Private Banking

ANNUAL REPORT
2024

BBVA in Switzerland

Annual Report 2024
BBVA in Switzerland

04 Message from the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer

06 Corporate Governance

09 Economic Environment

11 Management Report

16 Financial Statements

48 Report of the Statutory Auditor

51 Table KM1 - FINMA Circular 2016/1

Message from the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer

We are pleased to present the results of our Bank for the year 2024. This has been a year of remarkable achievements in growth, profitability, and strategic innovation, solidifying our position as a leader in the financial sector based in Zurich, Switzerland.

Growth and Profitability

Customer business volume (CBV) grew significantly by 25%, reaching 6,742 million CHF. This outstanding performance reflects our ability to attract and retain clients, as well as the strength of our commercial strategy throughout the year.

Profitability also saw notable improvements. The return on assets under management (RoAUM) increased from 90 bps to 97 bps, while the return on customer business volume (RoCBV) improved by 8 bps to reach 1.24%, underscoring our ability to generate sustainable value.

Revenue Outperformance

Our 2024 revenues exceeded expectations across the board. We achieved a 12% increase Year-over-Year in gross income, reaching 55,031 k CHF, and a 14% increase YoY in net commission income, which totaled 42,281 k CHF. These results highlight not only our operational strength but also the trust our clients place in our solutions and services.

The net income for the year amounted to 8,528 k CHF, representing an outstanding 28% increase compared with the same period of last year. Additionally, we excelled in generating non-recurring income with a 51% increase YoY, showcasing our ability to seize market opportunities effectively.

Asset Inflows and Strategic Innovation

During the year, we achieved inflows of 1,251 million CHF, translating into 694 million CHF in net new assets (NNA), meeting 158% of our target. These results demonstrate our ability to attract new resources and strengthen our asset base.

In terms of strategic innovation, 2024 marked a milestone with the introduction of USDC as a stablecoin, serving as a bridge between blockchain-based digital assets and traditional assets. This initiative reinforces our position as leaders in leveraging advanced technologies to deliver innovative financial solutions to our clients.

Economic Context

The macroeconomic environment posed significant challenges, with inflation showing signs of abating as a primary threat. However, interest rates in the United States remained higher than anticipated, impacting the fixed-income portfolio performance. Despite these headwinds, our diversification and active management allowed us to mitigate the impact and to continue creating value.

Looking Ahead

These results would not have been possible without the trust of our clients, the dedication of our TEAM and the support of our shareholders. We look to 2025 with optimism and determination, focused on maintaining our trajectory of profitable growth, expanding our service offering, and leading in technological innovation.

We are extremely proud of belonging to the BBVA Group. We continue on the path of growth, creating opportunities with traditional assets and digital assets for our customers.

We deeply appreciate your continued trust and support.

Warm regards,

Mr. Michael Huber
Chairman of the Board

Mr. Alfonso Gómez
Chief Executive Officer

Corporate Governance

At BBVA in Switzerland, we aim to uphold the highest degree of excellence developing Wealth Management activities, by implementing a solid corporate governance model, based on seeking out return adjusted to principles, strict legal compliance, best practices, and the creation of long-term value for all stakeholders.

The composition of the Board of Directors is a key element of BBVA Group Corporate Governance System. As such, it must help the corporate bodies to adequately perform their management and oversight functions, providing different viewpoints and opinions, fostering debate, analysis and critical review of the proposals submitted for its consideration.

Thus, the Board of Directors of BBVA SA currently consists of a combination of people with wide experience and knowledge of the financial and banking sector, with directors with experience and knowledge of different matters that are of interest to the Bank and Group (such as auditing, digital business and technology, legal and academic fields or multinational businesses), overall achieving adequate balance and diversity in its composition, allowing for a better operation.

Board of Directors

Corporate Governance Structure: Board of Directors (as of December 31st 2024)

Full name	Post on Board of Directors	Type of directorship	Date first appointed	Date last appointed
Dr. Michael Huber (1)	President	Independent Member, Partner with the law firm Wenger & Vieli AG, Zurich	March 15th, 2000	April 28th, 2016
Mr. Roberto Hayer (1)	Vice-President	Independent Member, Partner with the law firm Reber, Zurich	July 9th, 2020	April 27th, 2023
Ms. Alicia Pertusa	Member	BBVA	July 9th, 2020	June 6th, 2024
Mr. Antonio Bravo	Member	BBVA	April 27th, 2023	
Mr. Humberto García de Alba	Member	BBVA	April 28th, 2016	
Mr. Ricardo Laiseca Asla	Member	BBVA	July 8th, 2024	
Mr. Andres Fondevila Maron	Member	BBVA	October 24th, 2024	
Ms. Jessica Estevez (2)	Secretary	BBVA	April 23rd, 2024	

(1) Independent Member of the Board of Directors according to FINMA Circular 2017/1, mn 17.

(2) Non-member.

The Board of Directors currently comprises six members. Two of them are independent members. The Secretary is not a member of the Board of Directors. This corporate body has the structure, size and composition adjusted to corporate needs. The functions and activities of Board Members are ruled by the principles of responsibility, transparency and independence. Board Members shall participate in the deliberations, discussions and debates on matters submitted for their consideration.

Number of Board Meetings:	4

Changes in the Composition of the Board

During 2024, there have been some changes in the composition of the Board of Directors. Mrs. Alicia Pertusa left the Board of Directors after four years and did not stand for re-election. Mr. Ricardo Laiseca Asla and Mr. Andrés Fondevila Maron were elected by the General Assembly as members of the Board of Directors.

Education and Experience of the members of the Board of Directors

The background of the Board Members is very diverse and combines members with experience and knowledge of the Group, its businesses and the financial sector in general, with others having relevant training, skills, knowledge and experience in sectors such as legal, audit, IT and the banking sector in Switzerland and Europe.

Dr. Michael Huber, PhD in Law, University of Zurich. Admitted to the Zurich Bar/Swiss Bar. 39 years of professional experience as Associate and Partner with various law firms in control functions and the day-to-day management of the Bank are performed with excellence.

Mr. Roberto Hayer, Master's degree in Law, University of Basel. Admitted to the Basel Bar/Swiss Bar. 27 years of professional experience as Associate and Partner with various law firms in Switzerland and Spain, among other positions.

Mr. Humberto García, MSc Financial Engineering. BSc in Economics. 31 years of professional experience as Director Global Wealth at BBVA Spain and Chief Investment Officer at BBVA Mexico, among other positions.

Mr Antonio Bravo, Bsc in Industrial Engineering, Msc in Internet Business, 16 years of professional experience in various roles and since 2021 as Global Head of Sustainability Strategy & Development at BBVA Spain.

Mr. Ricardo Laiseca, MBA and Master's degree in Finance. BSc in Economics and Mathematics. Over 30 years of professional experience in banking, particularly at BBVA, spanning various leadership roles across investment banking, wholesale banking and global markets.

Mr. Andrés Fondevila, BSc in Business Administration, Master in Blockchain, Smart Contracts and Cryptoeconomy. Over 15 years of professional experience with a solid background in control areas, transformation projects, innovation and process optimization. Currently leading the blockchain and digital asset strategy for BBVA's Asset management and Private Banking unit.

Mrs. Jessica Estevez Mendes, the Secretary of the Board of Directors, Master's degree in Law, University of Zurich. Admitted to the Zurich Bar/Swiss Bar. Ms. Estevez has 14 years of professional experience as a lawyer in different legal protection insurance companies as well as in a law firm in Switzerland. She had worked as Legal Counsel for BBVA Switzerland for 4 years in the past and joined the Bank again in November 2022 as General Counsel.

Members of Senior Management

Senior Management shall deal with those matters, which the Board of Directors has delegated in compliance with current legislation, the Company's Bylaws and its Business and Organization Regulations.

Senior Management has created a structure of internal committees, which help to ensure that the oversight and control functions and the day-to-day management of the Bank are performed with excellence. These committees consist of employees with responsibility on relevant areas.

Members of Senior Management (as of December 31st, 2024)

Full name	Post on company organization
Mr. Alfonso Gómez	Chief Executive Officer/General Manager
Ms. Eva Blaya	Finance
Mr. Sergio Pedrosa	Business
Mr. Francisco Javier Arranz	Operations
Ms. Janet Pitan	Talent and Culture
Mr. Juan Carlos Muñoz	Risk Management
Mr. Iñigo Berasaluce	Compliance
Mr. Alberto Villasán	Investment and Markets
Ms. Jessica Estévez	Legal
Mr. Jordi Borja (1)	Internal Audit

(1) Director and reports directly to the Board of Directors; does not belong to the Management Committee.

Education and Experience of the members of Senior Management

Mr. Alfonso Gómez, Leadership degree, IESE University of Navarra, Madrid-Spain. Economics degree specialized in "Public Sector", Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. MIT Media Lab cryptocurrency certificate. 31 years of professional experience within the BBVA Group in Madrid, New York, London and Zurich, of which 11 years at BBVA in Switzerland.

Ms. Eva Blaya, Business economics degree, University of Barcelona, Spain. Leadership degree, IESE University of Navarra, Spain. Awarded the CFA Institute Certificate in ESG Investing. Diploma in Financial Risk, IEF, Spain. MIT Media Lab cryptocurrency certificate. Ms Blaya has 21 years of experience in the financial sector and 16 years within the BBVA Group in Switzerland with previous experience in Ernst & Young as an auditor.

Mr. Sergio Pedrosa, Bachelor's degree in Law, University of Barcelona. European Financial Planner (EFPA). 27 years of professional experience within the BBVA Group, in Madrid, Barcelona and Zurich, of which 23 years at BBVA in Switzerland.

Mr. Francisco Javier Arranz, MBA in Foreign Trade. Faculty of Economics and Business - Elcano (Biscay). Business Administration degree from the Faculty of Economics and Business (Sarriko, Biscay). 28 years of professional experience within the BBVA Group in Bilbao, Madrid, Jersey and Zurich, of which 22 years at BBVA in Switzerland.

Ms. Janet Pitan, Economics and Business Administration degree with Specialization in Finance, Universidad Complutense in Madrid. Certified International Coach. 27 years of professional experience within the BBVA Group in Madrid and Zurich, of which 11 years at BBVA in Switzerland.

Mr. Juan Carlos Muñoz, Master's degree in Finance, Universidad del Pacífico in Lima. Economics degree, Universidad Ricardo Palma in Lima. MIT Media Lab cryptocurrency certificate. 18 years of professional experience within the BBVA Group in Lima and Zurich, of which 16 years at BBVA in Switzerland.

Mr. Iñigo Berasaluce, Bachelor's degree in Law, University of Deusto. Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist (ACAMS). MIT Media Lab cryptocurrency certificate. 33 years of professional experience within the BBVA Group in Valencia, Bilbao, Madrid, Zurich and Hong Kong, of which 18 years at BBVA in Switzerland.

Mr. Alberto Villasán, Higher Diploma in Aerospace Engineering, Polytechnic University of Madrid. Master's degree in Financial Markets, BBVA Financial School. Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA). MBA Instituto Empresa. 27 years of professional experience within the BBVA Group in Madrid and Zurich, of which 13 years at BBVA in Switzerland.

Ms. Jessica Estevez, Master's degree in Law, University of Zurich. Admitted to the Zurich Bar/Swiss Bar. Ms. Estevez has 14 years of professional experience as a lawyer in different legal protection insurance companies as well as in a law firm in Switzerland. She had worked as Legal Counsel for BBVA Switzerland for 4 years in the past and joined the Bank again in November 2022 as General Counsel.

Mr. Jordi Borja i Cotolí, Law & Finance degree by the C.U. Estudi General in Valencia and Postgraduate Diploma in Financial Auditing and Risk by IEB in Madrid. 21 years of professional experience in audit and assurance services and banking, of which 18 years' experience within the BBVA Group in Madrid (Holding), Chile and Zurich, of which 4 years at BBVA in Switzerland. Rejoined the Bank in January 2023.

Economic Environment

Markets 2024 in brief

The year 2024 has been characterized by a certain return to normality in the global economic situation and its main key variables, such as economic growth and inflation.

After the very high volatility of the previous two years, caused by the effects of COVID on the economy, the financial markets have returned to a more normal situation, which has restored investors' confidence and enabled them to return to a more strategic vision and a longer-term approach to their portfolios.

For example, inflation in the United States has remained at levels close to 3% after average levels of 4% in 2023 and 8% in 2022. Something similar has happened in other geographical areas, such as the Eurozone, which has gone from 3.5% in 2003 to 2% in 2024.

