



LOMBARD ODIER
LOMBARD ODIER DARIER HENTSCH

**Lombard Odier Group
Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures
at 31 December 2025**

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Introduction

This document aims to provide our counterparties, external analysts, rating agencies, control bodies and our clients with detailed information relating to Lombard Odier Group's risk profile, including its regulatory capital, risk weighted assets (RWAs), liquidity, leverage exposures as well as information about Lombard Odier Group's approach to managing risk.

This report is produced and published twice a year in accordance with FINMA requirements and as prescribed in the FINMA Ordinance on Disclosure for Banks and Securities Firms (DisO-FINMA), the reporting frequency applicable to each disclosure requirement is either annual or semi-annual. In accordance with the Art. 4 DisO-FINMA, Lombard Odier Group (the "Group") has limited the disclosures included in the report to the quantitative and qualitative information considered to be pertinent.

It must be noted that the figures presented were individually rounded to the closest value depending on the scale chosen. They have not been adapted to match the totals, themselves also rounded to the closest value.

Consolidation scope

The scope of consolidation for calculating capital adequacy is identical to that used in preparing the group financial statements.

In Note 1.7 of the 2025 Lombard Odier Group Financial Report there is a list of all subsidiaries of the Group as at 31 December 2025. No material change in the scope of consolidation has occurred during the second semester 2025.

KM1 – Key metrics

In thousands CHF		a	c	e
		31.12.2025	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Available capital				
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	1,604,085	1,562,256	1,567,848
2	Tier 1	1,628,813	1,586,583	1,590,496
3	Total capital	1,628,813	1,586,583	1,590,496
Risk weighted assets (RWA)				
4	Total RWA	4,862,398	4,643,985	4,875,671
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA				
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	33.0%	33.6%	32.2%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	33.5%	34.2%	32.6%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	33.5%	34.2%	32.6%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA				
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5%) (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
12	CET1 available after meeting the Group's minimum capital requirements (i.e., after the CET1 allocated to cover minimum capital requirements and any TLAC requirements) (%)	25.5%	29.2%	24.6%
FINMA capital ratio requirements as a percentage of RWA				
12a	CET1 buffer (CAO, Annex 8)	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
12b	Countercyclical buffer (CAO, Art. 44 and 44a) (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12c	CET1 total requirement in accordance with Annex 8 of the CAO plus the countercyclical buffer (CAO, Art. 44 and 44a) (%)	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%
12d	Tier 1 total requirement in accordance with Annex 8 of the CAO plus the countercyclical buffer (CAO, Art. 44 and 44a) (%)	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%
12e	Total regulatory capital requirement in accordance with Annex 8 of the CAO plus the countercyclical buffer (CAO, Art. 44 and 44a) (%)	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%
Basel III leverage ratio				
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	17,077,051	16,378,393	14,714,705
14	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (Tier 1 capital as % of total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure)	9.5%	9.7%	10.8%
14e	Minimum own funds (CAO, Art. 42) ¹	512,312	491,352	441,441
Liquidity coverage ratio (3-month average)		Q4 2025	Q2 2025	Q4 2024
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	7,472,685	6,054,857	5,124,746
16	Total net cash outflow	2,478,754	2,083,207	1,930,066
17	Short-term liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (%)	301%	291%	266%
Net stable funding ratio		31.12.2025	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
18	Available stable funding	9,531,681	8,101,030	7,809,913
19	Required stable funding	4,200,870	4,431,037	4,722,439
20	Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)	227%	183%	165%

¹ The higher of capital requirements based on 8% RWA or 3% LRD.

General information about risk management (OVA)

Organisation

Lombard Odier risk management organization is based on the three lines of defence model. The first line of defence includes the businesses and functions involved in risk taking and risk control. To support them with their risk management responsibilities, these businesses and functions have dedicated Business Risk Managers that report to the Unit Head. The second line of defence is composed of risk specialists. It includes Risk Management, Compliance, Finance and Legal. These functions are independent from the business and are responsible for providing oversight, advice and challenge to the first line of defence. The third line of defence is the Group Internal Audit function.

Governance and main responsibilities with regard to risk management

Lombard Odier Group's governance and main responsibilities with regard to risk management are:

- The Supervisory Board (SB) acts as the Risk Committee. The SB is notified on a quarterly basis by the Administration of the risk profile of the Group and its entities, the state of the Group's equity capital, and of any major event that may alter the Group's risk profile.
- The Administration is responsible for defining the principles and architecture of the Group's internal control system (ICS), supervising its implementation and monitoring its efficiency. It defines and approves the general risk framework at Group level, regularly assesses its appropriateness and make the necessary changes. The Group risk framework encompasses risk policy, risk tolerance and the corresponding risk limits for all the major risk categories.
- The Finance & Risk Committee has decision-making powers and is responsible for establishing the Group risk framework and proposing it to the Administration. It monitors the Group's risk profile to ensure that it is consistent with the defined tolerance and oversees the good governance of its ICS. The Committee ensures that appropriate measures are taken and implemented when the risk profile deviates from the agreed upon framework. The Committee also approves the global limits for liquidity, market risk, credit risk and counterparty risk on an individual and consolidated basis. The Committee verify that operational risks are identified, assessed, limited and monitored and that the effectiveness of both the design and implementation of this operational risk management is regularly verified, where appropriate by taking specific complementary measures to the risk or strengthening existing measures. The Committee immediately informs the Administration and the Supervisory Board of any major event that could alter the Group's risk profile.
- The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) implements the Administrations' resolutions on risk management and control. More specifically, the CRO establishes an appropriate organisational structure dedicated to managing risk. He proposes to the relevant governing bodies all measures necessary for consistent management of the Group's risks and monitors the changes in those risks. He sets up the management tools and methodologies necessary to manage the Group's risks. The CRO immediately informs the Administration of any significant event that might alter the Group's risk profile.
- The Risk Management Unit, under the supervision of the CRO, reports regularly to the management and to the governing bodies the level of risk compared to applicable limits and tolerance.
- The Compliance Unit is tasked with ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory provisions, as well as internal directives (in particular with respect to the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing, and to the compliance with market conduct rules in the provision of investment services). As a second line of defence function, the Compliance Unit ensures that the Group has a proper internal control system in place which adequately measures and manages the risks of non-compliance that it faces. Under the supervision of the Group Chief Compliance Officer, the primary responsibilities of the Unit are: the supervision of the Group's entities and staff to ensure compliance with Group Standards as well as the main legal and regulatory provisions, ensure business activities are carried out diligently, fairly and equitably in the overriding interests of clients and market integrity with a view to avoiding or managing any conflicts of interests. The Group Chief Compliance Officer regularly reports to governing bodies in charge of risk management with regard to compliance matters and draws their attention to any situation of non-compliance while proposing areas for improvement.
- The Group Internal Audit reports directly to the Supervisory Board. It performs its duties independently and in compliance with regulatory requirements. It coordinates its activities according to the annual audit schedule approved by the Supervisory Board. It has meetings with the Supervisory Board every quarter, to discuss the internal audit reports issued since the previous period as well as the coordination with the external audit firm, and to provide a follow-up on points of attention and priority recommendations.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process and risk tolerance

On a yearly basis, the Group issues an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The main purpose of the Group ICAAP report is to determine the adequate level of capital to support the residual risks that the Group faces while implementing its business strategy, as well as to demonstrate, based on a three-year capital plan, how the Group can meet its regulatory capital adequacy requirements, taking into account the event of an economic downturn. The ICAAP not only considers the risks required to be covered by capital for regulatory purposes (i.e. credit, market and operational risk) but also considers other risk types to which the Group is exposed, in particular business risk and interest rate risk in the banking books.

As part of its Group Risk framework, the Group has a common risk taxonomy for each category of risk and sets a risk tolerance for each risk. Risk tolerances are then cascaded to entities within the Group.

Risk reporting and stress testing

Risk reporting is in place from the Risk Management Unit to the different governing bodies of the Lombard Odier Group and available to the internal audit. Its objective is to provide a synthetic update and to identify changes in the Group risk profile. The responsibility for this reporting lies within the Risk Management Unit, under the supervision of the Chief Risk Officer.

The risk reporting provides an independent assessment on financial risks (liquidity, market, credit (client credit, counterparty and investment portfolio), country and real estate risks), operational and reputational risks. Risk assessment and tolerance indicators are compared to Group risk tolerance approved by the governing bodies. Key insights are given on different components of the risks assessments, including top counterparties or credit exposures and major operational events.

The Group performs stress testing as part of its capital planning to gauge the effect on the medium-term capital plan and key financials. These stress tests focus on the key risk areas of the Group, including business risk (Assets Under Management and revenues impact), operational risk and credit risk as well as interest rate risk. The Group also separately undertakes regularly stress tests on liquidity and interest rate risk, notably it prepares a yearly Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP).

