from customers	12,177.3	12,177.3	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage loans	5,711.3	5,711.3	-	-	-	-	-
Trading portfolio assets	734.6	-	-	-	734.6	-	-
Positive replacement values of derivatives financial statements	981.7	-	981.7	-	-	-	-
Other financial instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial investments	9,675.8	9,283.6	-	-	392.0	-	0.2
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	320.2	320.2	-	-	-	-	-
Non-consolidated participations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible fixed assets	291.3	291.3	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	134.6	-	-	-	-	134.6	-
Other assets	294.4	284.0	-	-	-	10.4	-
Total assets	39,220.2	34,995.0	2,953.4	-	1,126.6	145.0	0.2
Liabilities							
Amounts due to banks	741.2	-	174.3	-	-	566.9	-
Amounts due in respect of customers deposits	32,083.0	-	-	-	-	32,083.0	-
Trading portfolio liabilities	59.5	-	-	-	59.5	-	-
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	928.4	-	928.4	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds issues and central mortgage institution loans	2,619.5	-	-	-	-	2,619.5	-
Accrued expenses and deferred income	429.2	-	-	-	-	429.2	-
Other liabilities	139.3	-	-	-	-	139.3	-
Provisions	316.1	-	-	-	-	316.1	-
Total liabilities	37,316.2	-	1,102.7	-	59.5	36,154.0	-

6. LI2: Difference between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values of financial statements

	Dec. 31, 2025				
	a	b	c	d	e
	Items subject to:				
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	Total	Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
Assets carrying value amount under regulatory scope of 1 consolidation	39,074.9	34,995.0	-	2,953.4	1,126.6
Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of 2 consolidation	1,162.2	-	-	1,102.7	59.5
3 Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	37,912.7	34,995.0	-	1,850.7	1,067.1
4 Off balance-sheet amounts	427.6	256.3	-	-	-
Differences in valuation for securities financing transaction 5 (regulatory haircut)	1,673.1	-	-	1,673.1	-
6 Differences in valuation for derivatives (add-on)	745.7	-	-	745.7	-
10 Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	40,759.1	35,251.3	-	4,269.5	1,067.1

7. LIA: Explanation of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

The above table summarises the framework under which on and off-balance sheet assets are assessed to determine the relevant risk weighted assets. The total exposure considered for regulatory purposes is CHF 40,759.1 before credit conversion factor for off-balance sheet items and CHF 40,587.9 after credit conversion factor for off-balance sheet items, which are further broken down in this report as follows:

- Exposures subject to credit risk framework of CHF 35,251.3 creating CHF 5,384.1 million of risk weighted assets (after risk weighting and mitigation).
- Counterparty related risk of CHF 4,269.5 million creating CHF 494.9 million of risk weighted assets.
- Net exposures of CHF 1,067.1 million which contribute CHF 784.6 million of risk weighted assets for market risk.

8. ENC: Encumbered and unencumbered assets

This table provides transparency on the availability of the Group's assets. It presents a breakdown of on-balance 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.

	Dec 31, 2025			
	a	b	c	d
	Encumbered assets without facilities with central banks	Facilities with central banks¹	Non-encumbered assets without facilities with central banks	Total
Cash and cash at central banks	0.1	4,161.2	30.6	4,191.9
Due from banks	192.1	-	2,735.5	2,927.6
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	-	1,200.0	579.6	1,779.6
Positive replacement value of derivative financial instruments	-	0.5	981.2	981.7
Financial investments	4,415.0	1,232.0	4,028.8	9,675.8
All other assets	-	-	19,663.6	19,663.6
Total	4,607.2	6,593.7	28,019.3	39,220.2

¹In accordance with the Basel Framework definition (DIS 31), the amount reported in this column under "Financial Investments" includes assets that are pre-positioned with central banks. Although these assets are currently unencumbered and fully available to secure funding transactions (for example, for monetary policy operations or liquidity assistance), they are reported in this column rather than in column (c) 'Non- encumbered assets without facilities with central bank'.

9. CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

	a	b
	Dec. 31, 2025	Balance sheet reconciliation References
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>		
Common equity Tier I capital (CET1)		
1 Issued fully paid-in capital, fully eligible	500.0	a)
2 Reserves and Retained earnings	597.6	
5 Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	671.5	b)
6 Common equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	1,769.1	
Common equity Tier I capital: Regulatory adjustments		
8 Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	(72.0)	c)
9 Other intangible other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	(62.6)	d)
10 Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability	(10.4)	e)
11 Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
26b Other deductions	(102.4)	
28 Total regulatory adjustments to common equity CET1	(247.4)	
29 Common equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	1,521.7	
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)		
34 Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	223.2	f)
36 Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	223.2	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
43 Total regulatory adjustments to additional Tier 1 capital	-	
44 Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)	223.2	
45 Tier 1 Capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	1,744.9	
Tier 2 capital (T2)		
48 Minority interests eligible as T2	164.9	g)
51 Tier 2 Capital before regulatory adjustments	164.9	
Tier 2 capital (T2): regulatory adjustments		
57 Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 Capital	-	
58 Tier 2 Capital (T2)	-	
59 Total regulatory capital (T1 + T2)	1,909.8	
60 Total risk-weighted assets	11,165.1	

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		a	b
		Dec. 31, 2025	Balance sheet reconciliation References
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common equity Tier 1 (item 29, as a percentage of RWA)	13.6%	
62	Tier 1 (item 45, as a percentage of RWA)	15.6%	
63	Total regulatory capital (item 59, as a percentage of RWA)	17.1%	
64	CET1 requirements in accordance with the Basel minimum standards (capital buffer + counter-cyclical buffer as per Art. 44a CAO) (as a percentage of RWA)	3.2%	
65	<i>of which, capital buffer in accordance with Basel minimum standards (as a percentage of RWA)</i>	2.5%	
66	<i>of which, countercyclical buffer in accordance with the Basel minimum standards (as per Art. 44a CAO, as a percentage of RWA)</i>	0.7%	
68	CET1 available to meet minimum and buffer requirements as per the Basel minimum standards, after deduction of the AT1 and T2 requirements met by CET1 (as a percentage of RWA)	9.1%	
68a	CET1 total requirement target in accordance with Annex 8 of the CAO plus the countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 and 44a CAO (as a percentage of RWA)	8.6%	
68b	<i>Of which countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 and 44a CAO (as a percentage of RWA)</i>	0.8%	
68c	Available CET1 capital to meet CET1 target + countercyclical buffer (after deduction of CET1 capital used to cover T2 and AT1 capital needs)	12.9%	
68d	T1 total requirement in accordance with Annex 8 of the CAO plus the countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 and 44a CAO (as a percentage of RWA)	10.4%	
68e	T1 available (as a percentage of RWA)	14.7%	
68f	Total requirement for regulatory capital as per Annex 8 of the CAO plus the countercyclical buffer as per Art. 44 and 44a CAO (as a percentage of RWA)	12.8%	
68g	Regulatory capital available (as a percentage of RWA)	17.1%	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction - before risk-weighting			
73	Other qualified participations in the financial sector (CET1)	-	
74	Mortgages servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	7.5	h)
Applicable caps on the inclusion of items in Tier 2			
76	Valuation adjustments eligible in T2 in the context of the SA-BIS approach		
77	approach		
78	Valuation adjustments eligible in T2 in the context of the IRB approach		
79	Cap on inclusion of valuation adjustments in T2 in the context of the IRB approach		

10. CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

a c

Assets <i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	Dec. 31, 2025	Reference
Cash and cash at central banks	4,191.9	
Due from other banks	2,927.5	
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	1,779.6	
Amounts due from customers	12,177.3	
Mortgage loans	5,711.3	
Trading portfolio assets	734.6	
Positive replacement values of derivatives financial statements	981.7	
Other financial instruments at fair value	0.0	
Financial investments	9,675.8	
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	320.2	
Tangible fixed assets	291.3	
Intangible assets	134.6	
<i>of which goodwill</i>	72.0	c)
<i>of which other intangible assets</i>	62.6	d)
Other assets	294.4	
<i>of which deferred tax assets that rely on future probability</i>	10.4	e)
<i>of which deferred tax assets arising from temporary difference</i>	7.5	h)
Total assets	39,220.2	
Liabilities		
Amounts due to banks	741.2	
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	32,083.0	
Trading portfolio liabilities	59.5	
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	928.4	
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	-	
Bond issues and central mortgage institution loans	2,619.5	
Accrued expenses and deferred income	429.2	
Other liabilities	139.3	
Provisions	316.1	
Total liabilities	37,316.2	
<i>of which subordinated liabilities eligible as Tier 2 Capital (T2)</i>	164.9	g)
<i>of which subordinated liabilities eligible as Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)</i>	223.2	f)
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	500.0	
<i>of which recognized as CET1</i>	500.0	a)
Reserves and retained earnings	581.8	
Other non-controlling interests	822.2	
<i>of which recognized as CET1</i>	671.5	b)
Shareholders' equity	1,904.0	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	39,220.2	