Perhaps most significant for investors has been the beginning of rate cuts by the main central banks, which has made us reflect on how to rethink our investments in view of the prospect of further declines and a significant drop in yields on short-term deposits. Central banks have begun to lower benchmark rates with some determination, given the containment of inflation from the 2022 highs.

The most relevant from an economic point of view

The world economy has grown by around 2.9%, led by emerging countries, with India standing out, with growth of almost 7%, and China with almost 5%. The case of China is particularly significant, given that stimulus policies have begun to bear fruit after the deep crisis in its real estate sector.

The Eurozone and Japan were the geographical areas with the slowest growth, with the Eurozone growing by 0.8% and the Japanese economy declining by 0.2%. The United States was the most stable country, with positive growth of 2.7%.

The most significant by asset type

Fixed income markets have been one of the protagonists of the year 2024, given that they mark the interest rates at which our savings are remunerated to us investors, both short and long term.

The most popular reference rate is the short-term rate, or the rate at which banks and credit institutions remunerate deposits. The USD short-term rate has begun its decline from 5.5% at the beginning of 2024 to 4.75% today. The falls in euro rates have been somewhat greater, highlighting their greater economic fragility, specifically from 4% to 3%.

The market that has been most surprisingly strong has been the USD-denominated Asian High Yield bonds, in which we hold a significant position. These bonds, which represent all the debt issues of Asian companies excluding Japan, have offered more than 20% per annum in USD and currently pay an annual rate of more than 10%. As a result, the yield on the index has been over 16% during the year 2024.

The currency market has been characterized by the strength of the USD against the rest. Specifically, it has gone from trading at 1.11 to 1.05 against the euro, and from 1.19 to 1.13 against the CHF, which as we know is historically the strongest currency in the world.

The Turkish lira deserves a special mention, given the country's high rates, close to 50% per year, and the instability of its economy. During 2024 the Turkish lira depreciated against the USD starting the year at levels of 29.5 and closing at 35.

Equity markets have once again exhibited remarkable strength. The United States stock markets were the best performers, especially the sectors linked to large technology companies.

Specifically, the S&P 500 index rose by 26%, which contrasts with the 9% of the Eurostoxx, weighed down by the peripheral countries and the financial sector. The world index rose by 21%, driven by US companies.

Smaller capitalization companies have been the big losers, highlighting the fact that one third of these companies are posting losses despite the strength of the economy.

Finally, the evolution of commodity prices has been divergent. This is unusual over longer periods of time.

Specifically, the price of a barrel of Brent crude oil fell by 9% as a result of the increase in supply and the decline in inflationary pressures.

The big star has undoubtedly been gold, which has appreciated by nearly 30%, making it one of the most profitable assets of the year.

Positioning during 2024

The positioning during 2024 has been an extension of the strategy implemented during 2023, characterized by a positive view on equities, albeit with some caution in long-term positions given the valuation of equities.

We have migrated part of the positions from corporate bonds to government bonds, as a result of the low levels of credit spreads. The risk-return trade-off for corporate bonds has worsened considerably with respect to bonds issued by governments.

Additionally, we have maintained investments in Asian High Yield bonds due to their high carry, combining them with government bonds from developed countries. This provides high carry and some protection against more adverse scenarios than expected.

Outlook for 2025

The main challenge for 2025 is the management of risk assets, as they present more demanding valuations in historical terms, although the short-term dynamics are positive. From that point of view, tactical management and making decisions based on the opportunities presented by the markets, is likely to be the key for 2025.

Another key input to take into account is the current high geopolitical instability. We believe that the current tensions between countries could remain structural, so we advise as much diversification as possible, avoiding geographies that are complex from that point of view.

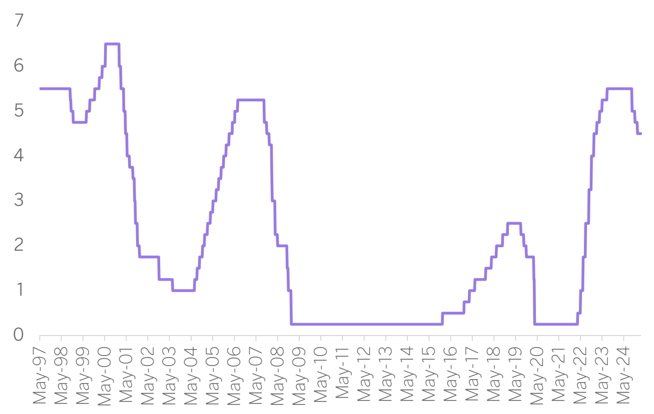
We continue to see an opportunity in fixed income assets, as they present expected returns above inflation on a sustained and stable basis. Additionally, at current levels they could act as a potential hedge against risk assets in the event of a slowdown or increased economic uncertainty.

We believe that rate cuts by central banks should continue, so we would be reasonably ambitious in increasing the duration of our portfolios to minimize reinvestment risk in the event of steeper declines, as has been the case in similar economic situations in the past.

As in 2024, we continue to believe that Asian High Yield bonds present an opportunity at current levels for investors willing to assume some volatility in exchange for a return of close to 12% per annum in USD over the next 3 years.

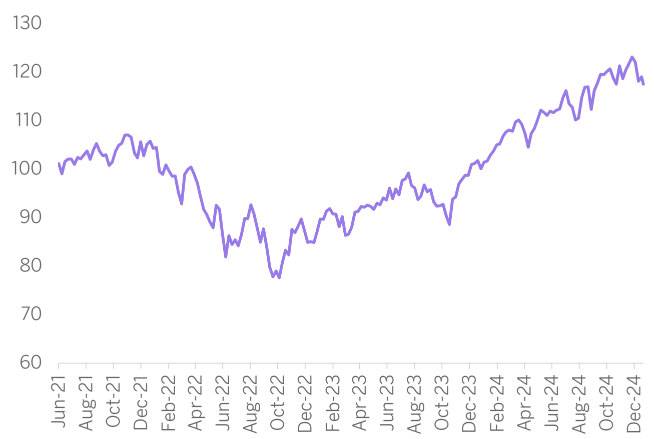
In currencies, the € and CHF could benefit from their historical undervaluation vs. the USD, although it should be noted that currency movements are extremely unpredictable in the short term, as the nature of their movement is more linked to speculative and positioning positions than to their intrinsic value.

USD Fed rates



Source: Bloomberg.

World equity (MSCI)



Source: Bloomberg.

Consensus GDP estimates

	1Q25	GDP 25	GDP 26
Global	**3.1**	**3.0**	**3.0**
Developes Countries	**1.6**	**1.8**	**1.8**
US	2.1	2.2	2.0
Eurozone	1.0	1.0	1.2
Japan	1.1	1.2	0.9
Emerging Countries	**4.6**	**4.2**	**4.1**
Latinoamerica	2.2	1.6	1.8
Mexico	1.5	1.1	1.8
Brasil	3.0	2.1	1.8
Asia ex-Japan	4.6	4.5	4.4
China	4.7	4.5	4.2
India	6.7	6.5	6.5
EMEA	1.9	2.5	2.8
Turkey	0.5	2.6	3.5
BRIC	4.8	4.3	4.1

Source: BBVA Asset Management estimates.

Management Report

Talent & Culture

Our mission

At BBVA in Switzerland, we believe that our success is driven by the talent and commitment of our team, consisting of 127 full-time employees as of 31st December 2024 (124 FTEs as of 31st December 2023). We are proud to have a highly skilled and dedicated team whose effort makes a real difference. This is why we focus daily on attracting, developing, and retaining the best professionals, fostering a culture of excellence, collaboration, and continuous growth.

In Talent and Culture, we create a dynamic, inclusive, and flexible environment where each individual has the opportunity to reach their full potential. Our focus on employee well-being, diversity, and innovation allows us to build a strong team, prepared to face the challenges of the future. At BBVA, people are at the core of our business, and their talent is the ultimate measure of our success.

Talent Development and Management Model

In 2024, BBVA continued to enhance the role of managers as key drivers of transformation. Through The Good Manager program, we defined the essential leadership competencies, implemented regular evaluations, and developed personalized growth plans to strengthen leadership and foster talent.

We also remain committed to international mobility as a key tool for professional development, offering our employees the opportunity to broaden their experience, strengthen their skills, and grow within the organization. We believe that diverse experiences across different markets strengthen both our teams and the company as a whole.

Training

BBVA's training model places employees at the center of their professional development, using data to offer personalized support and the resources necessary for their growth.

Innovation plays a key role in Campus BBVA, where we integrate advanced methodologies to anticipate the strategic needs of the group. In 2024, we focused on strengthening essential skills, including artificial intelligence, blockchain, and trainings to meet regulatory requirements and comply with current legislation.

Artificial intelligence is transforming the way we work, enhancing productivity, and streamlining daily tasks. Its impact extends beyond internal efficiency and will provide greater value to our clients by helping them make better, data-driven decisions. The strategic management of information and data will remain crucial for continuing to drive innovation and developing solutions for our clients.

Commitment and Values

BBVA's values and behaviors are the guiding principles that help employees make decisions and align their actions with our purpose. Our core values are: The customer comes first, We think big, and We are one team. These values define the identity of everyone at BBVA and guide our actions and interactions with clients and colleagues.

In the digital age, having a people-centric approach is more crucial than ever to differentiate as an organization and service provider. Our goal is to ensure that our employees remain deeply engaged, with a strong sense of belonging and commitment to the organization. We actively listen to our employees, valuing their voices, especially considering the diverse backgrounds that make up our team, with employees from more than 15 different nationalities. This is why we launch the Gallup survey every year — to gather their feedback and work on continuous improvements that increase satisfaction and engagement. This approach helps us implement changes that foster a more committed and satisfied workforce. The results from our 2024 survey have been highly positive, with continued progress in key indicators of satisfaction and engagement.

BBVA in Switzerland overview: business performance and future outlook

Clients' Assets under Management

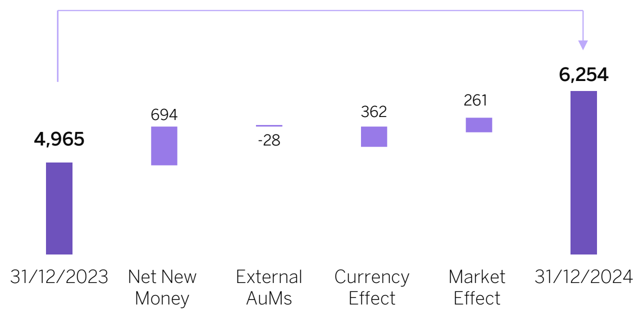
We prioritize the needs of our clients above all else. We are convinced that our capacity to offer customized solutions to clients around the world gives us a significant edge in the rapidly evolving market landscape. We are making strides toward fulfilling the specific objectives outlined in our growth strategy. At the end of 2024, BBVA reported Assets under Management (AuMs) of CHF 6.254 million, a record upward evolution of 26,9%, driven by an outstanding increase in Net New Assets of CHF 694 million and also by a positive market and currency effect despite persisting macroeconomic and geopolitical shocks.

BBVA in Switzerland has shown its ability to adapt to market fluctuations and economic changes, as reflected in our results. Over the past year, the global financial landscape has been characterized by a series of ups and downs and challenges. The MSCI World Index, which represents a broad spectrum of equities, saw both peaks and troughs with a performance of 17,0%. Simultaneously, the Bloomberg US Aggregate Index captured the intricate dance of fixed-income securities, offering a 1,3% appreciation. The positive market effect in our AuMs was CHF 261 million.

Regarding the currencies' performance, the year was punctuated by noteworthy fluctuations. The evolution is mainly due to a 7,9% appreciation of the USD/CHF exchange rate, and also to a 1,2% appreciation of the EUR/CHF during 2024, which played a key role delivering a positive impact of CHF 362M on our AuMs.

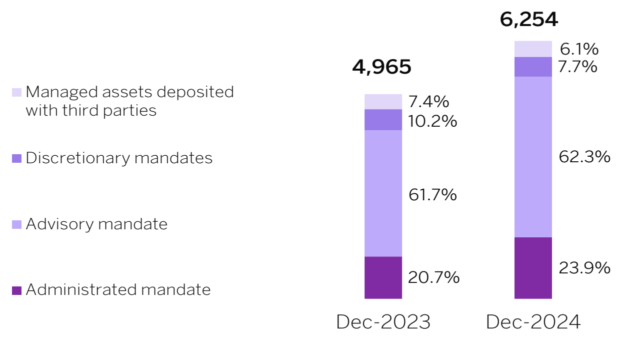
Amidst the challenges, we have come out more resilient, driven by our dedication to careful management, flexibility, and prioritizing customer satisfaction.