In addition, the Risk Management Unit also performs ad-hoc analysis and stress tests where relevant (e.g. global market turmoil).

Risk culture

Risk management is the responsibility of all staff within Lombard Odier Group. This is made clear through the onboarding process, staff handbook and code of conduct.

The risk culture is further reinforced through the risk management framework and governance, learning and development initiatives, internal communication and collaboration, appraisal process, consequence management and the constant effort to bring Risk Management closer to the Business with the objective of making it a value-adding factor in strategic decision-making.

Risk systems

Financial risks are monitored in the first place by front-office employees who form part of the first line of defence (relationship managers, traders and treasurers mainly) thanks to their operating systems. The risk management function, acting as the second line of defence, uses in-house risk management tools and systems to calculate risk exposures and to compare them to the limits. They are based on independent extractions from the front-office tools, accounting systems, global repository system and operation systems. Risk Management provides to the first line of defence regular reporting to reconcile with their risk views. The risk management function uses also an external investment risk tool to monitor expected shortfall on client portfolio managed or advised by the Group.

Dedicated systems, used for data gathering and depository, are in place to manage operational incidents, Risk and Control Self-Assessment and Key Risk indicators. Users feed it directly and it has a group-wide scope. The data is consolidated and it sources the main operational risks assessment. The respective risk type owners ensure consistency of reporting within the business lines. The second line of defence ensures a global monitoring.

Continuous interactions between the different departments, including business, operations and finance, and a New Business Initiative process, ensure that all stakeholders are involved in new business developments and that systems keep up with them.

Risk-weighted assets and minimum capital requirements

The following table provides an overview of risk-weighted assets (RWA) and the related minimum capital requirement by risk type. Capital requirements presented in the tables in this report are calculated based on 8% of RWA as of 31 December 2025.

OV1 – Overview of risk-weighted assets

In thousands CHF		a	b	c
		Risk Weighted Assets	Risk Weighted Assets	Minimum Capital requirements
		31.12.2025	30.06.2025	31.12.2025
1	Credit risk (excluding CCR – counterparty credit risk)	1,914,563	2,074,038	153,165
2	<i>of which standardised approach (SA)</i>	<i>1,189,736</i>	<i>1,374,358</i>	<i>95,179</i>
	<i>of which non-counterparty related risk</i>	<i>724,826</i>	<i>699,680</i>	<i>57,986</i>
6	Counterparty credit risk	96,567	123,473	7,725
7a	<i>of which standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (VSA-CCR)</i>	<i>96,567</i>	<i>123,473</i>	<i>7,725</i>
10	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	47,519	67,776	3,802
14	Equity investments in funds – fall-back approach	1,789	1,632	143
20	Market risk	136,430	155,607	10,914
20a	<i>of which simplified standardised approach</i>	<i>136,430</i>	<i>155,607</i>	<i>10,914</i>
24	Operational risk	2,665,529	2,221,459	213,242
29	Total (1+6+10+14+20+24)	4,862,398	4,643,985	388,992

Total RWA increased by CHF 218.4 million between the reporting periods of 30 June and 31 December 2025, mainly due to the following factors:

- Operational risk RWAs increased by CHF 444.1 million due to the effect of operational loss events incorporated during the second semester into the internal loss multiplier (ILM) within the standardized approach framework.
- Credit risk RWA decreased by CHF 159.5 million. This decrease is primarily attributable to a change in the Group's investment policy, resulting in the divestment of a corporate bond portfolio of CHF 221.3 million and the reinvestment of the proceeds into government bonds.
- Counterparty credit risk, CVA and market risk RWAs decreased respectively by CHF 26.9 million, CHF 20.3 million and CHF 19.2 million.

Linkage between financial statements and regulatory exposures

This section provides information about the linkage between the carrying values presented in the financial statements and the regulatory exposures of the Group.

LI1 – Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

	a According to the financial statements ¹	c	d	f	g
		Carrying values of items:			
		Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF
Assets					
Liquid assets	5,026,649	5,026,649			
Amounts due from banks	1,144,854	1,123,244	21,610 ²		
Amounts due from customers	5,057,524	5,057,524			
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	443,713		443,713		
Other financial instruments at fair value	436,249			436,249	
Financial investments	2,279,347	2,257,600			21,747
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	147,598	147,598			
Non-consolidated participations	9,230	9,230			
Tangible fixed assets	724,826	724,826			
Other assets	95,928	76,353			19,575
Total assets	15,365,918	14,423,024	465,323	436,249	41,322
Liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	299,082		51,836 ²		247,246
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	11,745,140				11,745,140
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	432,022		432,022		
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	451,394			436,335	15,059 ³
Accrued expenses and deferred income	486,517				486,517
Other liabilities	251,841				251,841
Provisions	95,837				95,837
Total liabilities	13,761,833	-	483,858	436,335	12,841,640

¹ There are no differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation.

² Margin accounts

³ “Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value” presented in the balance sheet, correspond to the value of the certificates issued by Bank Lombard Odier & Co Ltd. The certificates are booked on the liability side of the balance sheet. They are covered by positions booked on the asset side of the balance sheet. Those positions are bonds and securities, classified in “Other financial instruments at fair value”, fair values of derivative instruments presented under “Positive/negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments”, and cash.

LI2 – Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

	a	b	d	e
	Total	Positions subject to:		
		Credit risk framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
		In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF
1 Asset carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per table LI1)	15,324,596	14,423,024	465,323	436,249
2 Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per Table LI1)	(920,193)		483,858	436,335
3 Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	14,404,403	14,423,024	(18,535)	(86)
4 Off-balance-sheet amounts	3,881,742	3,881,742		
5 PFE, differences in netting and collateral mitigation on derivatives			279,060	
10 Exposure amounts considered for regulatory	18,286,145	18,304,766	260,525	(86)

Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts (LIA)

Off-balance sheet amounts

Off-balance sheet amounts subject to credit risk include undrawn portions of committed facilities and guarantees, by applying a credit conversion factor ('CCF') to these items.

PFE, differences in netting and collateral mitigation on derivatives

Potential future exposure (PFE) for derivatives, offset by netting where an enforceable master netting agreement is in place, and by eligible financial collateral deductions.

PV1 – Prudent valuation adjustments

There is no prudential valuation adjustments required and as such, Table PV1 is not applicable.

ENC – Encumbered and unencumbered assets

In thousands CHF	a		b		c		d	
	Encumbered assets without central bank facilities		Central bank facilities		Unencumbered assets without central bank facilities		Total	
	31.12.2025	30.06.2025	31.12.2025	30.06.2025	31.12.2025	30.06.2025	31.12.2025	30.06.2025
Liquid assets	-	-	-	-	5,026,649	4,972,140	5,026,649	5,147,342
Amounts due from banks	21,610	47,221 ¹	-	-	1,123,244	532,639	1,144,854	579,860
Other financial instruments at fair value	-	-	250	251 ²	435,999	394,911	436,249	395,162
Financial investments	236,372	390,242	1,430,154	616,263 ²	612,821	756,114	2,279,347	1,762,619
Other assets ³	-	-	-	-	6,478,819	7,517,737	6,478,819	7,517,737
Total	257,982	437,463	1,430,404	616,514	13,677,532	14,173,541	15,365,918	15,402,720

¹ Assets encumbered mainly in connection with derivative transactions and securities lending

² Unencumbered securities eligible for SNB repo

³ Other assets comprises mainly loans, derivative assets, tangible fixed assets, various receivable balances (both trade and non-trade). None of these asset types is considered available for encumbrance in the normal course of business.