11. CCyB: Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical capital buffer

The table below provides details of the underlying exposures and RWA used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer requirement and is based on jurisdictions where non-bank private sector exposures subject to countercyclical buffer requirement exists.

	a	c	Dec. 31, 2025	e
	<i>(All figures in millions of CHF unless indicated)</i>			
	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer	Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	Countercyclical buffer requirement
Australia	1.0%	7.7	0.0%	
Belgium	1.0%	1.7	0.0%	
Chile	0.5%	1.6	0.0%	
Czech Republic	1.3%	0.1	0.0%	
Germany	0.8%	1.4	0.0%	
Denmark	2.5%	46.1	0.0%	
France	1.0%	154.7	0.0%	
United Kingdom	2.0%	1,027.8	0.6%	
Hong Kong	0.5%	202.9	0.0%	
Ireland	1.5%	0.6	0.0%	
Korea Republic of	1.0%	0.8	0.0%	
Luxembourg	0.5%	70.8	0.0%	
Netherlands	2.0%	1.0	0.0%	
Sweden	2.0%	3.5	0.0%	
Other non-subject to countercyclical buffer		2,085.8	0.0%	
Non-bank private sector RWA		3,606.5		
Other RWA		7,558.6		
Total RWA		11,165.1	0.7%	76.9

12. LR1: Leverage ratio: comparison of accounting assets versus leverage ratio exposure measure

The leverage ratio at 31 December 2025 was 4.5% compared to the regulatory requirement of 3.0%.

This ratio is Tier 1 capital (CHF 1,744.9 million) divided by the Total Gross Exposure (CHF 39,071.6 million). Total Gross Exposure reflects all the on-balance sheet assets at book value primarily adjusted for:

- Deducting assets already deducted from Tier 1 capital
- Grossing up securities financing transactions
- Derivatives exposure adjustments
- Other off-balance sheet exposures

The table below summarises the reconciliation between the total balance sheet assets and the Leverage ratio exposure used as the denominator for the Leverage ratio calculation.

a

<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>		Dec. 31, 2025
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	39,220.2
Difference between published financial statements and the accounting basis for the calculation of the leverage ratio exposure		
1a	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, and adjustments for assets deducted from Tier 1 capital	(145.0)
2	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	
3	Adjustments for a temporary exemption of central bank reserves, if applicable	
4	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet for accounting purposes, but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	
5	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	
6	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	
7	Adjustment for derivatives financial instruments	(267.9)
8	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFT)	8.1
9	Adjustment for off-balance sheet transactions following the conversion of off-balance sheet transactions into credit equivalents	256.3
10	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1	
11	Other adjustments	
12	Total exposure for leverage ratio (sum of lines 1-12)	39,071.6

13. LR2: Leverage ratio: detailed presentation

The leverage ratio increase is due to an increase in Tier 1 capital, and a decrease in the balance sheet exposures in CHF as a result of foreign exchange effects.

<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>		Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
Balance sheet items			
1	On balance sheet items excluding derivatives and SFT but including collateral	36,456.1	38,546.9
2	Inclusion on the balance sheet of collateral provided for derivative products, to the extent that they are deducted from balance sheet assets in accordance with accounting standards		
3	Deductions of receivables for variation margin provided in the form of additional cash payments of collateral in the context of derivative transactions	(102.6)	(175.4)
4	Adjustment for securities, obtained by the bank in the context of SFT and recognized as an asset		
5	Value adjustments deducted from Tier 1 capital in connection with on-balance sheet positions		
6	Asset values deducted during the calculation of Tier 1 and prudent valuation adjustments	(145.0)	(10.5)
7	Total balance sheet items for leverage ratio excluding derivatives and SFT (sum of lines 1 and 6)	36,208.5	38,361.0
Derivatives			
8	Positive replacement values associated with all derivatives transactions, including those entered into with central counterparties, after taking into account margin payments and netting agreements	127.9	520.9
9	Add-ons for all derivatives	688.5	521.0
10	Deduction for exposures to a qualifying central counterparty (QCCP), in the absence of a client exposure in the event of QCCP default		
11	Effective notional amount of all written credit derivatives, after deduction of negative replacement value		
12	Netting with effective notional values of purchased credit derivatives and deduction of security add-ons covering written credit derivatives		
13	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 8 to 12)	816.4	1,041.9
Securities financing transactions exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets with no recognition of netting except in the case of novation with a QCCP, adjusted for sale accounting transactions	1,782.3	1,744.9
15	Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables relating to SFT counterparties		
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	8.1	28.4
17	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets with the bank acting as an agent (agent transaction exposures)		
18	Total securities financing transactions exposures (sum of lines 14 to 17)	1,790.4	1,773.3
Other off-balance sheet items			
19	Off-balance sheet transactions as gross notional values prior to applying credit conversion factors	454.7	393.7
20	Restatement of conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(198.4)	(190.1)
21	Specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital		
22	Total exposures from off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 19 to 21)	256.3	203.6
Eligible capital and total exposures			
23	Tier 1 capital	1,744.9	1,665.1
24	Total exposures (sum of lines 7, 13, 18 and 22)	39,071.6	41,379.8
Leverage ratio			
		%	%
25	Leverage Ratio, including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank exposures	4.5	4.0
25a	Leverage Ratio, excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank exposures	4.5	4.0
26	Leverage ratio - minimum requirement	3.0	3.0
27	Leverage ratio - applicable leverage buffers	-	-

13. LIQA: Liquidity risk management

For detailed explanation see section 3 Risk Management Approach.

14. 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 December, 31 2025.

<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	Dec. 31, 2025	Dec. 31, 2024
	Weighted values	Weighted values
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	9,594	11,162
Total cash outflows	11,238	10,078
Total cash inflows	7,737	5,604
Total net cash outflows	3,501	4,474
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	274%	249%

The LCR strengthened to 274% as at 31 December 2025.

As at 31 December 2025, the HQLA is composed, among others, of cash deposit at SNB (25%) and at other central banks (29%), 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 46% 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 around 62% 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 31 December 2025 is 155%, with a large percentage of HQLA being Swiss francs deposited at the SNB.

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

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	Q4 2025 Average 3-month average		Q3 2025 Average 3-month average	
	Values not weighted	Weighted values	Values not weighted	Weighted values
Amounts in millions of CHF				
A. High quality liquid assets (HQLA)				
1	Total of high quality liquid assets (HQLA)		10,198	10,114
B. Cash outflows				
2	12,058	1,769	11,620	1,698
3	151	8	101	5
4	11,907	1,761	11,519	1,693
5	11,898	6,277	11,460	5,879
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>			
	11,889	6,268	11,456	5,875
8	<i>of which unsecured debt instruments</i>			
	9	9	4	4
9	Secured wholesale funding and collateral swaps			
		477		476
10	1,892	1,766	5,606	5,453
11	<i>of which cash outflows related to derivative exposures and other transactions</i>			
	1,807	1,752	5,538	5,439
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>			
	85	14	68	14
14	292	292	182	179
15	18,689	15	18,389	12
16	Total cash outflows		10,596	13,697
C. Cash inflows				
17	927	641	872	616
18	7,113	4,362	6,587	3,849
19	1,495	1,495	5,187	5,188
20	Total cash inflows		6,498	9,653
Net values				
21	Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA)		10,198	10,114
22	Total net cash outflow		4,098	4,044
23	Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) in %		249%	250%

15.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 put 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%.

The NSFR remains strong at 180 % as at December 31, 2025 and is composed as follows

CHF 24,631 million of available stable funding, of which:

- Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital before capital deduction of CHF 2,072 million;
- Retail and small business customers for CHF 14,367 million;
- CHF 7,662 million of non-operational deposits from non-financial companies.

CHF 13,708 million of required stable funding mostly generated by:

- Client loans and mortgages for CHF 9,296 million;
- Non-HQLA securities for CHF 605 million;
- Banks and financial institutions balances for CHF 998 million.