AuMs evolution (CHF million)



Notes: 1) Assets under Management include all bankable assets that are managed at BBVA in Switzerland for investment purposes and include administrated, advisory and discretionary mandates, as well as other managed assets.
2) Net new money consists of new client acquisitions, client departures, and inflows or outflows attributable to existing clients.

AuMs by type of mandate (CHF million)

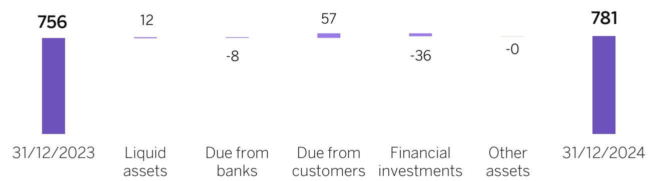


In 2024, the Bank strongly increased the amount of Assets under Management (AuMs) held under the advisory mandate, rising to CHF 3.893M from CHF 3.061M in the previous year.

Balance Sheet and Activity

At the end of 2024, total assets were CHF 781 million, up by 3,4% compared to the end of 2023 mainly driven by an increase in due from customers' lending positions (CHF 57 million). There was a reduction of CHF 36 million in our financial investments (ALCO portfolio), attributed to the maturities throughout the year.

Balance sheet movements-assets (CHF million)



Balance sheet movements-liabilities and equity (CHF million)

Liquidity

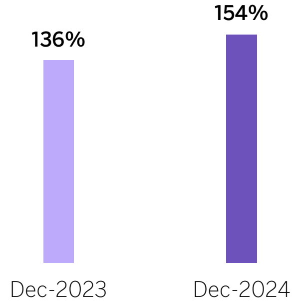
Our aim is to maintain a healthy liquidity position that enables us to address all liabilities when they fall due, whether under normal or stressed conditions. The implementation and execution of the liquidity and funding strategy is managed by the ALM manager following BBVA Group's liquidity framework guidelines.

LCR

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is designed to ensure that banks hold a sufficient reserve of high-quality liquid assets to allow it to survive a period of significant liquidity stress lasting 30 days. LCR comprises two components: (1) the value of specifically defined high-quality liquid assets in stressed conditions and (2) the total net cash outflows calculated according to parameters.

The LCR remained above the required minimum of 100% for 2024. The Bank effectively navigated a more constrained liquidity environment over the year, considering the ongoing macroeconomic context of elevated interest rates, even as global monetary policy started to ease towards the year's conclusion.

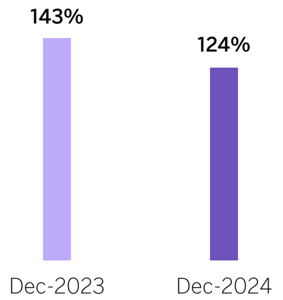
LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio)



NSFR

The NSFR ratio presents the proportion of long-term assets that are funded by stable sources of funding. The NSFR is also expressed as a ratio that must equal or exceed 100%.

NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio)

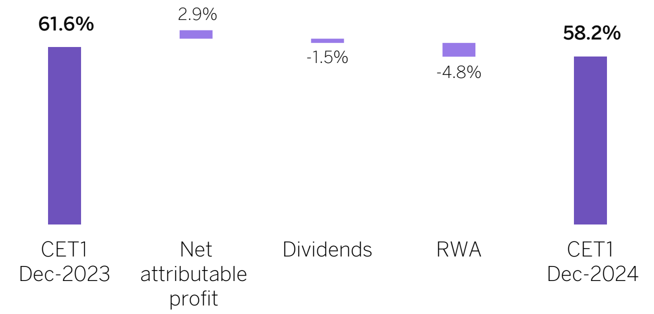


Solvency

The Bank's solvency position remains under comfortable levels. Capital strength goes on providing key support for our strategy and competitive position.

In 2024, the BIS CET1 ratio slightly decreased to 58,2% from 61,6%, primarily due to last year's dividends distribution and an increase in RWA attributable to higher clients lending positions (due from customers).

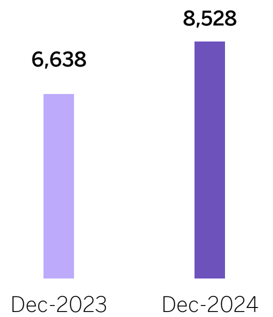
CET 1 ratio



Results

Net profit reached CHF 8.53 million, marking a substantial increase of 28.5% compared to the end of 2023, primarily fueled by increased commercial activity related to transaction-based commission income.

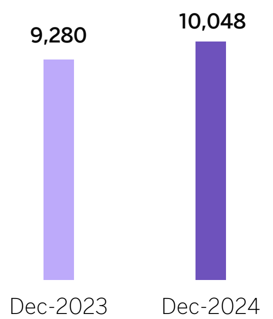
Net Profit (CHF million)



Operating income

The Net Interest Income (NII) reached CHF 10.0 million, representing a year-over-year increase of 8.30%. This growth is primarily attributed to a significant rise in lending revenues, driven by the macroeconomic environment of elevated interest rates and higher credit activity.

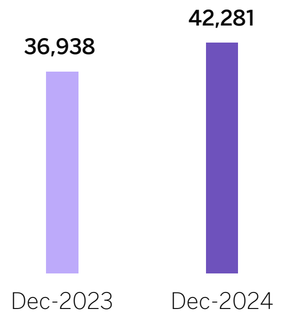
Net Interest Income (CHF million)



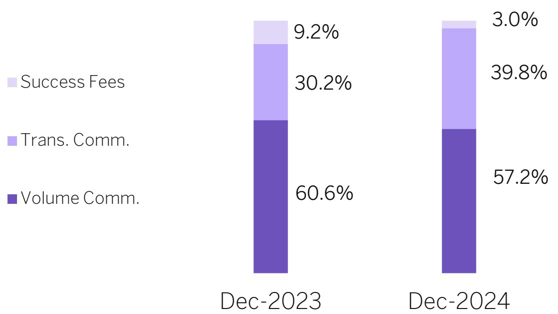
As previously noted, 2024 proved to be an excellent year in terms of growth and profitability. We successfully managed our overall net fees and commissions, achieving remarkable performance with a 14.5% increase up to CHF 42.3 million.

Recurrent fee income rose by 8.2% reaching CHF 25.5 million, driven by higher commissions from net new money inflows. Furthermore, transaction-based income surged by 51.2%, or CHF 6.0 million, due to robust performance in the insurance business and increased revenues fueled by higher portfolio rotations given our client's portfolio positioning.

Net commission (CHF million)



Volume vs transaction-based commissions (%)



In 2024 we successfully managed to enhance our Return on Client Business Volume (RoCBV) by 8 bp up to 124 bp despite the challenging macroeconomic environment.

Total operating expenses (CHF million)

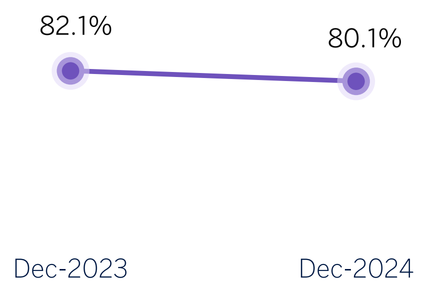
Total combined **Personnel and General expenses** amounted to CHF 42.5 million, reflecting a 7.9% increase compared to 2023. We implemented the necessary adjustments to our operating expenses to align with our strategic plan, while maintaining our strong commitment to disciplined cost management.

Amortizations rose by 0.7% to CHF 1.6 million, ending slightly above the 2023 figure. The Bank has successfully invested in strategic and operational enhancements over the past few years, effectively repositioning itself within the new ecosystem.

Cost / income ratio

The cost / income ratio improved to 80,1% from 82,1% in the previous year, driven by an increase in gross income and solid cost management achieved in 2024.

Cost / income ratio



Key figures

Key figures (As of per the year ended, CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Balance Sheet Statistics		
Total assets	781,358,994	755,994,488
Credit activity	488,582,757	429,134,314
Financial investments	210,478,394	246,134,382
Total liabilities	772,830,998	749,356,647
Deposits to customers	377,101,428	388,771,226
Due to banks	167,274,111	99,289,299
Total shareholders' equity	143,480,504	137,541,351
Core results		
Operating income	55,030,018	49,079,193
Operating expenses	42,481,459	38,685,500
Net profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders	8,527,996	6,637,841
Key Performance Indicators		
RoE (%)	5.9%	4.7%
RoA (%)	1.12%	0.83%
C/I ratio (%)	80.1%	82.1%
RoRWA (%)	3.5%	2.9%
CET 1 ratio (%)	58.2%	61.6%
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	154%	136%
Net New Money growth (%)	13.98%	2.00%
RoCBV*	1.24%	1.16%

* Does not include the interests received from the financial investments portfolio.

Bank Risk Assessment

Regular meetings are held to ensure that the Bank's Board of Directors is constantly informed of the Bank's exposure to the following risks: credit risk, market risk, operational risks, legal risks, compliance, reputational and Suitability risks. Risk analysis is carried out systematically and assesses bank specific risk categories according to their potential impact. The Board monitored risk assessment during the 2024 financial year at its quarterly meetings.

Financial Statements

BBVA SA is a corporation under Swiss law and is headquartered in Zurich.

Balance Sheet

Assets (In CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Liquid assets	16,273,652	4,204,284
Amounts due from banks	38,760,664	46,336,434
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	-	-
Amounts due from customers	494,501,995	437,756,064
Mortgage loans	-	-
Trading portfolio assets	-	-
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	6,704,157	6,879,559
Other financial instruments at fair value	-	-
Financial investments	210,478,394	246,134,382
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	7,431,911	5,902,990
Equity securities	-	-
Tangible fixed assets	1,940,902	2,696,736
Intangible assets	-	-
Other assets	5,267,318	6,084,039
Capital not paid in	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	**781,358,993**	**755,994,488**
TOTAL SUBORDINATED CLAIMS	**-**	**-**
of which subject to mandatory conversion and / or debt waiver	-	-

Liabilities (In CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Amounts due to banks	167,274,111	99,289,299
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	62,770,371	100,427,788
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	377,101,428	388,771,226
Trading portfolio liabilities	-	-
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	2,641,300	2,319,368
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	-	-
Medium-term bonds	-	-
Bond issues and central mortgage institution loans	-	-
Accrued expenses and deferred income	12,314,503	10,150,624
Other liabilities	7,248,780	8,236,759
Provisions	-	-
Reserves for general banking risks	2,620,232	2,620,232
Institution's capital	72,500,000	72,500,000
Statutory capital reserve	-	-
Statutory retained earnings reserve	37,200,000	37,200,000
Voluntary retained earnings reserve	31,160,272	27,841,351
Treasury shares (negative item)	-	-
Profit carried forward / loss carried forward	-	-
Profit / loss (result of the period)	8,527,996	6,637,841
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**781,358,993**	**755,994,488**
TOTAL SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES	**-**	**-**
of which subject to mandatory conversion and / or debt waiver	-	-

Off-balance sheet transitions (In CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Contingent liabilities	168,405,427	112,644,678
Irrevocable commitments	1,993,745	2,594,704
Obligations to pay up shares and make further contributions	-	-
Credit commitments	-	-

Income Statement

Income Statement (In CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Results from interest activities		
Interest and discount income	21,710,670	19,637,186
Interest and dividend income from trading operations	9	83
Interest and dividend income on financial investments	2,050,976	1,530,932
Interest expense (-)	13,715,865	11,892,565
Results from interest activities	**10,045,790**	**9,275,636**
Changes in value adjustments due to default risk as well as losses from interest operations (+/-)	-2,000	-12,000
SUBTOTAL NET RESULT FROM INTEREST OPERATIONS	**10,047,790**	**9,287,636**
Result from commission business and services		
Commission income from securities trading and investment activities	43,267,895	37,921,054
Commission income from lending activities	427,164	198,349
Commission income from other services	1,332,600	1,242,201
Commission expenses (-)	2,746,176	2,423,635
Subtotal for commission business and services	**42,281,483**	**36,937,969**
Net result from trading activities and from the fair-value option	**2,659,322**	**2,805,694**
Other result from ordinary activities		
Result from the disposal of financial investments	2,820	3,516
Income from equity interests	-	-
Result from real estate	-	-
Other ordinary income	19,028	14,911
Other ordinary expenses	-19,574	-29,462
SUBTOTAL OTHER RESULT FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	**41,422**	**47,889**
Operating expenses		
Personnel expenses (-)	29,348,401	26,258,015
General and administrative expenses (-)	13,133,058	12,427,485
SUBTOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES (-)	**42,481,459**	**38,685,500**
Value adjustments on equity interests, depreciation on tangible fixed assets and amortisation of intangible assets (-)	1,625,620	1,614,228
Changes to provisions and other value adjustments, and losses (-)	55,066	57,715
Operating result	**10,867,872**	**8,721,745**
Extraordinary income	561	53,454
Extraordinary expenses (-)	20,169	257,375
Changes in reserves for general banking risks	-	-
Taxes (-)	2,320,268	1,879,983
PROFIT / LOSS (RESULT FOR THE PERIOD)	**8,527,996**	**6,637,841**

Proposed appropriation / coverage of losses / other distributions (In CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Profit	**8,527,996**	**6,637,841**
+/- profit / loss carried forward		
= Distributable profit	8,527,996	6,637,841
Appropriation of profit / coverage of losses		
Appropriation of profit		
Allocation to statutory retained earnings reserve *	-	-
Allocation to voluntary retained earnings reserve	4,263,998	3,318,920
Distributions from distributable profit	4,263,998	3,318,921
Other distributions		
Voluntary retained earnings reserve	31,160,271	27,841,351
Allocation from distributable profit (as per above registration)	4,263,998	3,318,920
New amount carried forward	35,424,269	31,160,271

* Since the statutory retained earnings reserve exceeds 50% of the share capital, there will be no further allocation.

Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow Statement (In 000 CHF)

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Cash in-flow	Cash out-flow	Cash in-flow	Cash out-flow
Cash flow from operating activities (internal financing):				
Result of the period	8,528	-	6,638	-
Change in reserves for general banking risks	-	-	-	-
Value adjustments on equity securities depreciation and amortisation of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets	1,626	-	1,614	-
Provisions and other value adjustments	-	-	-	-
Change in value adjustments for default risks and losses	-	2	-	12
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	-	1,529	941	-
Accrued expenses and deferred income	2,164	-	164	-
Other items	-	172	-	733
Previous year's dividend	-	3,319	-	3,757
SUBTOTAL	**12,318**	**5,022**	**9,357**	**4,502**
Cash flow from shareholder's equity transactions:				
Share capital / participation capital / cantonal banks' endowment capital (Dotationskapital) / etc.	-	-	-	-
Recognised in reserves	-	-	-	-
Change in own equity securities		-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Cash flow from transactions in respect of equity securities tangible fixed assets				
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
Real estate	-	-	-	-
Other tangible fixed assets	-	870	-	987
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Mortgages on own real estate	-	-	-	-
SUBTOTAL	**-**	**870**	**-**	**987**

Cash Flow Statement (In 000 CHF)

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Cash in-flow	Cash out-flow	Cash in-flow	Cash out-flow
Cash flow from banking operations:				
Medium and long-term business (> 1 year):				
Amounts due to banks	-	-	-	-
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-
Cash bonds	-	-	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	-
Central mortgage institution loans	-	-	-	-
Loans of central issuing institutions	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from banks	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from customers	7,383	-	30,678	-
Amounts due secured by mortgages	-	-	-	-
Other financial instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-
Financial investments	38,887	-	125,332	-
Other accounts receivable	-	-	-	-
Short-term business:				
Amounts due to banks	67,985	-	89,990	-
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	-	37,658	-	6,556
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	-	11,669	-	238,262
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trading portfolio liabilities	-	-	-	-
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	322	-	-	598
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from banks	7,576	-	19,912	-
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from customers	-	64,129	4,124	-
Trading portfolio assets	-	-	-	-
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	176	-	-	2,700
Other financial instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-
Financial investments	-	3,230	-	24,721
Other assets	-	-	-	-
Liquidity:				
Liquid assets	-	12,069	-	1,067
SUBTOTAL	**122,329**	**128,755**	**270,036**	**273,904**
TOTAL	**134,647**	**134,647**	**279,393**	**279,393**

Statement of Changes in Equity

Presentation of the statement of changes in equity (In 000 CHF)

	Institution's capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings reserve	Reserves for general banking risks	Voluntary retained earnings reservesand profit/loss carried forward	Treasury shares (negative item)	Result of the period	TOTAL
Equity at start of current period	**72,500**	**-**	**37,200**	**2,620**	**27,841**	**-**	**6,638**	**146,799**
Capital increase / decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contributions / other capital paid in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of subsequent valuation of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit (loss) on disposal of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends and other distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3,319	-3,319
Other allocations to (transfers from) the reserves for general banking risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other allocations to (transfers from)the other reserves	-	-	-	-	3,319	-	-3,319	-
Profit / loss (result of the period)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,528	8,528
Equity at end of current period	**72,500**	**-**	**37,200**	**2,620**	**31,160**	**-**	**8,528**	**152,008**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

1. Name of the Bank, legal form and domicile

BBVA SA is an authorized bank under the supervision of FINMA and a corporation established under Swiss law. Its legal domicile is at Selnaustrasse 32/36 in Zurich, Switzerland. The Bank is a fully-owned direct subsidiary of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A., headquartered in Bilbao, Spain.

2. Accounting and valuation policies

2.1. Basis

The Bank's statutory financial statements are presented in accordance with the requirements of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority, FINMA, Circular 2020/01 concerning the preparation of financial statements for banks, the Swiss Banking Act and the Swiss Code of Obligations.

2.1.1. Valuation policies

The valuations conform to the basic principles of materiality, prudence, consistency and the continuity of business activity as a going concern.

Items are entered in the balance sheet as assets if due to past events they may be disposed of, a cash inflow is probable and their value can be reliably estimated. If no reliable estimate of the value of an asset can be made, they are considered to be contingent assets and disclosed in the notes.

Liabilities are entered on the balance sheet as borrowed capital if they have been caused by past events, a cash outflow is probable and their value can be reliably estimated. If no reliable estimation can be made, they are considered to be contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes.

Balance sheet positions are evaluated individually.

The offsetting and netting of assets and liabilities, and income and expenses, are in principle not performed. The netting of assets and liabilities is only applied in the following cases:

- Offsetting of positive and negative changes in book value with no income effect in the current period in the compensation account.
- Offsetting of deferred tax liabilities and assets in respect of the same tax authority, provided they relate to the same tax subject.
- Netting of positive and negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments including the associated cash holdings deposited as collateral (e.g. margin accounts), provided a bilateral agreement to this effect has been arranged with the counterparty concerned and that the agreement can be shown to be recognised by and enforceable under the legal systems set out below.
- The deduction of value adjustments from the corresponding asset item.

2.1.2. Financial Instruments

Liquid Assets

These items are stated at their nominal value.

Amounts due from Banks and Amounts due from Customers

These items are stated at their nominal value minus any necessary value adjustments.

Amounts due in respect of precious metal account deposits are measured at fair value if they are traded on a price-efficient, liquid market.

Claims are tested for the need of impairment on an on-going basis. Loans and advances to customers are regarded as being impaired when the contractually-agreed capital and/or interest payments have been due for more than 90 days and the estimated realization value of the collateral is insufficient to cover the impairment. Individual value adjustments are recorded for non-performing loans and calculated as the difference between the gross debt amount and the estimated realization value of the collateral.

Value adjustments for default risks that are no longer economically necessary and are not simultaneously used for other requirements of the same type will in principle be released to income via the income statement item "Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations".

Non-performing loans are reclassified as fully performing if the outstanding capital and interest payments are received on time in accordance with contractual obligations.

Amounts due to Banks and Amounts due in respect of Customers' Deposits

These items are stated at their nominal value.

Amounts due in respect of precious metal account deposits are measured at fair value if they are traded on a price-efficient, liquid market.

Trading portfolio assets

Trading portfolio assets are mainly measured and accounted for at fair value. Fair value is regarded as the price available on a price-efficient and liquid market or the price determined by a valuation model. If, in exceptional cases, no fair price is available, the valuation and accounting item will be based on whichever is the lower of cost or market value principle.

Results from trading activities are reported in the income statement item "Result from trading activities and the fair value option". Interest and dividend income from trading portfolios are recognised in the income statement item "Interest and dividend income from trading portfolios". No refinancing costs are credited to "Interest and discount income".

Positive and Negative Replacement Values of Derivative Financial Instruments

These items comprise the replacement values for all derivative financial instruments. Gains/losses on derivatives contracts are presented under "Result from trading activities and the fair value option", unless derivatives are used for hedging outside of trading. Gains/losses on derivatives entered into as part of a hedging relationship are recorded in the "Compensation account".

Positive and negative replacement value against the same counterparty are not netted, as currently no netting-agreements are in place.

Financial Investments

Financial investments which do not belong to the trading portfolio are valued at whichever is the lower of cost or market value, provided that there is no intention to hold these securities until maturity. The valuation is recognised in the items "Other ordinary expenses" and "Other ordinary income" in the income statement.

Debt securities intended to be held to maturity are valued according to the accrual method. In this case, the premium and discount in the balance sheet item are deferred over the term up to maturity. Interest related realized profits or losses from premature sale or redemption are deferred over the remaining term, i.e. up to the original maturity and recognised in "Other assets" and "Other liabilities" respectively. Changes in value due to creditworthiness will be recognised immediately in the income statement under "Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations".

Equity securities are valued according to whichever is the lower of cost or market value. Value adjustments will be recorded net under "Other ordinary expenses" or "Other ordinary income".

Value adjustments in the form of individual or latent risk value adjustments are deducted from the established values.

Equity securities

This term refers to equity securities owned by the Bank in undertakings, where those securities are held with the intention of a permanent investment, irrespective of the percentage of voting shares held.

Equity securities are valued at acquisition cost less economically necessary value adjustments.

The Bank does not hold any equity security at the end of the year.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Investments in new fixed assets are capitalized and valued according to the historical cost principle if they are used for more than one accounting period and if they exceed the minimum capitalisation threshold, which amounts to CHF 1'000. Investments in existing fixed assets are capitalized if this results in the market or utility value being increased substantially or if the useful life is increased by a considerable amount.

In subsequent years, fixed assets are accounted for according to the historical cost principle minus accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation recorded is based on the estimated useful life of the investment. The estimated useful lives of individual fixed asset categories are as follows:

Reconstruction	5-15 years
Furnishings	5 years
Hardware	3 years
Software*	3 and 10 years
Office machines	3 years
Miscellaneous	3 years

*including one-off purchases of software licenses and first instalment investments.

Tangible fixed assets are tested for impairment at each balance sheet date. The review is based on substantial indications that lead to the assumption that impairment exists. In this case, the recoverable amount will be determined. A fixed asset is impaired when its book value exceeds the recoverable amount. Any necessary additional depreciation is recorded in the ordinary depreciation account.

Gains or losses realized from the disposal of tangible fixed assets are recorded under "Extraordinary income" and "Extraordinary expenses" respectively.

Provisions

Legal and factual obligations are valued on a regular basis. Where a cash outflow is probable and can be reliably estimated, a provision in the corresponding amount will be created. Existing provisions are reassessed on each balance sheet date and are increased, maintained or released accordingly. Provisions are recorded under the following income statement items:

- Provisions for current taxes under “Taxes”.
- Provisions for pension benefit obligations under "Personnel expenses".
- Other provisions under "Changes to provisions and other value adjustments, and losses", with the exception of restructuring provisions that were created via "Personnel expenses".

Provisions that are no longer economically necessary and are not simultaneously used for other requirements of the same type will be realized to income.

Taxes

Current taxes on the result at the reporting period are calculated in accordance with tax-relevant profit ascertainment provisions and recorded as an expense in the accounting period in which the respective profits arise.

Liabilities from current income taxes and capital taxes are disclosed in the item "Accrued expenses and deferred income". Current income tax and capital tax expenses are reported in the income statement under "Taxes".

BBVA SA is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules. Pillar Two legislation (QDMTT) was enacted in Switzerland and came into effect from 1 January 2024. BBVA SA applies the transitional safe harbour rules and no top-up tax is expected for 2024. The BBVA applies the exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities in relation to Pillar Two.

Off-balance sheet transactions

These are stated at nominal value. For foreseeable risks, provisions will be made under liabilities on the balance sheet.

Pension Fund

The Bank has transferred all of its pension fund commitments to a collective foundation (a joint scheme formed by several employers). This is a legally-independent and fully-reinsured pension scheme.