Capital components

CC1 – Composition of regulatory capital

In thousands CHF		
	a	b
Common equity (CET1)	31.12.2025	Reference ¹
1 Issued and paid-in capital, fully eligible	73,710	b
2 Retained earnings reserves, including reserves for general banking risks, profit carry forward, profit for the period and future expected dividends	1,586,626	
3 Capital reserves and foreign currency translation reserve (+/-)	(56,251)	c
6 Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	1,604,085	
CET1 regulatory adjustments		
28 Total regulatory adjustments to CET1	-	
29 Common Equity Tier 1 capital (net CET1)	1,604,085	
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)		
30 Issued and paid in instruments, fully eligible	24,728	
32 <i>of which: classified as liabilities</i>	24,728	a
36 Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	24,728	
Additional Tier 1 capital regulatory adjustments		
43 Total regulatory adjustments to AT1	-	
44 Additional Tier 1 capital (net AT1)	24,728	
45 Tier 1 capital (net Tier 1)	1,628,813	
Tier 2 capital (T2)		
46 Issued and paid in instruments, fully eligible	-	
51 Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	
Tier 2 capital regulatory adjustments		
57 Total regulatory adjustments to T2	-	
58 Tier 2 capital (net T2)	-	
59 Total regulatory capital (net T1 & T2)	1,628,813	
60 Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	4,862,398	
Capital ratios		
61 CET1 ratio (item 29, as a % of RWA)	33.0%	
62 T1 ratio (item 45, as a % of RWA)	33.5%	
63 Regulatory capital ratio (item 59, as a % of RWA)	33.5%	
64 Institution specific CET1 buffer (capital conservation buffer + countercyclical buffer + capital buffer for systemically important banks) (as a % of RWA)	2.5%	
65 <i>of which, capital buffer in accordance with Basel minimum standards (as a % of RWA)</i>	2.5%	
68 CET1 available to meet buffer requirements as per the Basel minimum standards, after deduction of the CET1 covering minimum requirements (as a % of RWA)	25.5%	
68a CET1 total requirement target in accordance with Annex 8 of the CAO plus the countercyclical buffer in accordance with CAO, Art. 44 and 44a (as a % of RWA)	7.8%	
68b <i>of which: countercyclical buffer in accordance with CAO, Art. 44 and 44a (as a % of RWA)</i>	0.0%	
68c CET1 available (as a % of RWA)	29.3%	
68d T1 total requirement in accordance with Annex 8 of the CAO plus the countercyclical buffer in accordance with CAO, Art. 44 and 44a (as a % of RWA)	9.6%	
68e T1 available (as a % of RWA)	31.1%	
68f Total requirement for regulatory capital as per Annex 8 of the CAO plus the countercyclical buffer in accordance with CAO, Art. 44 and 44a (as a % of RWA)	12.0%	
68g Regulatory capital available (as a % of RWA)	33.5%	

¹ Reference is made to items reconciling to the balance sheet as disclosed in table CC2 “Reconciliation of financial statements and regulatory exposure”.

Lombard Odier Group regulatory capital is almost entirely Common Equity Tier 1 – CET1 – and for a minor amount Additional Tier 1 Capital -AT1-. The Common Equity Tier 1 is comprised only of disclosed reserves and share capital.

CC2 – Reconciliation of financial statements and regulatory exposure

In thousands CHF

	a	c
Consolidated balance sheet	31.12.2025	
	According to the financial statements	Reference ¹
Assets		
Liquid assets	5,026,649	
Amounts due from banks	1,144,854	
Amounts due from customers	5,057,524	
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	443,713	
Other financial instruments at fair value	436,249	
Financial investments	2,279,347	
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	147,598	
Non-consolidated participations	9,230	
Tangible fixed assets	724,826	
Other assets	95,928	
Total assets	15,365,918	
Liabilities		
Amounts due to banks	299,082	
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	11,745,140	
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	432,022	
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	451,394	
Accrued expenses and deferred income	486,517	
Other liabilities	251,841	
Provisions	95,837	
<i>of which deferred tax</i>	<i>75,166</i>	
Total liabilities	13,761,833	
<i>of which subordinated liabilities eligible as Tier 2 capital (T2)</i>	<i>-</i>	
<i>of which subordinated liabilities eligible as additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) ²</i>	<i>24,728</i>	<i>a</i>
Shareholders' equity		
Reserves for general banking risks	547,913	
Capital	73,710	<i>b</i>
<i>of which recognized as CET1</i>	<i>73,710</i>	
<i>of which recognized as AT1</i>	<i>-</i>	
Retained earnings reserve	838,242	
Foreign currency translation reserve	(56,251)	<i>c</i>
Consolidated profit	200,471	
Total shareholders' equity	1,604,085	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	15,365,918	

¹ For the reconciliation of individual balance sheet amounts, the listed reference numbers in this table set a link to a corresponding reference number in table CC1 – Composition of regulatory capital.

² The amount of the subordinated liabilities is totaling CHF 33.0 million as at 31 December 2025, to which an haircut of 25% was applied in the regulatory capital calculation.

CCA – Main features of regulatory capital instruments

1	Issuer	Compagnie Lombard Odier SCmA	LO Holding SA
3	Governing law of the instrument	Swiss Law	Swiss Law
Regulatory treatment			
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at single-entity, group/single-entity and group levels	Group	Group
7	Equity securities/debt securities/hybrid instruments/other instruments	Equity	Participation certificates
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (as per most recent capital adequacy report)	CHF 73,700,100	CHF 10,000
9	Par value of instrument	7,360,000 shares A at a par value of CHF 10 and 100,100 shares B at a par value of CHF 1	100 participation certificates at a par value of CHF 100
10	Accounting classification	Capital	Capital
11	Original date of issuance	23.12.1989	06.12.2016
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	n/a	n/a
14	Issuer call (subject to prior approval from supervisory authority)	n/a	n/a
Coupons/dividends			
17	Fixed or variable coupon or dividend	n/a	n/a
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Class A shares : fully discretionary Class B shares : partially discretionary, preferred stocks with respect to a dividend of 50% of the par value.	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	n/a	n/a
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	n/a	n/a
30	Write-down feature	n/a	n/a
36	Features that prevent full recognition under Basel III	n/a	n/a

Lombard Odier Group has not issued any convertible bonds or options that could affect its capital structure and it does not have supplementary capital (Tier 2).

As long as the local regulatory requirements are met, there are no restrictions that could prevent the transfer of money or capital within the Group.

Leverage Ratio

LR1 – Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure

In thousands CHF

a

Object		31.12.2025
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	15,365,918
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	509,716
10	Adjustment for off-balance-sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance-sheet exposures)	1,082,683
12	Other adjustments ¹	118,734
13	Leverage ratio exposure	17,077,051

¹ Assets used under operating leases not capitalised pursuant to Article 21(5) of the FINMA Accounting Ordinance (AO FINMA)

LR2 – Leverage ratio common disclosure

In thousands CHF

	a	b
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
On-balance-sheet exposures		
1 On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	14,922,205	13,359,664
3 Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	(7,349)	(322,306)
7 Total on-balance sheet exposures within the leverage ratio framework, excluding derivatives and SFTs	14,914,855	13,037,358
Derivatives		
8 Replacement costs associated with all derivatives transactions, including those with CCPs (net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	233,141	421,334
9 Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	727,638	376,430
13 Total derivative exposures	960,779	797,764
Securities financing transaction exposures		
14 Gross SFT assets with no recognition of netting, including sale accounting transactions, less the items specified in margin no. 58 FINMA Circ. 2015/3	-	2,719
18 Total securities financing transaction exposures	-	2,719
Other off-balance-sheet exposures		
19 Off-balance-sheet exposure at gross national amounts before application of credit conversion factors	4,000,477	2,123,189
20 Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(2,799,060)	(1,246,324)
22 Total off-balance-sheet items	1,201,417	876,865
Eligible capital and total exposures		
23 Tier 1 capital	1,628,813	1,590,496
24 Total exposure	17,077,051	14,714,705
Leverage ratio		
25 Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	9.5%	10.8%
25a Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	9.5%	10.8%
26 Leverage ratio – Minimum requirement	512,312	441,441

Liquidity Risk (LIQA)

Governance

The Administration determines the liquidity management principles as well as the liquidity risk tolerance of Lombard Odier Group. The risk tolerance is expressed via regulatory metrics such as the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR) supplemented with internal indicators covering short term liquidity risk, sources of stable funding and sound balance sheet structure. The Finance and Risk Committee reviews the liquidity risk tolerance annually.

The Finance and Risk Committee is responsible for the liquidity risk management in agreement with the principles set out by the Administration. This Committee monitors the liquidity risk evolution via the reporting produced by the Risk Management Unit. Liquidity risk assessment compared to the tolerance is included in the Quarterly Risk reporting to the Administration. The Finance and Risk Committee also owns the liquidity risk management methodologies, definitions and principles. In particular, it determines the portion of stable client deposits that can be used for investments.

The liquidity management is under the responsibility of the Treasury and ALM function, part of the Finance unit.

The Group Treasury and ALM team is the counterparty for the Group legal entities regarding their financing operations. Treasury and ALM produces reporting to the monthly Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

Risk assessment

Liquidity risk indicators used to assess the liquidity risk level are computed, monitored and presented to governing bodies on a regular basis. These risk indicators are stressed each year according to four scenarios reflecting possible evolution of the Group over a 3-year horizon. The results of these simulations are summarised in the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment (ILAAP), which is presented each year to the Administration.

The following indicators are used to assess the liquidity situation and the robustness of balance sheet structure:

- Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)
- Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)
- Ratio of HQLA assets over the total size of the balance sheet
- Ratio of long term investments over the Group equity
- Concentration of funding sources (e.g. client deposits)
- Ratio of illiquid investments over stable client deposits
- Balance sheet excess liquidity according to different cash flow scenarios over a one-year horizon. The baseline scenario covers the business as usual regime and a stressed scenarios assuming adverse liquidity conditions.