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

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	Dec. 31, 2025				
	a	b	c	d	e
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	> 1 year	Weighted value
Available stable funding (ASF) item					
1 Capital:	2,072	-	-	-	2,072
2 Regulatory Capital ¹	2,072	-	-	-	2,072
3 Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	6,604	8,660	690	-	14,367
5 Stable deposits	171	4	-	-	167
6 Less stable deposits	6,433	8,656	690	-	14,200
7 Wholesale funding:	5,001	11,519	445	922	7,662
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other wholesale funding	5,001	11,519	445	922	7,662
10 Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other liabilities:	1,117	553	160	1,378	530
12 NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	-	928	-
13 All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	1,117	553	160	450	530
14 Total ASF					24,631
Required stable funding (RSF) item					
15 Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					411
Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	204	-	-	102
17 Performing loans and securities:	3,109	13,087	1,284	5,729	10,797
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	1,282	2,648	63	249	896
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:	1,810	10,196	1,149	43	5,629
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:	-	54	3	4,895	3,667
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II					
23 standardised approach for credit risk	-	-	-	2,613	1,698
Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	17	189	69	542	605
25 Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26 Other assets:	1,378	348	15	983	2,377
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	702	-	-	-	597
Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and					
28 contributions to default funds of CCPs	-	-	-	-	-
29 NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	982	53
NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin					
30 posted	-	-	-	928	186
31 All other assets not included in the above categories	676	348	15	1	1,541
32 Off-balance sheet items		17,404	69	279	21
33 Total RSF					13,708
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (%)					180%

¹ before regulatory deductions

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	a	b	c	d	e
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	> 1 year	Weighted value
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>					
Available stable funding (ASF) item					
1 Capital:	1,826	-	-	-	1,826
2 Regulatory Capital ¹	1,826	-	-	-	1,826
3 Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	6,636	8,028	945	-	14,053
5 Stable deposits	100	3	0	-	97
6 Less stable deposits	6,536	8,026	945	-	13,956
7 Wholesale funding:	5,409	11,259	318	953	7,824
8 Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9 Other wholesale funding	5,409	11,259	318	953	7,824
10 Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other liabilities:	670	1,097	295	1,098	439
12 NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	-	807	-
13 All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	670	1,097	295	291	439
14 Total ASF					24,142
Required stable funding (RSF) item					
15 Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					360
Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	187	-	-	93
16					
17 Performing loans and securities:	2,693	13,156	1,368	5,587	10,524
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	903	2,355	137	224	808
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:	1,778	10,505	1,056	37	5,445
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:	-	68	4	4,674	3,509
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II					
23 standardised approach for credit risk	-	-	-	2,698	1,753
24 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	11	227	170	652	762
25 Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26 Other assets:	771	453	14	890	1,867
27 Physical traded commodities, including gold	401				341
Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and					
28 contributions to default funds of CCPs	-	-	-	-	-
29 NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	889	63
NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin					
30 posted	-	-	-	807	161
31 All other assets not included in the above categories	370	453	14	1	1,302
32 Off-balance sheet items		17,396	28	164	18
33 Total RSF					12,862
34 Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (%)					188%

¹ before reglementary deductions

16. CRA: General information about risk

For detailed explanation see section 3 Risk Management Approach.

17. CR1: Credit quality of assets

The table below summarises the composition and credit quality of the assets subject to the credit risk framework. Defaulted exposures concerned any exposure considered as credit-impaired and classified as stage 3, in accordance with a recognised international accounting approach within the meaning of Art. 25 para 1 let. a OEPC-FINMA in conjunction with Art.3 para 4 let c OEPC-FINMA (ECL).

	Dec. 31, 2025						g
	a	b	c	d	e	f	
	Gross carrying values of		Value adjustments/ impairments	Of which allowances ECL/provisions for credit losses arising from AS-BRI positions	Assigned to "specific" category	Assigned to "general" category	
(All figures in millions of CHF)	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures					Net values
Loans and other assets (excl. 1 debt securities)	284.1	25,701.4	(25.9)	(25.9)	-	-	25,959.6
2 Debt securities	-	9,035.4	-	-	-	-	9,035.4
3 Off balance-sheet amounts	-	427.6	-	-	-	-	427.6
4 Total	284.1	35,164.4	(25.9)	(25.9)	-	-	35,422.6

18. CR2: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

(All figures in millions of CHF)	a
	Dec. 31, 2025
1 Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	305.8
2 Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the las reporting period	116.9
3 Returned to non-defaulted status	(25.6)
4 Amounts partially or fully written off	(5.4)
5 Other changes	(107.6)
6 Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of reporting period	284.1

Valuation adjustments are determined individually for each defaulted loan, taking into account the liquidation value of collateral and the characteristics of the counterparty. Valuation adjustments totalling CHF 25.9 million were recognized against these loans as at December 31, 2025.

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 and individual value adjustments.

A loan is considered as past due 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 (referred to herein as past due).

A loan is no longer considered past due if the interest and principal payments are up-to-date and future payments are reasonably assured.

19. CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

Assets subject to the credit risk framework are geographically located as per the following table:

By country		Dec. 31, 2025				
Assets <i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	Switzerland	Europe	North Americas and Caribbean	Asia	Other	Total
Cash and cash at central banks	1,320.7	2,836.0	2.3	32.8	0.1	4,191.9
Due from other banks	767.0	363.7	153.6	1,416.3	34.8	2,735.4
Amounts due from customers	1,329.5	3,243.7	2,315.6	3,936.3	1,352.2	12,177.3
Mortgage loans	1,619.9	3,134.7	542.8	318.0	96.0	5,711.3
Financial investments	658.4	4,556.5	2,511.5	1,464.3	92.8	9,283.6
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	57.9	115.5	53.1	32.8	61.0	320.2
Tangible fixed assets	291.2	-	-	0.1	-	291.3
Other assets	183.7	32.6	22.3	14.5	30.8	284.0
Total assets	6,228.3	14,282.7	5,601.2	7,215.1	1,667.7	34,995.0
Off Balance sheet						
Contingent liabilities	39.9	143.7	29.6	40.0	92.1	345.3
Irrevocable commitments	19.7	51.5	5.0	3.3	2.8	82.3
Total off balance sheet	59.6	195.2	34.6	43.3	94.9	427.6
Grand Total	6,287.9	14,477.9	5,635.8	7,258.4	1,762.6	35,422.6
Receivables past due <i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>						
Receivables past due	-	36.8	6.1	1.7	-	44.6
<i>thereof past due not impaired receivables</i>	-	2.1	0.1	-	-	2.2
<i>thereof for more than 90 days overdue not impaired receivables</i>	-	34.6	6.1	1.7	-	42.4
Impaired loans	45.3	148.9	20.9	60.7	8.3	284.1
Value adjustments of impaired positions	(2.6)	(11.2)	(6.2)	(5.6)	(0.3)	(25.9)
Positions written off in the current year	(0.4)	(2.4)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(0.1)	(5.2)

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Assets subject to the credit risk framework are primarily short term as illustrated by the following table:

By remaining maturity

Dec. 31, 2025

Assets <i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	At sight	Cancellable	Due within 12 months	Due after 12 months within 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Cash and cash at central banks	4,191.9	-	-	-	-	4,191.9
Due from other banks	719.0	55.7	1,956.6	4.1	-	2,735.4
Amounts due from customers	-	2,099.2	8,819.5	341.2	917.4	12,177.3
Mortgage loans	-	-	1,924.3	2,549.3	1,237.7	5,711.3
Financial investments	27.4	-	5,023.6	3,736.4	496.2	9,283.6
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	165.4	-	101.7	49.2	3.9	320.2
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	24.4	103.7	163.2	291.3
Other assets	280.4	-	-	-	3.6	284.0
Total assets	5,384.1	2,154.9	17,850.1	6,783.9	2,822.0	34,995.0
Off Balance sheet						
Contingent liabilities	0.1	-	96.3	29.5	219.4	345.3
Irrevocable commitments	13.7	-	30.5	38.0	0.1	82.3
Total off balance sheet	13.8	-	126.8	67.5	219.5	427.6
Grand Total	5,397.9	2,154.9	17,976.9	6,851.4	3,041.5	35,422.6

Receivables past due

(All figures in millions of CHF)

Receivables past due	-	2.2	21.4	9.8	11.2	44.6
<i>thereof past due not impaired receivables</i>	-	2.2	-	-	-	2.2
<i>thereof for more than 90 days overdue not impaired receivables</i>	-	-	21.4	9.8	11.2	42.4
Impaired loans	31.0	138.9	70.8	28.6	14.8	284.1
Value adjustments of impaired positions	(0.8)	(19.0)	(3.3)	(0.9)	(1.9)	(25.9)
Positions written off in the current year	(0.2)	(4.0)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(5.4)

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Assets subject to the credit risk by industry are as detailed in the following table:

Dec. 31, 2025

By sector														
Assets (All figures in millions of CHF)	Central governments, central banks and supranational organisations	Public sector entities	Multilateral development banks	Banks	Swiss covered bonds and foreign covered bonds	Corporates	Equity and subordinated debt	Retail	Self-used residential real estate exposures	Other residential real estate exposures	Self-used commercial real estate exposures	Other commercial real estate exposures	Other assets	Total
Cash and cash at central banks	4,161.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.5	4,191.9
Due from other banks	-	-	-	2,735.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,735.4
Amounts due from customers	-	322.5	-	80.4	-	1,763.5	-	9,486.8	438.8	60.5	10.7	14.1	-	12,177.3
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	73.2	-	48.6	3,695.0	1,184.9	433.4	276.2	-	5,711.3
Financial investments	4,202.4	549.2	1,057.8	2,970.8	3.0	484.4	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	9,283.6
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	15.9	5.5	9.6	99.8	-	72.1	-	75.1	16.4	8.0	2.3	0.7	14.8	320.2
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291.3
Other assets	12.7	1.2	-	1.6	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	284.0
Total assets	8,392.4	878.4	1,067.4	5,888.0	3.0	2,393.2	6.0	9,610.5	4,150.2	1,253.4	446.4	291.0	615.1	34,995.0
Off Balance sheet														
Contingent liabilities	-	-	-	0.3	-	61.8	-	278.9	1.9	0.2	2.2	-	-	345.3
Irrevocable commitments	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	-	24.3	29.1	8.7	-	-	14.1	82.3
Total off balance sheet	-	-	-	0.3	-	67.9	-	303.2	31.0	8.9	2.2	-	14.1	427.6
Grand Total	8,392.4	878.4	1,067.4	5,888.3	3.0	2,461.1	6.0	9,913.7	4,181.2	1,262.3	448.6	291.0	629.2	35,422.6
Receivables past due														
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>														
Receivables past due	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	25.0	19.5	-	-	-	44.6
<i>thereof past due not impaired r</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	0.1	-	-	-	2.2
<i>thereof for more than 90 days</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>overdue not impaired</i>	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	22.9	19.4	-	-	-	42.4
Impaired loans	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	25.9	220.8	32.0	-	4.2	-	284.1
Value adjustments of impaired positions	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.6)	-	(11.3)	(9.4)	(3.0)	-	(1.5)	-	(25.9)
Positions written off in the current year	-	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	(2.4)	(2.0)	(0.6)	-	(0.3)	-	(5.4)

20. CRC: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit risk mitigation techniques

For detailed explanation see section 3 Risk Management Approach.

21. CR3: Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview

The table below summarises the assets on which the credit risk is mitigated for the purposes of RWA calculations:

	Dec. 31, 2025				
	a	b	c	d	e
Assets <i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	Exposures unsecured/ carrying amount	Exposures secured/ carrying amount	Of which exposures secured by collateral	Of which exposures secured by financial guarantees	of which exposures secured by credit derivatives
Loans and other assets (excl. debt securities)	8,273.0	17,686.6	13,954.5	3,732.1	-
Debt securities	9,035.4	-	-	-	-
Total	17,308.4	17,686.6	13,954.5	3,732.1	-
<i>of which defaulted</i>	30.1	228.2	228.2	-	-

Unsecured loan exposures reported above mainly include cash and cash at central banks (51%) and banks (33%).

22. CRD: Qualitative disclosures on banks' use of external credit ratings under the standardised approach for credit risk

For the purpose of calculating risk-weighted assets under the international standard (SA-BIS), external credit assessments from recognised External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) and Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) are used.

Agencies and Scope of Application

The following agencies for specific asset classes are used:

- Standard & Poor's and Moody's: These agencies are the primary sources for assessing counterparty credit risk for direct exposures, specifically regarding claims on banks, securities firms, and corporates (including financial investments and cash equivalents), as well as for the valuation of eligible collateral.
- Swiss Export Risk Insurance (SERV): This agency is used for the assessment of exposures to Central Governments and Central Banks (Country Risk).

There were no changes to the designated ECAIs or ECAs used during the reporting period.

The application of these ratings follows the methodology set out in the FINMA Credit Risk Ordinance (CreO-FINMA). When mapping external ratings to risk weights, if multiple ratings are available for a specific counterparty or issuance, the standard regulatory approach of using the more conservative (i.e. lower) rating to determine the capital requirement is applied.

For detailed explanation see section 3 Risk Management Approach.

23. CR4: Credit risk: exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) effects under the standardised approach

The table below summarises the on and off-balance sheet RWA and the related average risk weighting of the gross exposure for each asset class.

Assets Classes (All figures in millions of CHF)	Dec. 31, 2025								
	a		b		c		d	e	f
	Exposures before Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)		Exposures after Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)						
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount		RWA	RWA Density		
Central governments, central banks and supranational organisations	8,392.4	-	11,089.2	-		173.1	2%		
2 Public sector entities	878.4	-	743.6	-		150.2	20%		
3 Multilateral development banks	1,067.4	-	1,067.4	-		-	0%		
4 Banks	5,888.0	0.3	1,960.4	1.5		484.5	25%		
<i>of which securities firms managing customer accounts and other financial institutions without banking licence but with equivalent regulations and supervision</i>	80.4	-	0.3	-		0.1	20%		
5 Swiss pfandbrief and foreign covered bonds	3.0	-	3.0	-		0.3	10%		
<i>of which Swiss pfandbrief</i>	3.0	-	3.0	-		0.3	10%		
6 Corporates	2,392.1	67.9	1,282.2	12.5		591.2	46%		
<i>of which securities firms not managing customer accounts and other financial institutions, except if included in line 4</i>	811.9	-	332.6	-		211.2	63%		
<i>of which specialised lending</i>	-	-	-	-		-	0%		
7 Equity and subordinated debt	6.0	-	5.9	-		10.5	177%		
8 Retail	9,587.8	303.2	1,300.5	33.9		1,291.8	97%		
Real estate - position directly or indirectly guaranteed by real estates	5,906.6	42.1	4,586.1	11.4		1,891.0	41%		
<i>Of which self-used residential real estate exposures (GRRE)</i>	3,951.9	31.0	2,956.9	9.6		999.3	34%		
<i>Of which other residential real estate exposures (IPRRE)</i>	1,221.5	8.9	1,004.4	1.8		424.0	42%		
<i>Of which self-used commercial real estate exposures (GCRE)</i>	446.5	2.2	383.7	0.0		274.0	71%		
<i>Of which other commercial real estate exposures (IPCRE)</i>	286.8	-	24.1	-		193.6	80%		
<i>Of which lending related to construction projects</i>	-	-	-	-		-	0%		
10 Defaulted exposures	258.3	-	241.5	-		324.0	134%		
11 Other positions	615.0	14.1	552.2	5.7		467.5	84%		
12 Total	34,995.0	427.6	22,832.0	65.0		5,384.1	24%		

24. CR5: Exposures by exposure category and risk weights under the standardised approach

The below table summarises the net exposure after Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) and after Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) by asset class and by the risk weighting applied to these exposures.

Assets classes / Risk weights	Dec. 31, 2025													
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j				
	0%	20%	30%	40%	60%	70%	90%	100%	130%	150%	250%	400%	1250%	Total credit exposure amount (post CCF & CRM)
Central governments, central banks and														
1 supranational organisations	10,233.4	854.2	n/a	0.2	n/a	-	1.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	11,089.2
2 Public sector entities	n/a	741.7	n/a	-	n/a	1.9	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	743.6
3 Multilateral development banks	1,067.4	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,067.4
4 Banks	n/a	1,401.6	388.9	141.6	28.4	0.2	1.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,962.0
<i>of which securities firms managing customer accounts and other financial institutions without banking licence but with equivalent regulations and supervision</i>	n/a	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.3
5 Swiss pfandbrief and foreign covered bonds	3.0	-	-	-	n/a	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.0
<i>of which Swiss pfandbrief</i>	3.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.0
6 Corporates	n/a	765.2	n/a	145.4	15.7	362.3	6.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,294.7
<i>of which securities firms not managing customer accounts and other financial institutions, except if included in line 4</i>	n/a	113.1	n/a	56.8	5.7	156.9	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	332.5
<i>of which specialised lending</i>	n/a	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
7 Equity and subordinated debt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9
8 Retail	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	218.6	1,115.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,334.5
Real estate - position directly or indirectly														
9 guaranteed by real estates	-	1,445.7	1,856.1	431.9	643.3	204.7	15.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,597.5
<i>of which General Residential Real Estate (GRRE)</i>	-	1,445.7	1,263.0	115.5	129.6	12.7	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,966.5
<i>of which Income-Producing Residential Real Estate (IPRRE)</i>	n/a	n/a	593.2	316.4	72.9	8.0	15.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,006.2
<i>of which General Commercial Real Estate (GCRE)</i>	-	-	-	-	275.1	108.5	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	383.6
<i>of which Income-Producing Commercial Real Estate (IPCRE)</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	165.7	75.4	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	241.1
<i>of which land acquisition, development and construction</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
10 Defaulted exposures	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	198.0	43.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	241.5
11 Other positions	98.1	5.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	453.4	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	557.7
12 Total	11,401.9	5,213.9	2,245.0	719.1	906.0	2,336.3	74.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22,897.0

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The following table presents a breakdown of credit risk exposures by risk weight bucket under the Standardised Approach (SA-BIS). It details on-balance sheet exposures and off-balance sheet items, highlighting the Weighted Average Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) applied to off-balance sheet commitments (such as guarantees and undrawn credit lines) to determine the final regulatory exposure.