All of the company's Swiss-domiciled staff, except for expatriates who are insured by the parent company abroad, are members of this pension scheme:

- As of 1 January, upon reaching the age of 17 they are insured against invalidity and death.
- As of 1 January, upon reaching the age of 24 they are also insured for retirement benefits and age-related credits that have matured. The company pays fixed contributions and is not obliged to pay any additional contributions.

The contributions to the pension fund are included under "Personnel expenses". Expatriates, for whom the pension fund is paid abroad by the parent company, are not included.

A potential benefit or liability is disclosed according to the accounting principles of Swiss GAAP FER 16.

Employee participation schemes

BBVA in Switzerland has implemented remuneration and employee participation schemes in accordance with the BBVA Group policies. The identified staff members receive equity securities of the parent company. The shared-based compensation is valued at the fair value of the shares on allocation. The fair value is determined by the parent company and the valuation is recorded under the items "Personnel expenses" and "Accrued expenses and deferred income" over the vesting period. In principle, no subsequent valuations are carried out unless there are changes in the exercise or subscription conditions. Any differences on settlement are accounted for under the item "Personnel expenses". The characteristics of the BBVA Group's remuneration plans based on equity instruments are described below.

System of Variable remuneration in shares

BBVA in Switzerland has implemented remuneration and employee participation schemes in accordance with BBVA Group policy, which states the following:

BBVA has a specific remuneration scheme applicable to those employees whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of BBVA and/or its Group (hereinafter "Identified Staff") involving the delivery of BBVA shares or instruments linked to BBVA shares, designed within the framework of applicable regulations to credit institutions and considering best practices and recommendations at the local and international levels in this matter.

Thus, according to the applicable remuneration policies, the variable remuneration for the Identified Staff members is subject, principally, to the following rules:

- The Annual Variable Remuneration for Identified Staff members for each financial year will not accrue or will be reduced upon accrual, if certain profit and capital ratio levels are not achieved. Consolidated Financial Statements Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 6 Translation of the Consolidated Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with EU-IFRS, as adopted by the European Union (see Notes 1 to 56). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

- A maximum of 40% of the Annual Variable Remuneration for those members of the Identified Staff who receive particularly high amounts of variable remuneration and members of BBVA's Senior Management and 60% for the rest of the Identified Staff (the "Upfront Portion" of the Annual Variable Remuneration) shall vest and be paid, provided the relevant conditions for payment are met, as a general rule, in the first quarter of the following financial year to which the Annual Variable Remuneration corresponds.

- The remaining amount, and at least 60% of the Annual Variable Remuneration for those members of the Identified Staff who receive particularly high amounts of variable remuneration and members of BBVA's Senior Management, and 40% for the rest of the Identified Staff, will be deferred over a period of 4 years (the "Deferred Portion" of the Annual Variable Remuneration). However, for members of BBVA's Senior Management the deferral period shall be 5 years. In both cases,the Deferred Portion will be paid, provided the relevant conditions are met, once each of the years of deferral has elapsed. In no event will this Deferred Portion be paid faster than in a proportionate way.

- Both the Upfront Portion and the Deferred Portion of the Annual Variable Remuneration of each member of the Identified Staff will be paid 50% in cash and 50% in BBVA shares or in instruments linked to BBVA shares. For members of BBVA's Senior Management, the Deferred Portion will be paid 40% in cash and 60% in BBVA shares and/or in instruments linked to BBVA shares.

- Shares or instruments received as Annual Variable Remuneration shall be withheld for one year running from the date of delivery. The foregoing shall not apply to those shares that are sold, where appropriate, in order to meet the payment of tax obligations accruing on the delivery of the shares and/or instruments.

- The Deferred Portion of the Annual Variable Remuneration may undergo certain ex post risk adjustments, meaning that it will not vest, or may be reduced, if certain capital and liquidity thresholds are not met.

- Up to 100% of the Annual Variable Remuneration of each member of the Identified Staff corresponding to each financial year, both in cash and in shares or instruments, will be subject to arrangements for the reduction of variable remuneration(malus) and arrangements for the recovery of variable remuneration already paid (clawback), which will remain in effect during the applicable deferral and retention period, and will be applicable in the event of the occurrence of any of the circumstances expressly named in the remuneration policies.

- The cash amounts of the Deferred Portion of the Annual Variable Remuneration that ultimately vest will be updated by applying the consumer price index (hereinafter "CPI") measured as the year-on-year change in prices, or any other criteria established for that purpose by the Board of Directors.

- Identified Staff members may not use personal hedging strategies or insurance in connection with the Annual VariableRemuneration and the responsibility that may undermine the effects of alignment with prudent risk management.

- The variable remuneration of the Identified Staff for a financial year (understood as the sum of all variable remuneration) shall be limited to a maximum amount of 100% of the fixed component (understood as the sum of all fixed remuneration) of the total remuneration, unless the BBVA General Shareholders' Meeting resolves to increase this percentage up to a maximum of 200%.

2.2. Disclosure on how the previous years' figures were determined

The Bank adopted FINMA Circular 2020/01 Accounting - Banks effective as of January 1, 2020.

2.3. Consistency in Accounting Policies and Valuation Principles

The accounting policies and valuation principles have not changed compared to the previous year.

2.4. Recognition of business transactions

As a general rule, transactions are recorded on the transaction day (trade date accounting) except for the following transaction types, for which value date accounting is applied:

- Money Market
- Customer loans and Deposits
- Stock Exchange transactions
- Corporate Actions
- Financial Investments and Trading Security Transactions
- Forex Spot transactions
- Closing of the Forex Forwards

From now on, all transactions will be valued for the purposes of earnings according to the above.

2.5. Treatment of past due interest and related commissions

Interest and commissions which have been outstanding for more than 90 days are regarded as overdue. Overdue interest and commissions that are unlikely to be recovered are provisioned immediately. Loans are considered non-interest bearing when the recovery of the interest due is so doubtful that the deferral can no longer be regarded as reasonable.

2.6. Translation of Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Swiss francs at the valid exchange rates on the balance sheet date. The main exchange rates at the balance sheet dates were as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
USD 1	0.9078	0.8415
EUR 1	0.9397	0.9289
GBP 1	1.1366	1.0713
JPY 100	0.5768	0.5967

2.7. Disclosure of the treatment of refinancing trading positions

Refinancing costs from trading positions are not charged to the item "Result on trading activities".

3. Risk Management

Risk management is integrated into every process to ensure that risk taking is in line with the risk appetite of the Bank.

The Board of Directors is fully committed to establishing an appropriate risk control environment. To this end, a periodical analysis of the Bank's risks is performed in a systematic and standardized manner. By using a global risk approach, relevant risks are reviewed and if any deficiencies are identified the necessary controls are implemented in order to mitigate these risks.

3.1. Risk Appetite

The risk appetite framework is reviewed and approved every year. In the risk appetite there is a clear definition of each type of risk and the limits that are consistent with the Bank's risk profile.

In order to ensure this consistency, two types of limits are distinguished in the risk appetite framework:

- Core limits: to ensure anticipated risk management within the defined tolerance levels for each type of risk.
- Management limits: used to continuously monitor risks and ensure that the core metrics fall within the set target range.

Risk controls have been implemented to ensure compliance with the risk appetite framework. Results are periodically reviewed by the corresponding committees and presented quarterly to the Board of Directors.

3.2. Types of Risks

Non-Financial Risks

Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the risk of loss due to human errors, inadequate or deficient processes, failures on systems, inadequate data management, legal risks and external events such as cyberattacks, disasters and poor service provided by suppliers. The Bank's Operational Risk Taxonomy includes the following risk types:

- People
- Internal and external fraud
- Physical Security & Safety
- Transaction Processing
- Technology
- Information & Data Security
- Conduct & Compliance Risk
- Legal
- Third Party
- Financial and Tax
- Data Management
- Financial Crime

Operational Risk Control Model

The Operational Risk Management Model at the Bank is structured into the three different levels:

First line of defense: Operational Risk Management must be integrated into the day-to-day activities, identifying and evaluating operational risk and implementing controls and executing mitigation plans for those risks that have higher than acceptable residual risk levels.

Second line of defense: establishes the mitigation, control and monitoring framework in their area of specialization.

Third line of defense: is performed by Internal Audit which:

- Conducts an independent review of the control model, checking compliance and the effectiveness of the established corporate policies.
- Provides independent information on the control environment to the management bodies.

Fiduciary Risk

When managing investments on behalf of third parties, the customer assumes the market and credit risk while the manager or administrator acquires the fiduciary duty of acting in the customer's best interests. A breach of its fiduciary duty could have a negative financial impact and affect its reputation and relations with customers in the long term.

Procedures have therefore been established to clearly identify the risk profile of each customer and manage their assets accordingly.

In addition, in order to ensure that fiduciary risk is managed properly, the Suitability Committee meets on a monthly basis to:

- Ensure proper control of all the risks involved in the Suitability Process.
- Review and analyze the results regarding the control of the asset allocation matrix by profile.
- Ensure the correct implementation and maintenance of necessary control tools.
- Address relevant issues of the Suitability Model.
- Analyze risk factors that require mitigation decisions.

Additionally, defining the customer's risk profile is key to providing customers with the correct advisory and investment decision-making. When customers open an account, the process includes a questionnaire which awards points and a final score, thereby making it possible to define their level of risk aversion. The questionnaire requires information about three main points:

- Investment objectives.
- Financial situation.
- Knowledge and experience.

Cross-Border

The Bank has a clear and specific structure that ensures the compliance with regulations in the provision of financial services to clients residing in a different country. These financial services can be provided onshore (In the client's country of residence) or offshore (Outside the client's country of residence). Continuously monitoring and control of cross-border activities, ensures that all the processes involved are in accordance with Swiss regulation and coherent with Bank policies.

Model Risk

The models used for risk control and management must be used exclusively for the purpose for which they were constructed, by establishing mechanisms that allow users to count on the necessary knowledge in order to use the information being provided by the model in an adequate manner. Before any model is deployed, the necessary approvals must be obtained according to the internal governance and/or regulation.

Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk that arises from the formulation of a strategic plan, business plan, and implementation of the plan that is inappropriate and inconsistent with internal factors and external environment that may affect earnings, capital fund or viability of the business. Therefore, the Board of Directors (the Board) and the Management Committee must carefully formulate the strategic plan and business plan, support corporate governance, and arrange to have internal infrastructure appropriate for the implementation of the plans such as an organizational structure, personnel, budget, management information system, monitoring and controlling system in order to accomplish the business goals and efficiently manage the problems of the Bank.

In this sense and in compliance with corporate regulations, the Bank periodically submits its strategy to the Board for review and approval.

Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is the potential loss in earnings as a result of events that may negatively affect the perception that different clients,counterparties, have of the Bank. Reputational risk management is therefore aimed at guaranteeing that the Bank's activity is carried out in accordance with the principles of legality, integrity and transparency and to ensure that the Bank does not engage in activities or practices that could cause permanent or very significant damage to its reputation.

On an annual basis, an analysis and an impact assessment is carried out in order to identify the strength of the risk factors related to reputational risk, as a result, when necessary, action plans are proposed.

Financial Risks

Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the possibility that a counterparty may not fulfill its contractual obligations concerning a particular operation. The Bank's credit risk is concentrated in the Lombard credit operations - lending products, bank guarantees and standby letters of credit - and in its own investment portfolio issuer risk.

In the Lombard credit operations, the risk exposure of the transaction granted is calculated according to potential risk factors with different eligibility and liquidity criteria. Additional haircuts may be taken into account to obtain the final lending value. Its monitoring and recovery processes include daily monitoring of the value of all the risks compared with the value of the collateral, and may require the replacement of the collateral when necessary. An escalation process of three control points has been implemented to keep track of the risk in relation to the available collateral. The provision for latent risks on the credit portfolio has been determinated by 0 as of 31/12/2024.(*)

In addition, a limits and investment policy for the Bank's own portfolio has been defined. This policy includes credit risk appetite, set as rating limits by issuer and an overall minimum rating for the portfolio.

Liquidity Risk

Limits and alert structures have been implemented to ensure compliance with the Liquidity and Financing Risk Appetite levels. The limits are reviewed and approved annually based on three essential aspects:

- **Self-funding.** In order to ensure that self-funding levels are in keeping with the liquidity and financing risk tolerance levels, it is necessary to hold a minimum percentage of stable customer deposits with which to finance the net loan book.
- **Financing time terms.** In order to ensure that the activity's financing risk is correctly diversified, the composition of structural financing must include a maximum limit on the amount of short-term financing.
- **Capacity to buffer liquidity shocks.** The aim of this limit is to ensure liquidity management that guarantees the entity's survival for over 30 days in the event of a shut-down of the wholesale markets and strong liquidity stress. To this end, limits are set on the 30-day "Basic Capacity" indicator.