Contingency Plan

The Group Lombard Odier contingency plans relies on three pillars:

- a detection mechanism based on triggers (traffic light approach)
- escalation rules according to the trigger levels
- operational measures and liquidity management actions dealing with the liquidity crisis. The contingency plan is reviewed on an annual basis.

Switzerland's Liquidity Ordinance and FINMA circular 2015/2 "Liquidity risks – banks" make it a regulatory requirement for the Group to calculate and monitor its liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and net stable funding ratio (NSFR).

Information on the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

The LCR provides banks with a metric to assist them in ensuring that they hold a sufficient quantity of highly liquid assets to enable them to withstand a short-term (30-day) company-specific stress situation which coincides with a period of general market stress. The minimum requirement for the LCR is 100%.

Composition of High Quality Liquid Assets (“HQLA”)

Lombard Odier Group holds a pool of unencumbered HQLA that are readily available to meet cash-flow obligations under stress scenarios, as defined in the LCR rules. The liquid assets mainly include Level 1 HQLA, which comprises cash deposited to the Swiss National Bank, highly rated bonds issued by governments and supranational entities.

Derivative exposure and potential collateral calls

Derivative exposures are mainly from, but not limited to foreign-exchange forwards and swaps and interest rate swaps. All derivative positions are marked-to-market daily, affecting the collateral amounts posted to and received from interbank counterparties and/or exchanges. Cash flows resulting from potential changes in collateral amounts posted/received are incorporated into LCR net cash outflows.

Concentration of funding sources

In addition to capital, client deposits represent the main funding source. They are diversified across the clients base. More than 50% of deposits are held into accounts with cash balances below CHF 5 million which represent more than 90% of the client accounts.

LIQ1 – Liquidity coverage ratio

In thousands CHF

	Q4 2025		Q3 2025	
	3-month average		3-month average	
	unweighted values	weighted values	unweighted values	weighted values
A. High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)				
1 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		7,472,685		6,584,096
B. Cash outflows				
2 Retail deposits	5,560,498	776,755	4,881,921	667,064
4 <i>of which, less stable deposits</i>	5,560,498	776,755	4,881,921	667,064
5 Unsecured wholesale funding	5,571,670	3,416,693	5,271,011	3,276,564
6 <i>of which, operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks</i>	737,846	184,461	726,001	181,500
7 <i>of which, non-operational deposits (all counterparties)</i>	4,833,824	3,232,232	4,545,010	3,095,064
9 Secured wholesale funding and collateral swaps	13,510	19	-	-
10 Other outflows	2,302,349	742,849	2,335,095	772,115
11 <i>of which, outflows related to derivative exposures and other transactions</i>	749,479	485,853	726,984	510,468
13 <i>of which, outflows related to committed credit and liquidity facilities</i>	1,552,870	256,996	1,608,111	261,648
15 Other contingent funding obligations	2,578,063	29,394	2,438,029	35,166
16 Total cash outflows		4,965,711		4,750,910
C. Cash inflows				
17 Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	-	-	30	30
18 Inflows from fully performing exposures	4,243,812	2,424,612	4,168,907	2,400,082
19 Other cash inflows	62,346	62,346	90,225	90,225
20 Total cash inflows	4,306,158	2,486,958	4,259,162	2,490,337
		Adjusted values		Adjusted values
21 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		7,472,685		6,584,096
22 Total net cash outflows		2,478,754		2,260,573
23 Liquidity coverage ratio (in %)		301%		291%

In the table above, the LCR figures are disclosed as quarterly three month average values. The increase in total high quality liquid assets in the fourth quarter of 2025 compared to the previous quarter was partially offset by an increase in total net cash outflows. The LCR ratio remained significantly above the regulatory minimum requirement of 100%.

Information on the net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

The NSFR requires banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to its on- and off-balance sheet activities. The ratio is defined as the amount of available stable funding (the portion of capital and liabilities expected to be a stable source of funding), relative to the amount of required stable funding (a function of the liquidity characteristics of various assets held). The minimum requirement for the NSFR is 100%.

LIQ2 – Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

In thousands CHF

In thousands CHF		31.12.2025				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	>= 1 year	
Available stable funding (ASF)						
1	Capital:	1,628,813	-	-	-	1,628,812
2	Regulatory capital	1,628,813	-	-	-	1,628,812
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	5,387,075	946,903	12,037	7,000	5,718,414
6	Less stable deposits	5,387,075	946,903	12,037	7,000	5,718,414
7	Wholesale funding:	3,987,657	704,777	2,456	-	1,436,887
8	Operational deposits	686,449	-	-	-	343,225
9	Other wholesale funding	3,301,207	704,777	2,456	-	1,093,662
11	Other liabilities:	1,806,394	-	-	823,623	747,568
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	-	424,673	-
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	1,806,394	-	-	-	747,568
14	Total ASF					9,531,681
Required stable funding (RSF)						
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	5,933,589	1,281,050	252,813	550,529	59,570
17	Performing loans and securities:	527,594	4,358,156	327,807	356,835	2,729,789
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 and 2a HQLA	-	-	-	-	-
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 or 2a HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	247,044	268,096	31,047	-	92,794
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	188,915	4,080,393	294,299	13,640	2,293,397
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	91,636	9,666	2,461	343,195	343,598
26	Other assets:	1,128,043	14,612	1,975	573,730	1,319,759
29	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	391,877	-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	-	-	-	432,022	86,404
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	1,128,043	14,612	1,975	174	1,078,928
32	Off-balance sheet items	-	3,246,502	79,312	555,928	91,752
33	Total RSF					4,200,870
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					227%

LIQ2 – Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

In thousands CHF

In thousands CHF		30.09.2025				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	>= 1 year	
Available stable funding (ASF)						
1	Capital:	1,586,091	-	-	-	1,586,091
2	Regulatory capital	1,586,091	-	-	-	1,586,091
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	4,623,519	917,237	26,820	7,000	5,017,819
6	Less stable deposits	4,623,519	917,237	26,820	7,000	5,017,819
7	Wholesale funding:	4,273,515	650,591	-	159	1,430,093
8	Operational deposits	731,803	-	-	-	365,901
9	Other wholesale funding	3,541,712	650,591	-	159	1,064,191
11	Other liabilities:	1,828,661	-	3,093	948,530	757,334
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	-	562,145	-
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	1,828,661	-	3,093	386,385	757,334
14	Total ASF	8,791,336				
Required stable funding (RSF)						
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	6,437,364	133,884	159,508	788,352	61,257
17	Performing loans and securities:	833,866	4,158,391	294,614	334,759	2,713,844
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 and 2a HQLA	-	-	-	-	-
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 or 2a HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	364,695	247,327	20,326	-	102,444
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	363,966	3,906,180	264,232	8,890	2,274,745
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	105,204	4,884	10,056	325,392	336,656
26	Other assets:	1,012,080	12,300	2,362	697,071	1,297,263
29	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	514,356	-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	-	-	-	607,256	121,451
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	1,012,080	12,300	2,362	118	1,020,605
32	Off-balance sheet items	-	3,049,470	34,372	610,157	94,662
33	Total RSF	4,167,027				
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	211%				

Credit Risk (CRA)

Lombard Odier Group faces credit risk against its clients and against its financial counterparties. Lombard Odier also faces credit risk through its investment portfolio on the issuers. Dedicated group guidelines cover all credit risks.

From a Lombard Odier Group risk management perspective, credit risk linked to client activities and counterparty credit risk linked to market activities are described below.

Client credit risk

The Group's client credit risk is generated through two forms of activity, both secured by a pledge of listed and liquid securities of sufficient quality:

1. Lending, which is essentially limited to cash credit (loans and overdrafts) granted to clients (also known as "Lombard Credit").
2. Other credit exposure, which may include credit commitments (bank guarantees and subscriptions on behalf of clients to Private Equity or other investment vehicles employing capital calls) and trading positions that require a margin such as derivatives and any other financial instruments.

Pledged portfolios are analysed in depth by Risk Management, and a conservative lending value is assigned to each pledged position based on relevant indicators of credit risk, and market risk, as well as liquidity and country risk of the investment. Currency risk and concentration risk by issuer and by country are systematically taken into consideration with regard to each collateral portfolio.

The credit exposure amount, market value and lending value of the pledged assets are valued and monitored on a daily basis. Where coverage is insufficient or a limit is overrun, margin calls are made, and the Group may sell the pledged assets if needed to repay loans or cover other credit exposure.

It is not the Group's policy to grant mortgages or commercial loans.

Counterparty credit risk

The Group's risk policy restricts the choice of institutional counterparties in line with a cautionary approach, long-term vision and the objective of providing clients with a high-quality service. Institutions that play a major – or even systemic – economic role in their country or internationally are preferred.

Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives are traded exclusively on a collateralised basis: reverse repos and repos are used for liquidity management purposes, and all derivatives transactions in which the Group is principal are governed by standard collateralisation agreements with strict parameters for margin calls and eligible collateral.

All new counterparties are investigated thoroughly and analysed by the Risk Management Unit and approved by the Finance and Risk Committee. The eligibility, financial health and limits of counterparties are reassessed at least once a year.

Counterparty risk is managed through a combination of limits that cover the various instrument types arising from the Group's activities.

Limits are set where the Group acts as principal towards counterparties (direct risk) but also where it acts as agent on its clients' behalf (indirect risk).

The Group applies a maximum financial risk for each counterparty, which limits the total amount of acceptable exposure across all of its activities. The limits per activity and the maximum total amount authorised vary according to the counterparty's creditworthiness.

The Risk Management Unit monitors the change in the quality of service of counterparties, their financial soundness and the macroeconomic situation. It proposes changes to the limits wherever necessary. Counterparty limits are monitored daily by both the first line (traders and treasurers) and the second line of defence (Risk Management Unit).

Investment portfolio risk

The Group's risk policy restricts the choice of investments in the investment portfolio to issuers that are rated A or better. In addition, bonds are required to qualify as High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA Level 1 or 2a) under applicable FINMA liquidity risk rules. Investments are limited to straight government bonds, SSA bonds (sovereign, supranational and agency issuers), senior debt instruments and high-quality covered bonds.

Investments in the investment portfolio are selected by Treasury, in all cases within the framework and limits defined by the Group's risk policies. Maximum duration, issuer risk, sectorial concentration and country risk limits are monitored by Treasury as first line of defence and independently reviewed by the Risk Management Unit as second line of defence, on a daily basis.

Governance

The Administration defines the global business strategy and in particular the credit strategy for the Group. The Finance and Risk Committee monitors the credit risk and proposes potential changes to the credit risk management approach including credit calculation methodologies. The Committee takes credit decisions within its authority.

Limit approval and credit delegations are in place, depending, in the case of counterparty credit risk, on criteria such as the maximum exposure to defaults per rating and counterparty type. Additional factors, for example country or sector classification, are also taken into account for the investment portfolio. Regarding client credit risk, credit delegation authorities are in place for credit facilities depending on the type of credit (standard / non-standard).

Monitoring reports are provided on a regular basis to the competent bodies (Finance and Risk Committee, Administration and Supervisory Board). The reports are also made available to the Group Internal Audit. A dedicated team, part of the Risk Management Unit (second line of defence), is responsible for daily monitoring of the situation and the preparation of reports. Client credit-risk reporting includes the evaluation of the credit book by business unit, exposure type and type of collateral. It also presents the top clients with credit exposures and the term-loans maturity profile. The counterparty risk monitoring section includes breakdowns of indirect and direct exposures, as well as settlement risk top exposures. The section dedicated to the investment portfolio presents information such as creditworthiness, sectoral concentrations and top issuers.

Default risk (CR1)

At the end of 2025, Lombard Odier Group had no credit provisions and no loans to clients were considered doubtful.

In the unlikely event that a borrower is not able to meet its obligations, the Administration and/or the Finance and Risk Committee decides whether a specific provision should be recognised, taking into account the detailed analysis of the pledged assets. The loan would be then considered doubtful.

CRB – Credit risk: Breakdown of exposures by geographical area

	Switzerland	Europe	Americas	Asia/Pacific	Other countries	Total
	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF
Balance sheet / loans						
Liquid assets	4,993,491	32,802	353	2	-	5,026,649
Amounts due from banks	12,094	1,073,322	22,936	14,892	-	1,123,244
Amounts due from customers	1,230,000	2,221,976	1,206,730	374,341	24,477	5,057,524
Financial investments	1,050,217	619,454	581,780	6,149	-	2,257,600
Other exposures	825,921	102,225	22,026	7,811	24	958,007
Total	8,111,724	4,049,779	1,833,825	403,195	24,501	14,423,024
Off-balance sheet exposures						
Contingent liabilities	53,244	127,746	28,362	77,748	4,232	291,333
Irrevocable commitments	451,418	587,052	413,307	87,121	4,811	1,543,708
Total	504,662	714,797	441,669	164,869	9,043	1,835,041
Total current year	8,616,386	4,764,576	2,275,494	568,065	33,544	16,258,065

The geographical distribution of risk is based on the ultimate risk principle.

CRB – Credit risk: Breakdown of exposures by sectors

	Central govern- ments, Central banks and Supra- national Organi- sations	Public Sector Entities	Multi- lateral Develop- ment Banks	Banks	Swiss Pfand- briefe and foreign covered bonds	Corporates	Equity securities	Retail	Other exposures	Total
	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF
Balance sheet / loans										
Liquid assets	5,021,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,364	5,026,649
Amounts due from banks	931,089	-	-	192,155	-	-	-	-	-	1,123,244
Amounts due from customers	263,192	4,230	21,045	663,359	55	2,547,615	-	1,558,028	-	5,057,524
Financial investments	1,897,844	87,904	113,576	107,786	50,084	-	263	-	143	2,257,600
Other exposures	38,629	7,156	1,285	12,329	84	5,953	9,229	4,955	878,387	958,007
Total	8,152,039	99,290	135,906	975,629	50,223	2,553,568	9,492	1,562,983	883,894	14,423,024
Off-balance sheet exposures										
Contingent liabilities	6,296	62	629	90,678	-	85,920	-	107,259	490	291,333
Irrevocable commitments	116,668	253	16,423	198,539	-	566,646	-	645,178	-	1,543,708
Total	122,963	315	17,052	289,217	-	652,566	-	752,438	490	1,835,041
Total current year	8,275,002	99,605	152,957	1,264,846	50,223	3,206,134	9,492	2,315,421	884,384	16,258,065

The type of exposure distribution is based on the ultimate risk principle.

CRB – Credit risk: Breakdown of exposures by maturity

	At sight	Callable	Residual term				Total
			within 3 months	between 3 and 12 months	between 12 months and 5 years	after 5 years	
	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF
Balance sheet / loans							
Liquid assets	5,026,649	-	-	-	-	-	5,026,649
Amounts due from banks	1,123,244	-	-	-	-	-	1,123,244
Amounts due from customers	237,481	132,568	4,135,628	544,307	7,540	-	5,057,524
Financial investments	407	7,573	1,116,799	527,949	465,776	139,096	2,257,600
Other exposures	953,294	-	3,373	1,340	-	-	958,007
Total	7,341,075	140,141	5,255,800	1,073,596	473,316	139,096	14,423,024
Off-balance sheet exposures							
Contingent liabilities	-	-	13,671	84,565	26,283	166,815	291,333
Irrevocable commitments	-	-	2,233	7,006	150,071	1,384,398	1,543,708
Total	-	-	15,903	91,570	176,354	1,551,213	1,835,041
Total current year	7,341,075	140,141	5,271,703	1,165,166	649,670	1,690,310	16,258,065

Credit risk mitigation (CRC)

The client lending activity is essentially limited to loans and advances to clients secured by the pledging of first-rate negotiable securities (Lombard loans). Pledge agreements are put in place with clients which allow netting across all on- and off-balance sheet items the client held.

The regulation regarding eligible collaterals excludes some pledged assets, such as most funds and life insurance, which may be considered eligible within Lombard Odier credit policy.

Mitigation in place for counterparty credit risk includes the exchange of collateral when market practices allow it. For example, it is the case for listed derivatives, cleared OTC derivatives and OTC derivatives for which an ISDA master netting agreement/CSA is in place (e.g. OTC derivatives are traded exclusively on a collateral basis). The settlement execution risk is managed, when possible, by the systematic usage of delivery versus payment (DvP) or payment versus payment (PvP) settlements. A dedicated team, attached to Treasury, is responsible for the daily management of collateral received by and given to market counterparts. The Finance and Risk Committee is responsible for defining the types of collateral acceptable.

Lombard Odier does not use derivatives to cover its credit risk (CDS).

CR3 – Credit risk: Overview of mitigation techniques

	a	b	c	d	e
	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
	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF
1 Loans (excluding debt securities)	1,022,217	4,254,067	4,246,355	7,712	-
2 Debt securities	1,894,784	362,409	-	632,409	-
3 Total at 31 December 2025	2,917,001	4,616,476	4,246,355	640,121	-
<i>of which defaulted</i>	-	-	-	-	-

The above table only includes collateral that are eligible under the standardised approach. The Bank also holds additional collateral that it considers sufficient to provide credit risk mitigation in a default scenario.