Risk weight	Dec. 31, 2025			
	a	b	c	d
	On-balance sheet exposure	Off- balance sheet exposure (pre CCF)	Weighted average CCF	Exposure (post-CCF and CRM)
1 Less than 40%	20,132.7	48.3	41%	18,861.1
2 40 to 70%	1,945.6	7.4	59%	1,236.1
3 75%	1,728.8	177.3	56%	382.9
4 85%	8.3	-	0%	6.0
5 90 to 100%	10,989.1	193.4	67%	2,313.4
6 105 to 130%	70.6	0.0	50%	22.9
7 150%	115.4	1.2	50%	70.1
8 250%	4.5	-	0%	4.5
9 400%	-	-	0%	-
10 1250%	-	-	0%	-
11 Total	34,995.0	427.6		22,897.0

Non counterparty-related risk

The term “non-counterparty-related risks” describes the risk of a loss as a result of changes in the value of or liquidation of non-counterparty related assets such as real estate and other tangible assets.

In order to cover non-counterparty-related risks with capital, the following positions must be risk-weighted at 100%:

- real estate
- other tangible assets and assets recorded in the balance sheet under "other assets", that are subject to depreciation, unless they are deducted from the Common Equity Tier 1 capital.

RWA for the above amounted to CHF 296.5 million as at December 31, 2025 (2024: CHF 311.7 million) and comprised the following:

- real estate requirement primarily for the land and buildings from which the Group operates in Switzerland of CHF 162.4 million
- other tangible assets requirement of CHF 134.1 million for other fixed assets.

25. CCRA: Qualitative disclosure related to counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure includes securities financing transactions and derivative transactions. The risk weighted assets for counterparty credit risk is CHF 494.9 million as at December 31, 25 (2024: CHF 540.2 million).

Securities financing transactions (SFTs)

The majority of SFTs used are repo and reverse repo agreements to manage liquidity and generate revenues.

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Repo and reverse repo agreements are based on standard contracts such as the GMRA or the GMLSA. Collateral eligibility is determined by SIX when it is the triparty agent (SNB basket) or agreed upon by the counterparties when Euroclear is the triparty agent.

Collateral must meet the eligibility criteria set forth in the group risk framework.

SFT counterparties are mainly banks. They are monitored daily on an individual basis. The quality of securities received as collateral is monitored daily using a portfolio approach, with particular attention paid to risk concentration. When calculating capital requirements, the exposure is determined using the comprehensive approach (Art. 62.1(b) of the CAO). Capital requirements are determined using the SA-BIS approach.

Non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives

Limits for OTC derivatives (including forward contracts) that are not centrally cleared (cleared bilaterally) are mainly granted to bank counterparties in order to carry out trading operations and interest-rate risk hedging transactions.

In principle, OTC derivative transactions are managed only on the basis of ISDA netting agreements or an equivalent agreement. For main bank counterparties in terms of pre-settlement exposure, necessary measures are taken to ensure that OTC derivative transactions can be carried out in accordance with a credit support annex (CSA) for collateral management. Alternatively, blocked cash deposits can be set up as a risk mitigation for OTC derivative exposure.

Counterparty credit-risk exposure is measured according to the principle of "positive mark-to-market value plus add-on."

The add-on is determined by type of underlying and by maturity, on the basis of internal models. Where an ISDA netting agreement with the counterparty has been entered to, contracts with negative mark-to-market values can be taken into account to reduce credit-risk exposure. Where a CSA collateral management agreement has been entered to with the counterparty, credit-risk exposure is determined according to the same principle, taking into account the amount of the cash collateral and based on a reduced add-on, in order to take into consideration the frequency of revaluation and the option to make margin calls.

Capital requirements are determined according to the standardised approach (SA-BIS), which includes the credit valuation adjustment (CVA).

Centrally cleared derivatives

Centrally cleared derivatives include exchange-traded derivatives (ETDs) and OTC derivatives cleared by a central counterparty.

Exchange-traded derivatives whose settlement is guaranteed by a central counterparty mainly relate to transactions on behalf of clients and related to balance sheet exposures. The contracts traded are mainly options and futures on equities and major indexes. OTC derivatives cleared by a central counterparty are mainly interest-rate swaps used to manage the interest-rate risk.

Exposure to central counterparties results from derivative positions, initial margins, variation margins, and default fund contributions. For derivatives, the exposure is determined based on the positive mark-to-market value plus an add-on. This type of exposure is subject to a credit limit if it gives rise to credit risk.

Wrong way risk

A General Directive, valid at the EFG International group level, and applying to all business areas of the EFG International group carrying counterparty credit risk, ensures that clear lines of responsibility,

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qualitative and quantitative limits, targets and guidance on the measurement and monitoring of the counterparty credit risk (including wrong way risk) are established. The review of counterparties is risk-based, taking into account relevant risk factors, including assessment of potential wrong way risk. Collateral arrangements and other types of risk mitigation are reviewed accordingly to ensure that they are appropriate, and measures are taken to avoid such risk.

26. CCR3: Counterparty (derivatives and securities financing transactions) credit risk: by exposure category and risk weights

The table below summarises the exposure subject to the counterparty credit risk calculation and reflects the exposure after CRM and CCF. These exposures multiplied by the weighting determine the RWA requirement.

Assets classes / Risk weights (All figures in millions of CHF)	Dec. 31, 2025							Total credit exposures (post CCF and post-CRM)	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		h
	0% 10% 15%	20% 25%	30% 35%	40% 45% 50%	75% 80% 85%	90% 100%	130% 150%		
Central governments, central banks and									
1 supranational organisations	1,208.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	1,209.3	
2 Public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3 Multilateral development banks	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	
4 Banks	-	237.1	691.4	9.6	15.0	-	-	953.1	
<i>of which securities firms managing customer accounts and financial corporates non bank with similar regulatory requirements</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 Corporates	-	-	-	14.3	-	22.8	0.1	37.2	
<i>of which securities firms not managing customer accounts and other financial corporates non bank</i>	-	-	-	14.3	-	4.2	-	18.5	
6 Retail	-	-	-	-	0.9	213.7	-	214.6	
7 Other positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8 Total	1,208.6	241.7	691.4	23.9	15.9	236.5	0.1	2,418.1	

27. CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

(All figures in millions of CHF)	Dec. 31 2025											
	a		b		c		d		e		f	
	Collateral used in derivative transactions		Collateral used in SFT's		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral	
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated
Cash - CHF	25.8	-	34.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash - other currencies	148.5	-	157.2	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	-	-	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,599.6	-	3,763.9	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532.5	-	134.0	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.0
Total	174.3	-	192.0	-	-	-	-	-	4,165.4	-	3,959.9	-

28. CCR6: Counterparty credit risk: Credit derivatives exposures

	Dec. 31 2025	
	a	b
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals		
Single-name credit default swaps (CDS)	-	-
Index credit default swaps	26.6	-
Total return swaps (TRS)	-	-
Credit options	-	-
Other credit derivatives	-	-
Total nominal amounts	26.6	-
Fair values		
Positive replacement values (assets)	-	-
Negative replacement values (liabilities)	-	-

29. CCR8: Counterparty credit risk: exposures to central counterparties

	Dec. 31, 2025	
	a	b
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
1 Exposures to QCCPs (total)		1.1
2 Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions)	29.1	1.1
3 (i) of which OTC derivatives	29.1	1.1
4 (ii) of which Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
5 (iii) of which Securities financing transactions (SFT)	-	-
6 (iv) of which Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
7 Segregated initial margin	-	-
8 Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
9 Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-
10 Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-
11 Exposures to non - QCCPs (total)		-
Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions)	-	-
12 contributions)	-	-
13 (i) of which OTC derivatives	-	-
14 (ii) of which Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
15 (iii) of which Securities financing transactions (SFT)	-	-
16 (iv) of which Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
17 Segregated initial margin	-	-
18 Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
19 Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-
20 Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

30. MRA: Market risk: qualitative disclosure requirements

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.

Approach used

The Simplified Standardised Approach is used to measure the capital requirement on the Market Risk capital adequacy calculation.

Financial instruments in the trading book are marked to market and calculated on this basis for market risk purposes.

Trading book designation policy

Positions are designated to the regulatory Trading Book if they are held with a trading intent or to hedge other elements of the Trading Book. "Trading intent" is defined as the purpose of holding a position for short-term resale and/or with the intent of benefiting from actual or expected short-term price movements, as defined in RBC25.5 and Art. 5 para. 2 of the CAO.

Stale positions and valuation

"Stale positions" are defined as any security held for an extended period of time where the price does not reflect the most recent market information, or where a price is not available from data providers or other reliable sources.