(*) In accordance with the requierements of FINMA circular 2020/1 and Art. 25 para. 1 lit. c OEPC-FINMA.

In addition to the limits, the Early Warning Indicators (EWI) are defined. The purpose of these metrics is to ensure that the early management of the risk by sub-category complies with those limits and, in general, the Risk Appetite Framework.

The Liquidity Contingency Plan is an essential tool in managing liquidity and financing risk in times of crisis when the Bank's usual management measures are insufficient to guarantee the liquidity profile established in the Risk Appetite statement. The plan contains explicit procedures to enable decision-making, the implementation of contingency measures and effective communication. It also specifies the functions and responsibilities in these situations, as well as the authority responsible for activating the plan.

The plan may be activated in response to any exceptional situation related to developments in the business or on the financial markets that could result in a material risk for the liquidity and financing position.

Interest Rate Risk

Structural interest rate risk is defined as the potential alteration that is caused in an entity's net interest income and/or equity value due to a fluctuation in interest rates. A financial entity's exposure to adverse movements in interest rates is a risk inherent to banking activity, but it is also an opportunity for creating economic value.

Interest rate risk must therefore be managed to ensure that it does not become excessive in relation to the entity's capital and that it maintains a reasonable relationship with expected financial income.

Fluctuations in market interest rates affect both financial entities' incomes and economic values. These two effects give rise to separate but complementary analyses of interest rate risk.

Accordingly, the effects are analyzed from a dual perspective:

- **Their effect on income (net interest income):** Fluctuations in interest rates affect Banks' income and threaten their financial stability since they influence equity and market confidence.
- **Their effect on economic value:** The economic value of an instrument implies calculating the current value of its future cash flows, discounting them at market interest rates.

The Structural Interest Rate Risk control process includes an operating limit structure aimed at maintaining exposure within levels that are consistent with the risk profile and business strategy defined. This limit structure is stipulated both for economic value and net interest income and is usually set according to sensitivity.

For internal management purposes, the reference sensitivity is calculated by applying a +/-100 bps shock differently to the rates curve in each currency. In addition to the individual sensitivities per currency, the aggregated economic value sensitivity of the portfolio is calculated, in order to obtain a figure for the total sensitivity of the portfolio in response to parallel and sudden shifts in multiple curves (currencies) of market interest rates. The magnitude of the shocks applied to each curve depends on its volatility and the correlation between multiple aggregated curves.

Market Risk

Market Risk is the possibility that losses will be incurred in portfolio value due to price changes in the financial markets.This risk can be eliminated by hedging or undoing the operation.

There are four major risk factors affecting market prices: interest rates, FX rates, equity and commodities. Furthermore, for certain positions it is necessary to consider non-linear risk, spread risk, base risk, volatility and correlation risk.

At BBVA in Switzerland, methodologies, limits, controls and escalation processes have been implemented to provide adequate monitoring and therefore prevent any loss caused by this risk.

3.3. Compliance Risks

The Compliance department ensures that business activities are in compliance with valid regulatory rules. This department is responsible for monitoring the requirements and developments of the supervisory authorities, the legislator or other organizations.

The Compliance unit articulates its business around the development and implementation of policies and procedures, the dissemination and training in matters of compliance and the identification, assessment and mitigation of potential compliance risks, understood as those that affect the following issues:

- Conduct on the markets.
- Dealing with conflicts of interest.
- Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.
- Personal data protection.

They are also responsible for ensuring that internal directives and regulations are kept up-to-date with regulatory developments.

3.4. Legal Risks

Due to a rapidly developing regulatory environment and as a result of the Bank's business activity, which includes the rendering of cross-border services to international clients, the Bank is exposed to important local and international regulatory risks. The non-compliance with the applicable regulation can lead to administrative sanctions from regulators, supervisors or other authorities and/or result in penal or civil actions against the Bank. In severe cases, this can lead to the payment of significant sanctions and penalties, the prohibition of certain activities and the partial or total revocation of the Bank's authorization. All these risks can have a negative impact on the Bank's reputation, results and operations.

The Legal Department provides legal assistance and support to all units of BBVA in Switzerland in order to ensure compliance with applicable local and international law. It is responsible to follow-up any regulatory changes and developments and implement new regulation, which is of relevance for the Bank's business activity. Moreover, the Legal Department defends BBVA's interest's vis-à-vis third parties and authorities in any civil, penal or administrative claims and proceedings arising from disputes or regulatory proceedings.

4. Explanation of the Bank's business policy regarding the use of derivative financial instruments, including explanations relating to the use of hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments could be used for trading, risk management purposes or hedging. For all positions traded on a price-efficient and liquid market, fair value is determined by the market value. In the absence of such a market, fair value is established using valuation models.

Gains and losses (realized or unrealized) on derivatives used for trading purposes are recognized in the income statement under "Result from trading activities and the fair value option".

The Bank uses FX swaps to hedge the FX and interest rate risks arising from certain assets or liabilities positions.

In addition, the Bank hedges the FX risk of cash flows arising from high probable future recurrent commissions due to the asset management activity. The bank uses exchange rate derivatives, like FX forwards, allowing a fairly straightforward management of the described FX risks.

As part of this hedging strategy involving derivative financial instruments, the Bank documents its risk management strategy and objectives, designates the hedging instrument, hedged item and uses regular effectiveness tests to check the hedging relationship to be effective (economic link between the hedged item and the hedging transaction).

The results from the hedging transactions are recognized in the same income statement item as the corresponding results from the hedged item, and the fair value of the derivative is recognized in the correspondent account in the balance sheet:

- For hedges on FX and interest risk, the net result is reported in the item "Interest and discount income". Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments are recognized in the "Value adjustment to the replacement values of derivative financial instruments".
- For hedges on FX risk of future commission cashflows the result is reported in the item "Result of hedging of commission cash flows". Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments are recognized in the account "Value adjustment to the replacement values of derivative financial instruments".

5. Explanation of material events occurring after the balance sheet date

No event occurred after the balance sheet date that might have a significant influence on the financial statements.

6. Balance Sheet Information

Table 1: Breakdown of securities financing transactions (assets and liabilities) (In 000 CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Book value of the receivables and payables (always before any netting agreements) from cash collateral posted for securities borrowing and lending and (reverse) repos.	62,770	100,428
Book value of securities in own portfolio lent in connection with securities lending or delivered as collateral in connection with securities borrowing as well as transferred in connection with repo transactions. Collateral or securities where the resale or pledging was agreed upon without restrictions shall be disclosed separately.	-	-
Fair value of securities serving as collateral posted for securities lending or securities borrowing transactions or securities received in connection with repo transactions with an unrestricted right to resell or repledge them. Securities resold or repledged shall be disclosed separately.	63,971	101,525

Table 2: Presentation of the collateral posted for loans and off-balance-sheet transactions, as well as impaired loans / receivables (In 000 CHF)

	TYPE OF COLLATERAL			
	Secured by mortgage	Other collateral	No collateral	Total
Loans (before offsetting any value adjustments)				
Amounts due from customers	-	486,277	8,225	494,502
Amounts due secured by mortgage:	-	-	-	-
Residential property	-	-	-	-
Office and business premises	-	-	-	-
Commercial and industrial real estate	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LOANS (BEFORE OFFSETTING ANY VALUE ADJUSTMENTS)				
2024	-	486,277	8,225	494,502
2023	-	423,825	13,931	437,756
TOTAL LOANS (AFTER NETTING WITH VALUE ADJUSTMENTS)				
2024	-	486,277	8,225	494,502
2023	-	423,825	13,931	437,756
Off-balance-sheet				
Contingent liabilities	-	168,405	-	168,405
Irrevocable commitments	-	-	1,994	1,994
Obligations to pay up shares and make further contributions	-	-	-	-
Credit commitments	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OFF-BALANCE-SHEET				
2024	-	168,405	1,994	170,399
2023	-	112,645	2,595	115,240

	Gross debt	Estimated liquidation value of collateral	Net debt	Individual valuation allowance
Impaired loans / receivables				
2024	-	-	-	-
2023	-	-	-	-

No impaired loans / receivables as at 31.12.2023 and 31.12.2024.

Table 3: Presentation of derivative financial instruments (assets and liabilities) (In 000 CHF)

	TRADING INSTRUMENTS			HEDGING INSTRUMENTS		
	Replacement values		Contract volume	Replacement values		Contract volume
	Positive	Negative		Positive	Negative	
Interest-rate instruments						
Futures contracts (including FRAs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options (OTC)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options (exchange-traded)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Foreign currencies / precious metals						
Futures contracts (including FRAs)	2,599	2,479	297,038	4,105	162	41,747
Combined interest rate / currency swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options (OTC)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options (exchange-traded)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**2,599**	**2,479**	**297,038**	**4,105**	**162**	**41,747**
Equity securities / indices	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options (OTC)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options (exchange-traded)	-	-	10,215	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**10,215**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Default Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Return Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
First-to-Default Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other credit derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options (OTC)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options (exchange-traded)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total before netting agreements:						
31.12.2024	2,599	2,479	307,253	4,105	162	41,747
of which, determined using a valuation model	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.12.2023	2,638	1,969	297,420	4,242	350	26,250
of which, determined using a valuation model	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Positive replacement values (cumulative)	Negative replacement values (cumulative)
Total after netting agreements:		
31.12.2024	6,704	2,641
31.12.2023	6,880	2,319

	Central clearing houses	Banks and securities dealers	Other customers
Breakdown by counterparty:			
Positive replacement values (after netting agreements)	-	6.341	363

Table 4: Breakdown of financial investments (In 000 CHF)

	BOOK VALUE		FAIR VALUE	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Debt securities	210,478	246,134	204,479	234,980
of which, intended to be held until maturity	209,596	245,349	203,597	234,195
of which, destined to be sold	882	785	882	785
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
of which, qualified interests	-	-	-	-
Precious metals	-	-	-	-
Real estate	-	-	-	-
Crypto-currencies	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**210,478**	**246,134**	**204,479**	**234,980**
of which, repo-eligible securities in accordance with liquidity requirements	183,116	219,977	177,434	209,905

	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	Below B-	Unrated
Breakdown of counterparties by rating						
Debt securities: book values	183,117	17,346	-	-	-	10,015

The value adjustments for default risks of the financial investments, total amount of CHF 24'000 per end of year 2024, has been deducted from the book value and market value.

Table 5a: Presentation of tangible fixed assets (In 000 CHF)

	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation and amortisation	Book value at end of 2023	Reclassifications	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Reversals	Book value as at end of 2024
Bank buildings	4,615	-4,110	505	-	-	-	-249	-	256
Other property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proprietary or separately acquired software	7,631	-5,511	2,120	-	860	-	-1,341	-	1,639
Other tangible fixed assets	103	-31	72	-	10	-	-36	-	46
Assets acquired under finance leases:			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which, bank buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which, other property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which, other tangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	**12,349**	**-9,652**	**2,697**	**-**	**870**	**-**	**-1,626**	**-**	**1,941**

Disclosure of the depreciation method applied and the range used for the expected useful life:

Table 5b: Amount of non-recognised lease commitments break down by due date (In 000 CHF)

	Total	of which due within 1 year	of which due >1 – <=2 years	of which due >2 – <=3 years	of which due >3 – <=4 years	of which due >4 – <=5 years	of which due after 5 years
Amount of non-recognised lease commitments	1,816	1,816	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6: Breakdown of other assets and other liabilities (In 000 CHF)

	Other assets		Other liabilities	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Compensation account	3,965	4,486	4,554	4,786
Amount recognised as assets in respect of employer contribution reserves	-	-		
Amount recognised as assets relating to other assets from pension schemes	-	-		
Coupons	-	-		
Foreign currencies if they are not included in item 1.1	-	-		
Pure clearing accounts	1,126	1,483		
Balances arising from internal bank business operations	-	-		
Commodities	-	-		
Indirect taxes	176	115		
Badwill			-	-
Funds set up by the bank and possessing no separate legal personality, e.g. pension and charitable funds			-	-
Pure clearing accounts			1,544	2,085
Balances arising from internal bank business operations			-	-
Matured, but unredeemed coupons and debt instruments			-	-
Indirect taxes			1,151	1,366
Leasing instalments recognised as a liability on the balance sheet and payable for assets leased from non-banks			-	-
Mortgages in favour of third parties secured by real estate owned by the bank, provided a non-bank is the mortgage holder			-	-
Other payables from goods and services			-	-
TOTAL	**5,267**	**6,084**	**7,249**	**8,237**

Table 7: Disclosure of assets pledged or assigned to secure own commitments and of assets under reservation of ownership* (In 000 CHF)

Pledged / assigned assets	Book values	Effective commitments
Cash deposits - margin accounts	2,525	662
Interest bearing securities rights	89,446	206
Assets under reservation of ownership	-	-

* Excluding securities financing transactions (cf. corresponding separate breakdown of securities financing transactions).