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

Asset classes	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM			
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF		%
1 Central governments, central banks and supranational organisations	7,614,006	-	7,889,888	-	339	0
2 Public sector entities	78,795	1,532	95,058	145	20,372	21
3 Multilateral Development Banks	114,793	-	114,793	-	-	-
4 Banks	587,578	66,176	288,318	30,953	84,845	27
Of which Securities dealers and financial companies that are not subject to the banking law, but have a comparable supervision	362	3,554	30	-	-	-
5 Covered bonds	50,168	-	50,168	-	5,017	10
Of which Swiss Pfandbriefe	50,168	-	50,168	-	5,017	10
6 Corporates	681,037	577,798	109,744	37,258	122,361	83
Of which securities firms not managing accounts and other financial institutions, unless included in the line 4	271,922	139,283	23,467	2,387	22,185	86
7 Equity and Subordinated Debt	9,493	-	9,493	-	18,037	190
8 Retail	4,404,596	3,235,746	730,000	95,889	786,663	95
10 Defaulted positions	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other exposures	882,414	490	882,414	490	876,929	99
12 Total at 31 December 2025	14,422,880	3,881,742	10,169,876	164,735	1,914,563	19

Use of external ratings (CRD)

Lombard Odier Group consistently uses the main three rating agencies : Fitch, Standard & Poor's and Moody's. Credit ratings are used to monitor counterparty credit risk resulting from direct exposure (mainly cash and investment portfolio) and to rate the collateral deposited or received from clients or market counterparts. For internal risk-monitoring purposes, and when no more complex models apply, it is the worst of the ratings available that is used. For the purpose of the calculation of the regulatory capital requirements, if each of the external agencies issues an instrument with a rating, the median is used, and if only two ratings are issued, the Group uses the more conservative value. In the absence of a specific rating for the instrument, the Group uses the Standard & Poor's long-term issuer rating.

Risk Weighted Assets relating to credit risk are impacted by changes in external credit ratings as the Group applies the AS-BRI approach. Indeed, the capital requirements for credit risks in the banking sector and the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO) make use of external credit ratings. They impact respectively the weighting applicable for exposure towards financial counterparties, and the pledge value of the clients' pledged assets, indirectly impacting the Group client – credit RWA.

CR5 – Credit risk: Exposures by category and risk weights under the standardized approach

In thousands CHF

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	j
Risk weight	0%, 10%, 15%	20%, 25%	30%, 35%	40%, 45%, 50%	60%, 75%, 80%, 85%	90%, 100%	130%, 150%	Total credit exposures amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
Asset classes								
1 Central governments, central banks and supranational organisations	7,889,465	105	n/a		n/a	318		7,889,888
2 Public-sector entities	n/a	90,885	n/a	4,248	n/a	70		95,203
3 Multilateral development banks	114,793				n/a			114,793
4 Banks	8,492	261,060	30,815	4,967			13,937	319,271
Of which Securities dealers and financial companies that are not subject to the banking law, but have a comparable supervision	30							30
5 Covered bonds	50,168				n/a		n/a	50,168
Of which Swiss Pfandbriefe	50,168	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50,168
6 Corporates	1,327	6,157	n/a	18,944		120,574		147,002
Of which securities firms not managing accounts and other financial institutions, unless included in the line 4	1,116	98	n/a	35		24,605		25,854
7 Equity and Subordinated Debt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,493	9,493
8 Retail	n/a	n/a	n/a		159,279	666,610	n/a	825,889
10 Defaulted positions	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a			-
11 Other exposures	5,975		n/a	n/a	n/a	876,929		882,904
12 Total at 31 December 2025	7,945,608	358,207	30,815	28,159	159,279	1,664,501	23,430	10,334,611

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCRA)

Positive and negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments are the main contributor to this risk, which is collateralized on a daily basis (see Credit-risk mitigation section above). Most of the replacement values exposure is generated by back-to-back activities as the bank faces its client on one-side and market counterparts on the other.

Lombard Odier is not a direct Central Counterparty Clearing house (CCP) member. It accesses this type of services through prime brokers.

A credit-rating downgrade would not have direct consequences on the quality or amount of collateral to be exchanged with our counterparties. A wrong-way-risk detailed analysis was conducted internally that lead us to conclude it was not material for Lombard Odier Group.

CCR3 – Counterparty credit risk: Standardized approach to CCR exposures by exposure category and risk weights

In thousands CHF

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Risk weight	0%, 10%, 15%	20%, 25%	30%, 35%	40%, 45%, 50%	75%, 80%, 85%	90%, 100%	130%, 150%	Total credit exposure
Asset classes								
1 Central governments, central banks and supranational organisations								-
2 Public-sector entities				2		40		43
4 Banks		100,126	120,402				925	221,454
Of which Securities dealers and financial companies that are not subject to the banking law, but have a comparable supervision							1	1
6 Corporates					171	23,362		23,533
Of which securities firms not managing accounts and other financial institutions, unless included in the line 4						6,374		6,374
8 Retail						14,162		14,162
11 Other exposures						1,333		1,333
12 Total at 31 December 2025	-	100,126	120,402	2	171	38,898	925	260,525

CCR5 – Counterparty credit risk: Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

In thousands CHF

Type of collateral	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Non-segregated	Segregated	Non-segregated		
Cash in CHF		15,990	-	2,650		-
Cash in other currencies		35,846	-	4,699		14,261
Other sovereign debt		-	193,608	-		8,239
Government agency debt		-	13,027	-		-
Corporate bonds		-	-	-		-
Total at 31 December 2025	-	51,836	206,635	7,349	-	22,500

CCR8 – Counterparty credit risk: Exposures to central counterparties

In thousands CHF

	a	b
	EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
1 Exposures to QCCPs (total)		6
2 Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contribution)	298	6
4 of which exchange-traded derivatives	298	6
5 of which SFTs	-	-
7 Segregated initial margin	13,027	n/a
8 Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
11 Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		160
12 Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions)	801	160
14 of which exchange-traded derivatives	801	160
15 of which SFTs	-	-
17 Segregated initial margin	193,608	n/a
18 Non-segregated initial margin		

Credit value adjustment risk (CVAA)

Definition and Risk Management Processes

Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk represents the potential loss resulting from adverse changes in counterparty credit spreads reflecting variations in counterparty credit quality. This risk arises from OTC derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) that are not centrally cleared.

The identification of CVA risk is based on the identification of material derivative exposures to counterparties. CVA risk is primarily generated by the use of foreign exchange derivatives for Lombard Odier.

For regulatory purposes, CVA risk capital requirements are measured using the Basic Approach (BA-CVA) in accordance with the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO).

CVA risk is controlled and mitigated primarily through legally enforceable netting agreements and comprehensive collateralisation, including ISDA Master Agreements and Credit Support Annexes providing for daily variation margining. Where applicable, standardised OTC derivatives are cleared through Qualified Central Counterparties.

The Group does not operate a dedicated CVA hedging desk and does not systematically hedge CVA spread risk. It limits its CVA risk thanks to the high quality of its counterparties, the continuous monitoring of their credit quality and the mandatory ISDA-CSA agreements prior to any new OTC derivative transactions. Counterparty credit quality is assessed using internal rating methodologies supplemented by relevant external market indicators and credit ratings.

Coverage of CVA Risk with Own Funds

The Group ensures full coverage of its CVA risk through own funds. Regulatory CVA capital requirements calculated under the Basic Approach are entirely covered by the Group's eligible capital resources and are integrated into the overall capital adequacy framework. The Group has not elected to apply the simplification under Article 77i of the Capital Adequacy Ordinance, which would allow the CVA capital charge to be set equal to the counterparty credit risk capital charge, and instead maintains a dedicated CVA capital requirement fully supported by its own funds.

CVA1 – Reduced basic approach for CVA (BA-CVA)

	a	b
	Components	Minimum own funds according to BA-CVA
	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF
1 Aggregation of systematic components of CVA risk	11,110	n/a
2 Aggregation of specific CVA risk components	2,113	n/a
3 Total	n/a	47,519

Market Risk (MRA)

Market risk is the risk of loss due to value fluctuation of a position resulting from a change in the factors that determine its price, such as exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, etc. It impacts the Group's results mainly through the balance sheet positions of derivatives contracts. The framework for risk management is defined in the market risk policy of the Lombard Odier Group.

MR3 – Market risk under the simplified standardised approach

	a	c
	Outright products	Options
	In thousands CHF	In thousands CHF
		Delta-plus method
1 Interest rate risk	7,067	-
2 Equity risk	99	-
3 Commodity risk	-	-
4 Foreign exchange risk	3,561	187
5 Securitisation	-	
6 Total	10,727	187

All assets (bonds, stocks, funds, ETFs, for example) have their prices sourced from market providers. Mark-to-model is used only in the case of unlisted derivatives, for example forex forwards. Standard pricing models are used in conjunction with end-of-day market data (interest rates, exchange rates, etc.) retrieved from market providers. Daily pricing reconciliation with our market counterparties are in place. A dedicated team in Operations is in charge of this reconciliation and investigates mismatches. In addition, centralized value systems generate alerts when daily variations above a certain threshold are detected. Another dedicated team in charge of the centralized valuation system investigates such alerts. The Group does not hold assets whose fair value is not determined by using observable inputs or measures ('Level 3 assets').