In case of the presence of a "stale position" different actions are identified to manage them and reduce the associated risk of misrepresentation in the financial statement: 1. assign a valuation based on observable market data; 2. selling the position to close the exposure; 3. isolating the position into a dedicated portfolio (Legacy portfolio) and apply impairments, if needed, to anticipate a potential devaluation; 4. implementing hedging strategies if applicable.

As of today, no "stale positions" are held neither in investment nor in trading portfolios.

Allocations contrary to general presumptions and reclassifications

In accordance with internal policies, positions are assigned to the Trading Book or Banking Book based on the intent at inception.

As of 31 December 2025, no positions assigned to the Trading Book or to the Banking Book contrary to the general presumptions of their instrument category were held.

Equity positions held in the Banking Book consist exclusively of unlisted equities. Due to their nature and lack of active market tradability, these are allocated to the Banking Book in compliance with regulatory standards.

Similarly, debt instruments in the Banking Book are held with a long-term investment or liquidity management intent, consistent with Banking Book criteria.

There were no reclassifications of financial instruments between the Trading Book and the Banking Book during the reporting period. Consequently, the capital charge for switches between books is nil.

For further detailed explanation see section 3 Risk Management Approach.

31. MR3: Market risk: minimum capital requirements under simplified standardized approach

The Simplified Standardised Approach is used to measure the capital requirement for market risk. Each category is multiplied by the specific scalar factors defined in Art. 83a para. 3 of the CAO. The risk-weighted assets (RWA) presented in the table below correspond to these scaled capital requirements converted by a factor of 12.5.

	Dec. 31, 2025			
	a	b	c	d
	Outright Products	Options		
(All figures in millions of CHF)	Simplified approach	Delta-plus method	Scenario approach	
1 Interest rate risk	373.0	-	-	-
2 Equity risk	145.1	-	-	-
3 Commodity risk	103.9	-	11.2	-
4 Foreign exchange risk and gold price risk	108.9	-	42.5	-
5 Securitisation	-			
6 Total	730.9	-	53.7	-

30.1 CVAA: general qualitative guidelines on the management of Credit Valuation risk (CVA)

Objective and Risk Management Framework

Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk generally represents the risk of loss caused by changes in the credit spread of a counterparty due to changes in its credit quality. This risk applies to Over-the-Counter (OTC) derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) that are not cleared through a central counterparty (CCP).

The objective in managing CVA risk is to minimize the volatility of earnings and capital ratios arising from changes in the credit quality of its counterparties. CVA risk is managed as part of the organisation's overall Counterparty Credit Risk framework.

Processes for Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, and Control

Identification: CVA risk arising primarily from Global Markets and Treasury activities is identified, where OTC derivatives (mainly Interest Rate Swaps and FX Forwards) are used for balance sheet management or offered to clients.

Measurement: CVA risk capital requirements is calculated using the Basic Approach (BA-CVA) in accordance with CAO (Capital Adequacy Ordinance). For internal risk management purposes, potential future exposure (PFE) and credit exposures are calculated daily.

Monitoring: CVA risk exposures are monitored against defined limits set by the Board of Directors and the Risk Committee. The credit quality of counterparties are monitored using internal rating systems and external market data (e.g., credit spreads, ratings).

Control and Mitigation: The primary method for controlling CVA risk is the use of netting and collateral agreements.

Master Netting Agreements: ISDA Master Agreements with netting provisions are entered into with the majority of its banking and institutional counterparties.

Collateralisation: Credit Support Annexes (CSAs) are actively negotiated to ensure daily exchange of collateral (variation margin) to mitigate the mark-to-market exposure.

Central Clearing: Wherever mandated or efficient, standardised OTC derivatives are cleared through Qualified

Central Counterparties (QCCPs), which eliminates the regulatory CVA risk charge for those trades.

Hedging Policy

A dedicated active trading desk is not maintained for proxy-hedging CVA spread risk via Credit Default Swaps (CDS). Instead, CVA risk is primarily managed through the strict collateralisation described above and by adhering to counterparty credit limits. When specific concentration risks arise, the Group may selectively enter into hedging transactions to reduce exposure to specific counterparties, subject to approval by the Risk Committee.

Regulatory Capital Methodology (Art. 77i CAO)

The simplification set out in Art. 77i of the Ordinance on Capital Adequacy (CAO), which allows banks to calculate the CVA capital charge as equal to the counterparty credit risk capital charge has not been chosen. Instead, specific CVA capital requirements using the Basic Approach (BA-CVA) are calculated.

30.2 CVA1: Reduced Basic Approach

The following table presents the components used to calculate the minimum capital requirements for Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk. In accordance with the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO), the reduced Basic Approach (BA-CVA) is applied. This approach calculates the capital charge based on the systematic and specific risk components of the counterparties, without recognizing CVA hedges. The scope includes all OTC derivative instruments and securities financing transactions (SFTs) subject to the CVA capital charge that are not cleared through a qualified central counterparty.

		Dec. 31, 2025	
		a	b
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>		Components	Minimum capital requirements per BA-CVA
1	Aggregation of systematic components of CVA risk	43.1	
2	Aggregation of specific components of CVA risk	7.4	
3	Total		182.7

32. IRRBBA: Interest rate risk in the banking book

IRRBBA: Interest rate risk: Risk Management objective and policies

a. Risk management and risk assessment purposes

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRB)¹ is an important risk that arises from banking activities, because business typically involves intermediation activity that produces exposures to maturity mismatch (e.g. long-maturity assets funded by short-maturity liabilities), rate mismatch (e.g. fixed rate loans funded by variable rate deposits) and basis risk (e.g. different basis reference rates and frequencies). In addition, optionality embedded in many of the common banking products (e.g. non-maturing deposits, term deposits, fixed rate loans) are triggered in accordance with changes in interest rates.

Different risk metrics are used to assess interest rate risk in the banking book, considering the complementary nature of present value and earnings-based measures. These measures are assessed with both deterministic (sensitivity analysis and stress tests) and probabilistic (value-at-risk, earning-at-risk) methodologies.

Through economic value of equity measures (EVE), a change in the net present value of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items, subject to specific interest rate shock and stress scenarios, is computed. Through earnings-based measures on net interest income (NII), focus is made on changes to future profitability within a given time horizon, that could eventually affect future levels of own equity capital.

Economic value measures reflect changes in value over the remaining life of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (i.e. until all positions have run off); earnings-based measures cover the short to medium term period, typically a one-year period.

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The economic value measures consider the net present value of repricing cash flows of instruments on the balance sheet or accounted for as an off-balance sheet item (i.e. a run-off view). Earnings measures assume, in addition to a run-off view, the rollover of maturing items (i.e. a constant balance sheet view) or assess the scenario-consistent impact on the future earnings inclusive of future business (i.e. a dynamic view).

b. Risk management and risk assessment strategies

Interest rate risk related to the balance sheet structure are managed by EFG International's Asset & Liability Management Committee and monitored by EFG International's Financial Risk Committee, in accordance with the principles and maximum limits stipulated by EFG International's market risk policy. This policy defines the organisational structure, responsibilities, limit systems and maximum acceptable risk set by EFG International's Board of Directors. At EFG Bank European Financial Group SA level, this risk is managed by the Chief Risk Officer and monitored by the Executive Committee under the oversight of and within limits set by the Board or Directors.

Interest rate risk is managed in line with predefined interest rate limits and risk appetite to generate profits. The interest rate risk appetite is approved by the Board of Directors and refers both to economic value of equity and net interest income views.

Interest rate risk measurement is performed with a system, which has embedded data quality checks and best-practice evaluation methodologies. Models for interest rate risks are appropriately documented, controlled and reviewed regularly or when deemed necessary due to changing conditions. Both system and models are subject to independent validation.

c. Risk assessment frequency and key indicators

IRRBB is assessed at least daily with simple risk indicators, such as repricing gap and present value of a basis point shift sensitivity. On a monthly basis, or more frequently, more complex interest rate risk indicators are assessed, analysing both EVE and NII impact of shock and stress scenarios, based on static and dynamic simulations.

d. Interest rate shocks and stress scenarios

Vulnerability to loss under stressful market conditions is measured. IRRBB assessment accommodates the calculation of the impact on economic value and earnings of multiple scenarios, in line with FINMA and BIS regulations:

- i. Internally selected interest rate shock scenarios addressing the risk profile
- ii. Historical and hypothetical interest rate stress scenarios, which tend to be more severe than shock scenarios
- iii. Six regulatory prescribed interest rate shock scenarios

An effective stress testing framework has been developed and implemented for IRRBB as part of its broader risk management and governance processes. This feeds into the decision-making process at the appropriate management level, including strategic decisions (e.g. business and capital planning decisions). In particular, IRRBB stress testing is considered in the internal capital assessment, with rigorous, forward-looking stress testing that identifies events of severe but plausible changes in market conditions which could adversely impact the bank's capital or earnings. Reverse stress tests are performed, highlighting severe and extreme possible causes for the breach of regulatory and internal risk thresholds.