Table 8: Disclosures on the economic situation of the institution's own employee benefit funds (In 000 CHF)

a) Employer contribution reserves (ECR)

ECR	Nominal value at 31.12.2024	Waiver of use at 31.12.2024	Net amount at 31.12.2024	Net amount at 31.12.2023	Influence of ECR on personnel expenses	
					31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Employer sponsored funds / pension schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-

Must be recognised as an asset in true and fair view single-entity financial statements and consolidated financial statements.

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

	Excess funding / underfunding at 31.12.2024	Economic interest of the institution / financial group		Change in the economic interest compared to the previous year (economic benefit / obligation)	Contributions paid for the reporting period	Pension plan expenses in personnel expenses	
		31.12.2024	31.12.2023			31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Employer sponsored funds/ pension schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension plans without overfunding/underfunding	-	-	-	-	1,576	1,576	1,564
Pension plans with overfunding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension plans with underfunding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension schemes without own assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9: Presentation of value adjustments and provisions, reserves for general banking risks, and changes therein during the reporting year (In 000 CHF)

	Previous year end	Conformity of use with designated purpose	Reclassifications	Foreign currency differences	Past-due interest/ recoveries	New creations debited to the income statement	Releases credited to the income statement	Balance at the reporting year
Provisions for deferred taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for pension benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for default risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which, provisions for expected losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which, provisions for inherent default risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which, provisions for latent default risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for other business risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for restructuring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PROVISIONS	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Reserves for general banking risks	2,620		-	-	-	-	-	2,620
Value adjustments for default and country risks	26	-	-	-	-	8	10	24
of which, value adjustments for default risks arising from impaired loans/receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which, value adjustments for expected losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which, value adjustments for inherent default risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which, value adjustments for latent risks	26	-	-	-	-	8	10	24

Table 10: Presentation of the share capital (In CHF)

	31.12.2024			31.12.2023		
Bank's capital	Total nominal value	No. of shares	Capital eligible for dividend	Total nominal value	No. of shares	Capital eligible for dividend
Share capital / cooperative capital	72,500,000	72,500	72,500,000	72,500,000	72,500	72,500,000
of which, paid up	72,500,000	-	-	72,500,000	-	-
Participation capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which, paid up	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	**72,500,000**	**72,500**	**72,500,000**	**72,500,000**	**72,500**	**72,500,000**
Authorised capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which, capital increases completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conditional capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which, capital increases completed	-	-	-	-	-	-
For cantonal banks: endowment capital	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11a: Disclosure of amounts due from / to related parties on balance sheet (In 000 CHF)

	Amounts due from		Amounts due to	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Holders of qualified participations	16,211	24,090	179,509	134,433
Group companies	-	-	-	-
Linked companies	902	1,801	1	-
Transactions with members of governing bodies	1,429	1,058	813	595
Other related parties	-	-	7	99

Table 11b: Disclosure of contingent liabilities and contingent assets from / to related parties (In 000 CHF)

	Amounts due from		Amounts due to	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Holders of qualified participations	11,176	82,879	4,878	2,482
Group companies	-	-	-	-
Linked companies	1,825	1,616	18,874	20,820
Transactions with members of governing bodies	-	-	-	490
Other related parties	-	-	-	-

Explanations regarding off-balance-sheet transactions:	Forward contracts	111,350
Explanations regarding conditions:	Balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet transactions were conducted at terms in line with the market	

Table 12: Disclosure of significant holders (In CHF)

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
Shareholders and groups of equity holders with pooled voting rights	Nominal value	% of equity	Nominal value	% of equity
with voting rights	72,500,000	100.00%	72,500,000	100.00%
of which, more than 5% of the voting rights:	72,500,000	100.00%	72,500,000	100.00%
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.	72,500,000	100.00%	72,500,000	100.00%
without voting rights	-	0%	-	0%

Table 13: Disclosure of treasury shares and composition of equity capital (In CHF)

	Number	Booking value	Average transaction price
Own equity securities held (A4 - 164/165)			
Balance at beginning of the reporting period		-	-
Purchases		-	-
Sales		-	-
- of which in connection with share based compensation plans		-	-
Balance at end of the reporting period		-	-

	Number	Booking value	Average transaction price
Participation certificates (A4 - 164/165)			
Balance at beginning of the reporting period		-	-
Purchases		-	-
Sales		-	-
- of which in connection with share based compensation plans		-	-
Balance at end of the reporting period		-	-

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Contingent liabilities associated with sold or pruchased treasury shares (A4 - 166)		
Contingent liabilities	-	-

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Institution's equity instruments that are held by subsidiaries, joint ventures, affiliated companies and foundations related to the institution (A4 - 167)		
Share equity	-	-
Participation certificate	-	-

Reason for reservation	Number of shares at the beginning of 2024	Change	Number of shares at the end of 2024
Treasury shares reserved for specific purposes and of equity instruments of the institution held by persons related to the institution (A4 - 168)			
a) Shares			
TOTAL SHARES RESERVED	**-**	**-**	**-**
b) Participation certificates			
TOTAL PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES	**-**	**-**	**-**

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Number of shares	Nominal value	Number of shares	Nominal value
Details to the individual categories of the institution capital (A4 - 169)				
Share capital / Dotation capital	72,500	72,500,000	72,500	72,500,000
- of which paid in	-	72,500,000	-	72,500,000
- of which connected to specific risks and restrictions	-	-	-	-
Issuance of participation capital	-	-	-	-
- of which paid in	-	-	-	-
- of which connected to specific risks and restrictions	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**72,500,000**	**-**	**72,500,000**

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Reserves not distributable (A4 - 169/ Part 2)		
Amount not distributable from statutory capital reserve	-	-
Amount not distributable from statutory retained earnings reserve	36,250,000	36,250,000
Amount not distributable from voluntary retained earnings reserve	-	-
TOTAL RESERVES NOT DISTRIBUTABLE	**36,250,000**	**36,250,000**

Disclosure of transactions with shareholders (in their capacity as participants in transactions) (A4 - 170)

	Value of transaction current period
Description and amount of transactions with shareholders that were not settled in cash or that were offset against other transactions (A4 - 171)	

	Value of transaction current period
Justifications and valuation basis of transactions with shareholders which were not recognised at fair value (A4 - 172)	

	Contractually agreed price	Fair value amount	Difference in capital reserves
Description of transactions with shareholders that were not conducted at arm's length, including the difference between the fair value and the contractually agreed price of the transaction that was recognised in the capital reserves. This requirement shall only apply to the true and fair view supplementary single-entity financial statements and the consolidated financial statements (A4 - 173)			

Table 14: Presentation of the maturity structure of financial instruments (In 000 CHF)

	At sight	Cancellable	DUE Within 3 months	Within 3 to 12 months	Within 12 months to 5 years	After 5 years	No maturity	Total
Assets / financial instruments								
Liquid assets	16,274	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,274
Amounts due from banks	38,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,761
Receivables from securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from customers	505	381,046	5,853	54,057	43,963	9,078	-	494,502
Mortgage receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	-	-	680	2,019	4,005	-	-	6,704
Other financial instruments valued at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial investments	-	-	29,561	48,178	132,739	-	-	210,478
TOTAL 2024	**55,540**	**381,046**	**36,094**	**104,254**	**180,707**	**9,078**	**-**	**766,719**
TOTAL 2023	**50,824**	**315,458**	**26,140**	**112,601**	**231,238**	**5,049**	**-**	**741,310**
Liabilities / financial instruments								
Amounts due to banks	4,264	-	41,807	121,203	-	-	-	167,274
Payables from securities financing transactions	-	-	62,770	-	-	-	-	62,770
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	314,638	-	50,316	12,148	-	-	-	377,102
Payables from trading transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	5	-	1,005	1,479	152	-	-	2,641
Payables from other financial instruments valued at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium-term notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and Central mortgage institution loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL 2024	**318,907**	**-**	**155,898**	**134,830**	**152**	**-**	**-**	**609,787**
TOTAL 2023	**338,932**	**-**	**123,812**	**127,831**	**232**	**-**	**-**	**590,807**

Table 15: Presentation of assets and liabilities by domestic and foreign origin in accordance with the domicile principle (In 000 CHF)

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Assets				
Liquid assets	16,274	-	4,204	-
Amounts due from banks	1,693	37,068	900	45,436
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from customers	29,306	465,196	30,932	406,824
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-
Trading portfolio assets	-	-	-	-
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	263	6,441	125	6,755
Other financial instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-
Financial investments	20,032	190,446	20,080	226,054
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	5,261	2,171	3,457	2,446
Equity securities	-	-	-	-
Tangible fixed assets	1,941	-	2,697	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Other assets	5,051	216	5,734	350
Capital not paid in	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	**79,821**	**701,538**	**68,129**	**687,865**
Liabilities				
Amounts due to banks	1,114	166,160	983	98,306
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	-	62,770	24,150	76,278
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	10,599	366,503	31,667	357,104
Trading portfolio liabilities	-	-	-	-
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	194	2,447	98	2,221
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-
Medium-term bonds	-	-	-	-
Bond issues and central mortgage institution loans	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses and deferred income	10,136	2,179	8,240	1,911
Other liabilities	2,695	4,554	3,609	4,628
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Reserves for general banking risks	2,620	-	2,620	-
Institution's capital	72,500	-	72,500	-
Statutory capital reserve	-	-	37,200	-
Statutory retained earnings reserve	37,200	-	-	-
Voluntary retained earnings reserves	31,160	-	27,841	-
Treasury shares (negative item)	-	-	-	-
Profit carried forward / loss carried forward	-	-	-	-
Profit / loss (result of the period)	8,528	-	6,638	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**176,746**	**604,613**	**215,546**	**540,448**

Table 16: Breakdown of total assets by country or group of countries (domicile principle) (In 000 CHF)

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Absolute	Share as %	Absolute	Share as %
Europe				
Spain	87,387	11.18%	89,721	11.87%
Switzerland	79,821	10.22%	68,129	9.01%
France	57,487	7.36%	60,670	8.03%
Turkey	37,943	4.86%	35,271	4.67%
Luxembourg	28,796	3.68%	37,865	5.01%
Norway	22,401	2.87%	20,546	2.72%
Italy	21,842	2.80%	23,855	3.16%
Germany	20,330	2.60%	20,348	2.69%
Netherlands	19,844	2.54%	18,294	2.42%
Finland	19,081	2.44%	17,678	2.34%
Belgium	7,669	0.98%	24,061	3.18%
United Kingdom	7,612	0.97%	20,432	2.70%
Other European	7,054	0.90%	3,117	0.40%
Total Europe	**417,267**	**53.40%**	**439,987**	**58.20%**
North America				
United States	32,870	4.21%	16,165	2.14%
Mexico	102,578	13.13%	65,721	8.69%
Canada	5,771	0.74%	302	0.04%
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	**141,219**	**18.08%**	**82,188**	**10.87%**
South and Central America (incl. Caribbean zone)				
South America	184,811	23.65%	179,718	23.77%
Central America	315	0.04%	4	0.00%
Caribbean Zone	27,969	3.58%	27,868	3.69%
TOTAL SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA (INCL. CARIBBEAN ZONE)	**213,095**	**27.27%**	**207,590**	**27.46%**
TOTAL OTHER COUNTRIES	**9,778**	**1.25%**	**26,229**	**3.47%**
TOTAL ASSET	**781,359**	**100.00%**	**755,994**	**100.00%**

Table 17: Breakdown of total assets by credit rating of country groups (risk domicile view) (In 000 CHF)

	Foreign exposure / 31.12.2024		Foreign exposure / 31.12.2023	
Bank's own country rating	in CHF	Share as %	in CHF	Share as %
1	641,102	96.62%	637,183	95.71%
2	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
3	2	0.00%	12	0.00%
4	12,486	1.88%	9,710	1.46%
5	8,020	1.21%	7,798	1.17%
6	1,755	0.26%	1,498	0.23%
7	146	0.02%	9,490	1.43%
Unrated	22	0.00%	34	0.00%
Total	**663,533**	**100.00%**	**665,725**	**100.00%**

Explanations of the ratings system used:

The rating system used corresponds to the ratings provided by the SERV (Schweizerische Exportversicherung) on the basis of the OECD's-Rating/OECD country risk category (CCa), which comprises categories Cca 0 to Cca 7 and the category "High Income":

- CCa 0 to Cca 7 categories, where as Cca 0 corresponds to the lowest and Cca 7 to the highest risk level.