Currency risks are centralised in the Swiss bank entity of the Group whilst only minimal positions are allowed for the foreign entities.

Limits are defined for the banking book and the trading book at a global level; they are reviewed at least annually. For the latter, sub-limits are defined for each trading activity. Market risk associated with trading activities is managed and controlled by the bearer of the risk (trading desks as 1st line of defence), and then independently controlled by the Risk Management Unit through daily and intraday controls.

The risk report transmitted to the different governing bodies of the Group (Finance and Risk Committee, Administration and Supervisory Board) includes a dedicated market risk section.

The strategy of Lombard Odier is to execute clients' orders and not to take proprietary trading positions. Trading limits are therefore limited. The certificates issued by Lombard Odier are fully covered by assets with little market risk remaining, mainly due to trading size limitations. The gross amount of certificates issued are reported in the assets whilst their hedges are on the liabilities. Both are netted to calculate the regulatory capital requirement of this activity.

Interest rate risk in the banking book

Qualitative disclosures (IRRBB)

a) Definition of interest rate in the banking book for the purpose of risk control and measurement

The Group defines interest rate in the banking book (IRRBB) as risk of losses, or reduced income, due to mismatches in the sensitivity of the Group assets and liabilities to interest rate movements within the banking book.

IRRBB comprises:

Repricing risk (mismatch risk) – difference in the maturity and repricing of bank assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions.

Basis Risk – imperfect correlation in the adjustment of the rates earned and paid on different instruments with otherwise similar repricing characteristics.

Option Risk – the risk related to interest-related option embedded in bank products. Such embedded optionality may exist, where the bank or its customers can make elections such as prepayment of a loan or early redemption of a deposit that alter the timing and amount of their cash flows.

The main IRRBB risk factor for the Group is the dislocation of the main currencies yield curves impacting mismatches within the term structure of the Group's banking book from both balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet positions.

b) Group IRRBB management and risk mitigation strategies

IRRBB is managed within the Group's market risk framework. The Administration defines the global business strategy and in particular, the investment strategies for the Group. In addition, it performs the annual review approval of the Group Risk Framework which includes the main Market Risk tolerance limits where the risk for IRRBB sits.

Interest rate risk in the banking book is managed by the Finance and Risk Committee and monitored by the Risk Management Unit in accordance with the principles and maximum limits set in the Group Market Risk Policy.

c) Risk assessment frequency and key indicators

IRRBB is assessed daily with primary risk indicators, such as duration and on/off-balance sheet exposures. On a quarterly basis, the Group assesses the following interest rate risk indicators:

- Economic Value of Equity (EVE) measures the difference in the present value of the assets and liabilities excluding equity. The EVE sensitivity (ΔEVE) measures the change in EVE resulting from an interest rate shock. EVE sensitivity is computed with the assumption that the maturing positions in the Banking book are not replaced by any new contracts.
- Net Interest Income sensitivity (ΔNII) is defined by the impact of changes in interest rate on the Group's earnings. The ΔNII is measured by the changes in the net interest income assuming a constant balance sheet, where maturing or repricing cash flows are replaced by new contracts with identical features such as amount, repricing period and spread components.

d) Interest rate shocks and stress scenarios

The Group applies the six interest rate shock scenarios as prescribed in the Basel guidance and by the FINMA (namely parallel up, parallel down, short rate up, short rate down, flattener and steepener), as well as 3 additional scenarios (2 specific for interest rates and 1 for credit spread). While all scenarios are applied for ΔEVE computations, only the parallel shocks are utilized to compute the ΔNII using the income approach.

e) Model assumptions deviations

The Group's internal risk indicators are calculated based on the same assumptions than the one used to calculate the indicators given in table IRRBB1.

f) Hedging strategies and accounting treatment

The Group primarily maintains its risk position within the desired level through adjustments to balance sheet composition. IRRBB hedging decisions are taken by the ALM Committee and executed by the Treasury department.

The Group uses fair value hedges 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. The Group uses cash flow hedges 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.

Hedging transactions are booked in accordance with FINMA circular 2020/1 “Accounting – banks” (refer to the accounting and valuation principles described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in the 2025 Financial Report Lombard Odier Group available on our website www.lombardodier.com).

g) Modelling and parameter assumptions used when calculating Δ EVE and Δ NII in table IRRBB1

g.1. Changes in the economic value of equity (Δ EVE) – Determination of payment streams

The EVE is computed under the assumption that maturing positions in the banking book are not replaced with new contracts. Nominal and interest cash flows are determined at single position level both for on/off-balance sheet instruments.

g.2. Changes in the economic value of equity (Δ EVE) – Mapping approach

Cash flows are mapped to their exact effective payment or repricing date and then discounted.

g.3. Changes in the economic value of equity (Δ EVE) – Discounting and interpolation methods

The curve used for discounting cash flows are risk-free rate curves, built with a bootstrapping method on market data.

g.4. Changes in the net interest income (Δ NII)

The Δ NII is computed under the assumption of a constant balance sheet, where maturing instruments are replaced with positions with the same characteristics. The Group computes the impact on on/off balance sheet under interest rate curve parallel shift up and down.

g.5. Non-maturing exposures

A statistical model based on historical data of volumes of client non-maturing deposits allows the Group to distinguish stable and non-stable client deposits. Stable deposits are defined as those where client behavior is not sensitive to interest rate. These stable deposits are modelled as a synthetic portfolio of term deposits. Non maturing deposits are slotted into the appropriate time bucket as follows:

- 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 short-to-mid term maturity

g.6. Exposures with pay-back options

Credit in the Group has a small duration (0.13 years as of 31.12.2025), therefore no early pay-back is modelled.

g.7. Term deposits

The Group structurally has limited term deposits. Early redemption impact is negligible.

g.8. Automatic interest rate options

In the modelling of Δ NII, automatic options are in place in order to reflect interest rate conditions applicable to deposits and loans. Client loans are floored at a zero interest rate. Client deposits and deposits to central banks are capped at zero interest rate. These automatic options have not been considered for EVE and Δ EVE computation due to the very short duration of these balance sheet categories.

g.9. Derivative exposure

Hedging instruments mainly consist of interest rate swaps. Derivatives instruments are used for cash flow hedging purposes.

g.10. Other assumptions

EVE and NII are computed in detail for EUR, USD and CHF in accordance with FINMA's prescriptions. For internal reporting, in addition to these currencies, NII is also computed for GBP. All other currencies are aggregated in the “Other currency” category, considering perfect correlation between currencies.

Quantitative disclosures

IRRBB A1 – Interest-rate risk – Quantitative information on the structure of positions, and maturity repricing

Swap positions, such as for example interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and forex exchange swaps, are reported with two legs – a receivables leg and a payables leg – and are recorded, therefore, under both “Receivables from interest rate derivatives” and “Liabilities from interest rate derivatives”. Fixed income securities are reported in terms of nominal values (interest rate risk view).

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Volume in CHF thousands			Average repricing maturity (in years)		Longest repricing maturity (in years) assigned to non-maturity positions	
		Total	Of which CHF	Of which other significant currencies representing more than 10% of the balance sheet total CHF	Total	Of which CHF	Total	Of which CHF
Positions with a set repricing maturity	Amounts due from banks	-	-	-	-	-		
	Amounts due from customers	4,713,250	1,881,721	2,395,230	0.13	0.13		
	Financial investments	2,322,100	1,050,125	1,236,619	1.12	0.08		
	Receivables from interest-rate derivatives	2,967,230	90,544	2,314,664	0.05	0.05		
	Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	(1,538,240)	(10,260)	(1,367,576)	0.11	1.37		
	Liabilities from interest-rate derivatives	(2,972,043)	(2,711,872)	(230,678)	0.32	0.32		
Positions with no set repricing maturity	Amounts due from banks	229,622	8,321	180,245	0.00	0.00		
	Amounts due from customers	459,742	57,429	301,357	0.08	0.08		
	Other receivables	263	-	263	0.08	0.00		
	Sight liabilities in personal and current accounts	(8,308,155)	(3,954,234)	(3,765,825)	1.07	1.07		
	Other liabilities	(300,268)	(57,005)	(209,740)	0.00	0.00		
	Liabilities from client deposits, callable but not transferable (savings)	(2,001,442)	(206,393)	(1,620,258)	0.80	0.10		
Total		(4,427,943)	(3,851,624)	(765,699)	1.85	1.24	7.00	7.00

IRRBB1 – Interest-rate risk – Quantitative information on the economic value of equity and net interest income

In thousands CHF

	Δ EVE	Δ NII	Δ EVE	Δ NII
	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Parallel up	105,524	133,875	42,730	109,861
Parallel down	(118,066)	(85,487)	(51,910)	(44,930)
Steepener	30,577		40,707	
Flattener	(9,913)		(31,966)	
Short rate up	28,167		(14,028)	
Short rate down	(29,662)		14,217	
Maximum	(118,066)	(85,487)	(51,910)	(44,930)
Tier 1 capital	1,628,813		1,590,496	

The amounts reported in the table above are calculated in accordance with the requirements set out in FINMA Circular 2019/2, “Interest rate risk – banks”. The six interest-rate scenarios applied correspond to those defined by the circular.