¹ FINMA circular 2019/2 Interest Rate Risk -Banks

e. Model assumptions deviations

The NII values in table IRRBB1 are computed assuming a constant balance sheet. Internal risk indicators consider, besides this static view, also dynamic simulations that allow to take into consideration how customers' behaviour affect interest rate risk exposures.

Internal risk indicators consider different risk aggregation rules across currencies and correlation assumptions of interest rates (refer to g.10. Other assumptions).

f. Hedging strategies and accounting treatment

IRRBB hedging decisions are taken by EFG International's Asset & Liability Management Committee, or EFG Bank European Financial Group SA's Executive Committee members as the case may be and executed in the market by Treasury. Interest rate risk hedging strategies that are designated either as fair value hedges or as cash flow hedges are implemented.

Fair value hedge is used when a derivative financial instrument hedges the exposure to changes in the fair value of the hedged item, in order to mitigate interest rate risks of its assets and liabilities.

Cash flow hedges are used when a derivative financial instrument hedges the exposure to variability in the cash flows from a hedged item, in order to mitigate a particular risk associated with an asset or liability or highly probable forecast transaction.

g. Modelling and parameter assumptions used when calculating ΔEVE and ΔNII in table IRRBB1

g.1. Changes in the present value of capital (ΔEVE) - Determination of payment streams

The EVE is computed under the assumption that existing exposures in the banking book will be amortised and not replaced with new interest business. Nominal and interest cash flows are determined at single position level both for on- and off-balance sheet instruments. Amortising plans are considered when computing both nominal and interest cash flows. When projecting interest cash flows, both cost of funding and commercial margins are included.

g.2. Changes in the present value of capital (ΔEVE) - Mapping approach

Cash flows are slotted into the appropriate time band using the effective payment or repricing date. Floating rate instruments are assumed to reprice fully at the first repricing date. Hence, the entire principal amount is slotted into the bucket in which that date falls, with no additional slotting of notional repricing cash flows to later time buckets (other than the spread components which are considered as a fixed rate cash flows).

Forward starting deals are slotted with dual deposit inflow/outflow with opposite sign, equal in magnitude to the original balance at value date.

g.3. Changes in the present value of capital (ΔEVE) - Discounting and interpolation methods

Cash flows are discounted using market interest rate curves. Zero-coupon rates and discount factors are derived from market rates through the bootstrapping process. The exponential interpolation method is used.

The discounting of cash flows, which include margin payments, with risk-free discount rates could lead to a slightly overestimated interest rate risk position.

g.4. Changes in the expected income (ΔNII)

The Net Interest Income is computed under the assumption of a constant balance sheet, where payment streams due or new are replaced by payment streams from new interest business with identical characteristics in regard to volume, reset frequency and spread component that depend on

creditworthiness. The earning-based approach measures interest rate risk for non-discounted cash flows over a one-year period. Expected payment streams, including margin payments and other spread components, which arise from interest rate sensitive assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in the banking book, are taken into account.

g.5. Non-maturing exposures

Non-maturing products are modelled using replicating portfolios, considering behavioural characteristics for significant currencies and companies. Significant non-maturing products are replicated, so that they can be assigned a synthetic maturity and transformed into fixed income instruments.

Non-maturity products assumptions are built around the following three analysis steps:

- i) Correlation to market rates – magnitude of deposits rate shifts, in response to market rates changes
- ii) Volume stability – estimate of the stability of outstanding volume, and
- iii) Volume decay – rate at which balances are being reduced from the account outstanding volume

Based on the above steps, behavioural models are defined and allow quantifying the interest rate risk of the non-maturing products.

In particular, a distinction is made between the stable and non-stable volume for significant non-maturing products.

When analysing the stable component, non-maturing products are segmented into retail and wholesale categories, up to the defined volume and maturity caps (as per BIS IRRBB framework²). The stable portion is expected to remain undrawn with a high degree of likelihood. The separation of stable and non-stable parts is done using observed historical volume trend.

Non-maturing products are slotted into the appropriate time bucket:

- i. Non-stable volume is considered at overnight and accordingly placed into the shortest/overnight time bucket
- ii. Stable volume is slotted to the suitable mid-to-long term maturity

g.6. Exposures with pay-back options

Term loans lock in a rate for a fixed term and would usually be hedged on that basis. However, such loans may be subject to the risk of early repayment, also called prepayment risk.

Economic cost of early repayment on loans is charged to borrowers. As a general rule, customers wishing to pay off their loans before maturity must pay an early repayment fee that is calculated using a rate equal to the difference between the interest rate on the loan and the interest that can be obtained on the market if a replacement transaction was conducted into for the remaining period until maturity, this rate is applied to the remaining amount due. The application of penalty fees prevents from incurring losses from early repayments.

Prepayments, for which the economic cost is not charged to the borrower, are referred to as uncompensated prepayments. For term loan products where the economic cost of prepayments is not charged, the baseline conditional prepayment rate is determined and a scenario multiplier is applied, depending on the upward or downward movement of the market interest rates (as per BIS IRRBB framework²).

The scenario multiplier allows to reflect the expectation that term loans prepayments will generally be lower during periods of rising interest rates and higher during periods of falling interest rates.

² BCBS Standard Interest Rate Risk in the banking book

g.7. Term deposits

Term deposits lock in a fixed rate for a fixed term and would usually be hedged on that basis. However, term deposits may be subject to the risk of early withdrawal, also called early redemption risk.

As a general rule, early withdrawal of term deposits is not allowed. In any case the economic cost of early redemption is charged to depositors. According to FINMA Circular 2015/2 “Liquidity Risks – Banks”, customers wishing to early-redeem their term deposits before maturity must pay an early redemption fee that is calculated adding at least 2% to the compensation for the lower interest rate since the deposit was made.

The early redemption penalty prevents from incurring losses from early reimbursements. Due to the fact that this risk is not significant, no model for early redemptions is applied.

g.8. Automatic interest rate options

Embedded options in banking products, such as loans, deposits, structured products, fiduciary placements and issued bonds, are considered.

For structured products, the analysis considers the embedded bonds/deposits or interest rate derivative that encompass the interest rate risk component of the product.

Concerning embedded options in loans, floor options are captured and optional cash flows are generated using a deterministic model.

g.9. Derivative exposure

Hedging instruments mainly consist of linear derivatives such as interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps, futures, FX forwards and FX swaps. Derivatives instruments are used both for fair value and cash flow hedging purposes.

g.10. Other assumptions

Interest rate risk exposure is monitored using different aggregation methods:

- i. Aggregation of risk exposures considering perfect correlation between different currencies (positive and negative changes can offset each other);
- ii. Aggregation of risk exposures where only negative exposures are considered (as per BIS IRRBB approach), where positive exposures cannot compensate negative ones;
- iii. Aggregation of negative and positive exposures applying a 50% weighting to positive ones (as per EBA IRRBB approach).

In table IRRBB1, the aggregation rule as per approach i. is considered. In this currency aggregation approach the EVE risk measure corresponds to the worst across all interest rate shock scenarios. The EVE exposures are aggregated under a given interest rate shock scenario considering both positive and negative exposure for each single currency, as being market practice in Switzerland for FINMA IRRBB disclosure purposes.

IRRBB1: Quantitative information on the exposure's structure and repricing date

The below table IRRBB1 shows the interest sensitive positions volume and repricing maturities.

		Dec 31, 2025					Longest repricing maturity (in years) assigned to non-maturing positions		
		Volumes in mio of CHF			Average repricing maturities (in year)				
		Total	Of which other significant currencies		Total	Of which CHF	Total	Of which CHF	
			CHF						
Determined repricing maturity	Receivables	Receivables from banks	3,324	1,540	1,784	0.2	0.1		
		Receivables from clients	10,477	3,693	5,650	0.2	0.2		
		Money-market mortgages	3,426	58	3,339	0.1	0.1		
		Fixed-rate mortgages	1,286	729	554	1.5	1.9		
		Financial investments	9,043	444	7,541	1.5	0.3		
		Receivables from interest rate derivatives ¹	13,909	835	11,444	0.2	0.9		
	Liabilities	Liabilities to banks	(119)	-	(119)	0.1	-		
		Liabilities from client deposits	(20,697)	(368)	(18,957)	0.1	0.1		
		Bonds and mortgage-backed bonds	(2,411)	(1,045)	(1,335)	1.2	2.5		
		Other liabilities	-	-	-				
	Liabilities from Interest rate derivatives ¹	(13,833)	(5,778)	(6,572)	0.5	0.3			
Undetermined repricing maturity	Receivables	Receivables from banks	1,076	49	799	-	-		
		Receivables from clients	2,048	253	1,602	-	-		
		Variable mortgage claims	1,005	1,005	-	-	-		
		Other receivables	249	-	249	5.8	0.0		
	Liabilities	Sight liabilities in personal and current accounts	(11,315)	(2,135)	(7,532)	0.6	0.8		
		Other liabilities	(637)	(67)	(349)	-	-		
		Liabilities from clients deposits, call but not transferable (savings)	(71)	(24)	(45)	-	-		
Total		(3,240)	(811)	(1,948)	0.1	(0.4)	5.0	5.0	

¹ Swap positions, such as for example interest-rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and FX swaps, are reported with two legs - a receivable leg and a payable leg and are recorded, therefore, under both "Receivables from interest-rate derivatives" and "Liabilities from interest-rate derivatives"

IRRBB1: Quantitative information on economic value of equity and net interest income

The values in table IRRBB1 below are computed in accordance with "DisO-FINMA".

The six interest-rate scenarios and currency shifts are defined in Circular 2019/2 "Interest rate risks – Banks".

The following impacts are assessed for each of the prescribed interest rate shock scenarios:

- (i) the change in the economic value of equity (ΔEVE), using a run-off balance sheet and an instantaneous shock; and
- (ii) the change in net interest income (ΔNII) over a forward looking rolling 12-month period, using a constant balance sheet assumption and an instantaneous shock.

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A general description of significant modelling, parameter assumptions and aggregation rules used when calculating Δ EVE and Δ NII in the below table is provided in section 32 g. Δ EVE

<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	Δ EVE (change in economic value)		Δ NII (change in net interest income)	
	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024
Parallel up	(72)	(86)	148	101
Parallel down	88	107	(114)	(94)
Steeper (1)	27	44		
Flattener (2)	(36)	(61)		
Short rate up	(52)	(84)		
Short rate down	62	89		
Worst scenario	(72)	(86)	(114)	(94)
Tier 1 capital	1,745	1,665		

(1) The steeper scenario considers a reduction of short term rates combined with an increase of long term rates

(2) The flattener scenario considers an increase of short term rates combined with a reduction of long term rates

The EVE worst scenario derives from a curve parallel upward shift and remains well below the regulatory threshold of 15% of Tier 1 capital. The NII worst scenario derives from a curve parallel downward shift.

The EVE and NII sensitivities are almost symmetric between the upward and downward stress scenarios. During low or negative interest rates environment, optional elements embedded in banking products are activated, generating an asymmetry between the up and downward stress scenarios sensitivities.

The EVE and NII sensitivities remained almost stable compared to the previous year.

33. ORA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to operational risks

Operational risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss resulting from the inappropriateness or failure of internal process, people or systems, or from external events, which may result in financial losses, regulatory or legal sanctions, restriction or inability to continue operating, and/or adverse reputational impact. Operational risk is an inherent part of the day-to-day activities and is therefore a risk common to all activities. The main inherent operational risks the organisation faces are: fraud risk, technology risk, information security risk (including cyber), data management risk, execution and process management risk, financial crime risk and business disruption risk.

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

At the EFG International group level, operational risk losses during 2025 were significantly impacted by provisions recorded through the income statement of CHF 86.5 million, and legal and litigation expenses of CHF 44.4 million charged in the income statement. These primarily related to a single claim, at EFG International group level, arising between 1995 and 2012. The provision for that case relates to a matter where an entity of the EFG International group and a former employee were named as defendants in a civil claim brought against over 30 defendants in the Commercial Court in London by the Public Institution for Social Security of Kuwait. The trial started in March 2025 and a judgment on the issue of principal liability is presently expected before year end 2026. The EFG International group believes it has strong defences to the claims and will vigorously defend the lawsuit. See note 33 (b)(ii) of the EFG International AG annual report available on its website at www.efginternational.com

Outsourcing risk

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Risks related to outsourcing are managed by the entities that outsource a function, process or a service and the EFG International group Global Chief Operating Officer procurement function maintains the list of all EFG International critical outsourcing activities, drives the annual groupwide 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 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 usage of models. The following principles are applied in establishing appropriate governance and supervision:

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

The EFG International group 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 periodically reviewed by the independent Risk Model Validation function, involving model risk tiering, and are subject to regulatory requirements, as well as to the internal general directive on model risk. The Risk Model Validation function reports to the EFG International group's 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 includes checks to ensure 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.

For detailed explanation about Operational risk management, see section 3 Risk Management Approach.

Approach used

Regulatory capital requirement for operational risk is calculating using the Standardised Approach in accordance with FINMA Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO).

Under this framework, capital charge is determined by the Business Indicator Component (BIC), which reflects the operational risk exposure.

The BIC is derived from the Business Indicator (BI), calculated as the three-year average of the sum of three distinct components: the Interest, Leases and Dividend Component (ILDC), the Services Component (SC), and the Financial Component (FC).

Furthermore, given the organisation's size, the calculation applies an Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM). The ILM acts as a scaling factor derived from the organisation's eligible historical internal operational loss data relative to the Business Indicator Component. Consequently, the total capital charge for operational risk is defined as the product of the BIC and the ILM.

For detailed explanation about Operational risk management, see section 3 Risk Management Approach.

OR1: Operational risks: loss history

The table below is an indication of aggregate losses resulting from operational risks occurring during the last 7 years, being the period for which reliable data are available. This data is used in the calculation of minimum regulatory capital required to cover operational risks, based on the date of accounting for the losses incurred.

	December 31, 2025										
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
(All figures in millions of CHF)	Y	Y-1	Y-2	Y-3	Y-4	Y-5	Y-6	Y-7	Y-8	Y-9	Ten-year average
Threshold CHF 25,000.-											
Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries											
1 (no exclusions)	211	31	9	23	11	24	15				46
2 Total number of operational risk losses	41	46	53	33	51	53	44				46
3 Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
4 Total number of exclusions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and											
5 net of excluded losses	215	31	8	23	11	24	15				47
Threshold CHF 125,000.-											
Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries											
6 (no exclusions)	210	30	7	23	10	23	15				45
7 Total number of operational risk losses	21	34	24	25	34	39	30				
8 Total amount of excluded operational risk losses											
9 Total number of exclusions											
Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and											
10 net of excluded losses	210	30	7	23	10	23	15				30
Details of operational risk capital calculation											
Are losses used to calculate the Internal Loss Multiplier											
11 (ILM) (yes/no)											yes
If "no" in row 11, is the exclusion of internal loss data due to non-compliance with the minimum loss data standards											
12 (yes/no)?											n/a
Information on loss events considered as significant by											
13 the bank during the year 2025											0

OR2: Operational risks: activity indicator and sub-components

The Standardised Approach is applied to measure the capital requirement for operational risk, in accordance with Art. 90 of the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO). The capital requirement is based on the Business Indicator (BI), which serves as a financial statement-based measure of the operational risk exposure.

The table below presents the values of these components over the last three financial years, which form the basis for the calculation of the Business Indicator Component (BIC).

	Dec. 31, 2025		
	a	b	c
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	Y	Y-1	Y-2
Business Indicator and subcomponents			
1 Interest, leases and dividend component (ILDC)	470	n/a	n/a
1a Interest and lease income	1,218	1,559	1,494
1b Interest and lease expenses	856	1,102	911
1c Interest earning assets	32,483	32,230	30,360
1d Dividend income	3	3	3
2 Services component (SC)	1,042	n/a	n/a
2a Fee and commission income	1,047	1,040	907
2b Fee and commission expenses	216	286	247
2c Other operating income	2	10	1
2d Other operating expenses	78	7	47
3 Financial component (FC)	405	n/a	n/a
3a Net profit (loss) on the trading book	417	332	261
Net profit (loss) on the banking book (only where relevant to the calculation of			
3b operational risk capital requirements)	110	34	61
4 Business Indicator (BI)	1,917	n/a	n/a
5 Business Indicator Component (BIC)	250	n/a	n/a
	a		
Disclosure on the Business Indicator			
6a BI before exclusion of divested activities	1,917		
6b Reduction in BI due to excluded divested activities	-		

OR3: Operational risks: activity indicator and sub-components

The table below presents the calculation of the minimum capital requirements for operational risk. The Business Indicator Component (BIC) is calculated by multiplying the Business Indicator (c.f. table OR2) by the regulatory marginal coefficients. In accordance with Art. 93 para. 2 of the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO), an Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM) of 1.38 is applied.

The risk-weighted assets (RWA) presented are derived by multiplying this minimum capital requirement by a factor of 12.5.

	Dec. 31, 2025
	a
<i>(All figures in millions of CHF)</i>	
1 Business Indicator component (BIC)	250
2 Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM)	1.38
3 Minimum required capital for operational risk	345
4 Operational risk RWA	4,318