A general description of the significant modelling methodologies and key parameter assumptions used in the calculation of Δ EVE and Δ NII is provided in Section G.

Operational Risks (ORA)

Operational risks are defined as the risk of loss arising from deficiencies or failures relating to internal procedures, people, or systems or following external events due to intentional, accidental or natural causes. It includes all the material risk categories defined in the operational risk taxonomy.

Operational risk is inherent in the business activities of the Group. Operational risk may take various forms and have many causes, ranging from unintentional human error to fraudulent acts and external events.

The Group is prepared to accept operational risks on the strict condition that they are in line with the implementation of its strategy and business policy, and that compliance with the regulations and laws of the markets in which it operates is ensured at all times. The Group has issued risk tolerance statements regarding the material operational risks that enables it to supervise and manage the operational risk profile at any time.

The Group believes that operational risk management is the responsibility of all employees and that it requires the commitment of managers at all levels, as well as a strong operational risk prevention culture within the Group.

In practice, this means that each business unit must take ownership of its operational risks as a first line of defence with respect to the identification, evaluation and management of these risks, and the proactive implementation of improvement measures.

The second line of defence, represented in particular by Risk Management and Compliance, is responsible for the supervision and monitoring of operational risk. They also offer specialist support to the units with regard to the implementation of the Group's risk management framework and the management of specific types of risk. The Legal Department, with the assistance of external expert lawyers if necessary, assess individually legal risks associated with potential litigation.

Identification and assessment of operational risks is conducted using a systematic and structured process and appropriate tools and methods such as a process-level Risks and Controls Self-Assessment exercise ("RCSA"), analysis of internal and external events, analysis of relationship between operational incidents, underlying risks, processes and controls, and Key Risk Indicators.

The Group has defined processes for the identification and evaluation of prevalent operational risks, their management and mitigation, the oversight and reporting of operational risks within the Group, and the promotion of a strong operational risk culture.

The Group's operational risk management framework complies with the standards defined by the Basel Committee and adopted by FINMA.

Operational risk management and mitigation consist of defining and implementing strategic and operational measures in order to provide an appropriate response to a risk. Where relevant, the first line of defence defines and implements risk mitigation actions. Exceptionally, when it is not possible to mitigate or manage the risk to an appropriate level, the risk must be escalated, documented and formally approved. The second line of defence ensures oversight, follow-up, support and challenge of the risk management and mitigation actions implemented by the first line of defence.

An independent assessment of the internal control system for back-office and IT activities is conducted annually on the basis of an external audit in order to obtain a certification based on ISAE 3402 type 2 and ISAE 3000 standards. In terms of external publication, the Group communicates on its management of operational risk through information provided in the Group financial annual report, the Pillar III disclosures and its Group Quarterly reporting to FINMA. In addition, an internal control testing program is in place within the second line of defence (Risk and Compliance) to assess the effectiveness of the key controls identified by the business.

Every operational incident has to be notified by the concerned employee, with relevant data entered into the operational risk tool. An Operational Incident may result in a financial loss/gain or might be a near miss or it may also have impacts other than a financial one (such as reputational risk, business risk, regulatory risk, etc.). The entries are analysed and validated in order to define, as necessary, mitigating actions or improvement projects.

With regard to its business continuity plan, the Group believes that, in the event of an accident or major disaster, its ability to maintain and rapidly recover its critical activities is crucial to minimising the impact of such events on its operations. The Business Continuity Manager is responsible for the methodology and the setup of a Crisis Management team to handle matters if such an event were to occur.

The Group also tests its business continuity plan at least once a year to ensure that it is suitable, especially as regards its sensitive activities (technological infrastructure, information system, access to markets, and executing and booking of orders). The Group abides by the Swiss Bankers Association's Recommendations for Business Continuity Management and applies the self-regulation recognised as a minimum standard by FINMA.

With regards to its operational resilience, the Group believes that resilience goes beyond the traditional Business continuity management with a strategic dimension, where critical functions are identified top-down and a preventive dimension, where preventive measures and a continuous learning and improvement framework are implemented. It requires a reinforcement of the coordination on the main four pillars (Business Continuity, operational risk management, resilient IT including Cybersecurity and Incident Management and third party dependency management) to ensure there is better preparation and understanding of the underlying dependencies to run a critical functions (underlying resources like people, IT systems, critical data, third-party..) and a clear plan to prioritize and restore the critical function in case of disruption.

Finally, with respect to technology and cyber security, the Group has set up the technology, information security and cyber risk management framework according to FINMA's requirements. Processes and controls are implemented within the organization to ensure the confidentiality, the integrity and the availability of the Information Systems as well as the identification of potential threats, the protection of the technology infrastructure, the timely detection of security incidents based on systematic monitoring and the reaction and quick recover of normal activities in case of events. The technology, information security and cyber risk management framework relies on the three lines of defence model. The operational security is managed by the Chief Information Security Officer within the 1st line of defence, an independent Information Risk & Data Privacy Office function in the Risk Management Unit oversees the risks within the 2nd line of defence.

OR1 – Operational risks: Historical losses

In thousands CHF

Risk weight	a	b	c	d	e	f	k
	T	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4	T-5	six- year average
Using CHF 25,000 threshold							
1 Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	57,183	11,559	7,606	14,742	4,844	8,206	17,357
2 Total number of operational risk losses	29	30	24	42	19	34	30
3 Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Total number of exclusions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	57,183	11,559	7,606	14,742	4,844	8,206	17,357
Using CHF 125,000 threshold							
6 Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	55,803	10,234	6,312	13,075	3,900	6,814	16,023
7 Total number of operational risk losses	7	9	4	11	5	10	8
8 Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Total number of exclusions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	55,803	10,234	6,312	13,075	3,900	6,814	16,023
Details of operational risk capital calculation							
11 Are losses used to calculate the ILM (yes/no)?	yes						
12 If “no” in row 11, is the exclusion of internal loss data due to non-compliance with the minimum loss data standards (yes/no)?	n/a						

Information on loss-generating events considered significant by the bank during year 2025

In 2025, the Bank entered into a settlement agreement with the liquidators of the Fairfield Sentry Ltd and Fairfield Sigma Ltd (“Fairfield”) funds and by the Trustee of Bernard L. Madoff Investments Securities LLC (BLMIS) which dismissed all remaining claims against the Bank, with prejudice. The settlement amount is included in the total operational losses recognized for 2025.

In addition, the Bank recorded a provision in 2025 to cover legal fees and related costs associated with upcoming proceedings before the Swiss Federal Criminal Court concerning alleged organizational deficiencies in the effective prevention of money laundering.

OR2 – Operational risks: Business indicator and subcomponents

In thousands CHF

Business indicator and subcomponents	a	b	c
	T	T-1	T-2
1 Interest, Leases and Dividend Component (ILDC)	184,129	n/a	n/a
1a Interest and leasing income	255,061	297,303	308,956
1b Interest and leasing expenses	110,181	136,964	69,583
1c Interest-earning assets	8,459,571	8,486,475	8,575,270
1d Dividend income	3,098	2,410	2,287
2 Services component (SC)	1,270,442	n/a	n/a
2a Fee and commission income	1,298,360	1,233,158	1,223,914
2b Fee and commission expenses	164,176	158,710	157,578
2c Other operating income	50,344	4,470	1,081
2d Other operating expenses	28,979	2,997	7,921
3 Financial component (FC)	99,154	n/a	n/a
3a Net profit on the trading book	107,774	95,761	91,300
3b Net profit on the banking book (only where relevant to the calculation of operational risk capital requirements)	1,081	48	1,497
4 Business Indicator (BI)	1,553,725	n/a	n/a
5 Business indicator component (BIC)	195,559	n/a	n/a

Disclosure on the business indicator	a
6a BI gross of excluded discontinued activities	1,553,725
6b Reduction in BI due to excluded discontinued activities	0

OR3 – Operational risks: Minimum required operational risk capital

In thousands CHF

	a
1 Business Indicator Component (BIC)	195,559
2 Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM)	1.09
3 Minimum required operational risk capital	213,242
4 Risk-weighted positions (RWA) for operational risks	2,665,529

This document is published in English.
It is also available in PDF format for download from our website, www.lombardodier.com.

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