- High income" category, considering high-income OECD countries and high-income euro zone countries.

The ratings are updated on a regular basis through our software/provider for regulatory reporting.

Table 18: Presentation of assets and liabilities broken down by the most significant currencies for the bank (In 000 CHF)

	CHF	EUR	USD	Others	Total
Assets					
Liquid assets	15,974	173	110	17	16,274
Amounts due from banks	1,263	15,934	20,466	1,098	38,761
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from customers	128,755	138,534	222,064	5,149	494,502
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-
Trading portfolio assets	-	-	-	-	-
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	6,704	-	-	-	6,704
Other financial instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-	-
Financial investments	20,032	24,970	165,476	-	210,478
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	5,077	342	1,819	194	7,432
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible fixed assets	1,941	-	-	-	1,941
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	5,267	-	-	-	5,267
Capital not paid in	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS SHOWN IN BALANCE SHEET	**185,013**	**179,953**	**409,935**	**6,458**	**781,359**
Delivery claims from spot exchange, forex forwards and forex options transactions (options shall be considered delta-weighted)	**42,518**	**170,073**	**100,242**	**25,952**	**338,785**
TOTAL ASSETS	**227,531**	**350,026**	**510,177**	**32,410**	**1,120,144**
Liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	191	124,245	42,837	1	167,274
Liabilities from securities financing transactions	-	15,060	47,710	-	62,770
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	8,981	118,754	236,200	13,167	377,102
Trading portfolio liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	2,641	-	-	-	2,641
Liabilities from other financial instruments at fair value	-	-	-	-	-
Medium-term bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Bond issues and central mortgage institution loans	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued expenses and deferred income	10,121	1,308	886	-	12,315
Other liabilities	7,244	5	-	-	7,249
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Reserves for general banking risks	2,620	-	-	-	2,620
Institution's capital	72,500	-	-	-	72,500
Statutory capital reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory retained earnings reserve	37,200	-	-	-	37,200
Voluntary retained earnings reserve	31,160	-	-	-	31,160
Treasury shares (negative item)	-	-	-	-	-
Profit carried forward / loss carried forward	-	-	-	-	-
Profit / loss (result of the period)	8,528	-	-	-	8,528
TOTAL LIABILITIES SHOWN IN THE BALANCE SHEET	**181,186**	**259,372**	**327,633**	**13,168**	**781,359**
Delivery obligations from spot exchange, forex forwards and forex options transactions (options shall be delta-weighted)	**43,759**	**91,562**	**181,116**	**18,975**	**335,412**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**224,945**	**350,934**	**508,749**	**32,143**	**1,116,771**
NET POSITION PER CURRENCY	**2,586**	**-908**	**1,428**	**267**	**3,373**

7. Information on off-balance sheet transactions

Table 19: Breakdown and explanation of contingent assets and liabilities (In 000 CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Guarantees to secure loans and similar	157,229	29,765
Performance-related guarantees and similar	11,176	82,880
Irrevocable commitments arising from documentary letters of credit	-	-
Other contingent liabilities	-	-
TOTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	**168,405**	**112,645**
Contingent assets from tax losses carried forward	-	-
Other contingent assets	28,409	98,778
TOTAL CONTINGENT ASSETS	**28,409**	**98,778**

Table 20: Breakdown of fiduciary transactions (In 000 CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Fiduciary investments with third-party companies	105,138	83,568
Fiduciary investments with group companies and affiliated companies	509,453	296,112
Fiduciary loans	-	-
Fiduciary transactions arising from securities lending and borrowing, which the institution conducts in its own name for the account of customers	-	-
Fiduciary crypto currencies held for customer's accounts in the crypto currencies which are recoverable in the event of the intitution's bankruptcy	-	-
Other fiduciary transactions	-	-
TOTAL FIDUCIARY TRANSACTIONS	**614,591**	**379,680**

Table 21: Breakdown of asset under management and presentation of their development (In 000 CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
a) Managed assets		
Assets in collective investment schemes managed by the bank	610,687	602,362
Assets managed under an asset management agreement	481,258	508,781
Other managed assets	5,387,568	4,089,509
TOTAL MANAGED ASSETS	**6,479,513**	**5,200,652**
of which: double-counted	225,740	235,727
b) Development of managed assets		
TOTAL MANAGED ASSETS (INCLUDING DOUBLE-COUNTING) AT END OF PREVIOUS YEAR	**5,200,652**	**5,214,426**
New money inflow of managed assets	1,306,482	846,715
Money outflow of managed assets	612,103	748,235
Price gains / losses, interest, dividends and currency gains / losses	584,482	-112,254
Other effects	-	-
of which: M&A or Asset-Deal-Transactions	-	-
TOTAL MANAGED ASSETS (INCLUDING DOUBLE-COUNTING) AT END OF REPORTING PERIOD	**6,479,513**	**5,200,652**

8. Information on the income statement

Table 22: Breakdown of the result from trading activities and the fair value option (In 000 CHF) (31.12.2024)

	In CHF
a) Breakdown by business area (according to the institution's organisation)	
Administrated/advisory portfolio management services	2,343
Discretionary portofolio management services	813
Assets and Liabilities Management/trading	-497
TOTAL	**2,659**
b) Breakdown by underlying risk and based on the use of the fair value option	
Interest rate instruments (including funds)	-
Equity securities (including funds)	8
Foreign currencies	2,651
Commodities / precious metals	-
TOTAL RESULT FROM TRADING ACTIVITIES	**2,659**
of which, from fair value option	-
of which, from fair value option on assets	-
of which, from fair value option on liabilities	-

Table 23: Disclosure of material refinancing income in the item Interest and discount income as well as material negative interest (In 000 CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Disclosure of material refinancing income in the item 'Interest and discount income'	-	-
Negative interest	-	-

Table 24: Structure of personnel expenses (In 000 CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Salaries (meeting attendance fees and retainers to institutional authorities, salaries and benefits)	24,547	21,690
of which, expenses related to share-based remunerations and other variable salary components	281	192
Social security benefits	3,748	3,400
Value adjustments for economic benefits or obligations arising from pension funds	-	-
Other personnel expenses	1,053	1,168
TOTAL PERSONNEL EXPENSES	**29,348**	**26,258**

Table 25: Breakdown of general and administrative expenses (In 000 CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Office space expenses	1,949	1,744
Expenses for information technology and telecommunications	7,084	6,322
Expenses for motor vehicles, machinery, furniture and other equipment, as well as operating lease expenses	20	18
Audit fee(s) (Article 961a(2) CO)	345	336
of which, for financial and regulatory audits	345	336
of which, for other services	-	-
Other operating expenses	3,735	4,007
of which, for any cantonal guarantee	-	-
TOTAL OF GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	**13,133**	**12,427**

Table 26: Explanations regarding material losses, extraordinary income and expenses, as well as material release of hidden reserves, reserves for general banking risks, and value adjustments and provisions no longer required (In 000 CHF)

Losses: Operating losses amounting to 55 TCHF, due to claims from operational nature
Extraordinary income: 1 TCHF, extraordinary regularization of previous years
Extraordinary expenses: 20 TCHF, extraordinary regularization of previous years

Table 27: Presentation of the operating result broken down according to domestic and foreign origin, according to the principle of permanent establishment (In 000 CHF)

	Switzerland	Foreign
Result from interest operations		
Interest and discount income	21,710	-
Interest and dividend income from trading portfolios	-	-
Interest and dividend income from financial investments	2,051	-
Interest expense	-13,716	-
Gross result from interest operations	**10,045**	**-**
Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations	2	-
Subtotal net result from interest operations	**10,047**	**-**
Result from commission business and services		
Commission income from securities trading and investment activities	43,268	-
Commission income from lending activities	427	-
Commission income from other services	1,332	-
Commission expense	-2,746	-
Subtotal result from commission business and services	**42,281**	**-**
Result from trading activities and the fair value option	**2,659**	**-**
Other result from ordinary activities	**41**	**-**
TOTAL OF OPERATING REVENUES	**55,028**	**-**
Operating expenses		
Personnel expenses	-29,348	-
General and administrative expenses	-13,133	-
Subtotal of operating expenses	**-42,481**	**-**
Value adjustments on equity interests and depreciation and amortisation of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets	-1,625	-
Changes to provisions and other value adjustments, and losses	-55	-
Operating result	**10,867**	**-**

Table 28: Presentation of current taxes, deferred taxes, and disclosure of tax rate (In 000 CHF)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Expenses for current taxes	2,320	1,880
Expenses for deferred taxes	-	-
TOTAL OF TAXES	**2.320**	**1.880**
Average tax rate weighted	21%	22%

Shape the future
with confidence

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To the General Meeting of
BBVA Ltd., Zurich

Zurich, 10 April 2025

Report of the statutory auditor

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of BBVA Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the income statement, the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements (p. 16-18, p. 20-27 until paragraph 2.7 and p. 32-47) comply with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Board of Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework for banks, the provisions of Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on EXPERTsuisse's website at: https://www.expertsuisse.ch/en/audit-report. This description forms an integral part of our report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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

Ernst & Young Ltd

Beatrice Groppelli
(Qualified Signature)
Licensed audit expert
(Auditor in charge)

Maria-Vittoria Pansoni
(Qualified Signature)
Chartered Accountant

KM1 - FINMA Circular 2016/1 **(in 000 CHF)**

		31.12.2024	30.09.2024	30.06.2024	31.03.2024	31.12.2023
	Eligible capital (CHF)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	143,481				140,162
2	Tier 1 capital (T1)	143,481				140,162
3	Total capital	143,505				140,188
	Risk-weighted assets (RWA) (CHF)					
4	RWA	246,525				227,720
4a	Minimum capital (CHF)	19,722				18,218
	Risk-based capital ratios (in % of RWA)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	58.2012%				61.5500%
6	Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	58.2012%				61.5500%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	58.2109%				61.5614%
	CET1 buffer capital requirement (in % of RWA)					
8	Capital buffer in accordance with Basel Minimum Standards (as of 2019: 2.5%) (%)	2.50%				2.50%
9	Countercyclical buffer (Art 44a CAO) in accordance with the Basel Minimum Standards (%)	0.00%				0.00%
11	Overall buffer requirements in accordance with the Basel Minimum Standards in CET1 quality (%)	2.50%				2.50%
12	Available CET1 to cover buffer requirements in accordance with Basel Minimum Standards (after deducting CET1 from the cover of the minimum requirements and possibly to cover the TLAC requirements)	50.2109%				53.56%
	Target capital ratios according to Annex 8 CAO (in % of RWA)					
12a	Capital buffer according to Annex 8 CAO (%)	2.50%				2.50%
12b	Countercyclical buffer (Articles 44 and 44a CAO) (%)	0.00%				0.00%
12c	CET1 target ratio (in %) according to Annex 8 CAO plus the countercyclical buffer in accordance with Articles 44 and 44a CAO	7.00%				7.00%
12d	T1 target ratio (in %) according to Annex 8 CAO plus the countercyclical buffer in accordance with Articles 44 and 44a CAO	8.50%				8.50%
12e	Total capital target ratio (in %) as per Annex 8 CAO plus the countercyclical buffer in accordance with Articles 44 and 44a CAO	10.50%				10.50%
	Basel III leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure (CHF)	965,446				803,431
14	Basel III leverage ratio (Tier 1 capital in % of the total exposure)	14.8616%				17.4454%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)					
15	LCR numerator: Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA) (CHF)	125,091	104,737	118,984	139,498	140,879
16	LCR denominator: Total of net cash outflow (CHF)	65,303	63,907	60,402	72,511	80,242
17	LCR (in %)	191.55%	163.89%	196.99%	192.38%	175.57%
	Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)					
18	Available stable refinancing (in CHF)	445,154				466,967
19	Required stable refinancing (in CHF)	359,239				326,778
20	Net stable funding ration (NSFR) (in %)	124.00%				143.00%

Minimum capital normally corresponds to 8% of RWA. Should an institution be subject to higher requirements, for instance because of minimum capital requirements of at least CHF 10m for banks in accordance to Articles 15 and 16 BO, these requirements supersede this rule. In this case, the institution shall make a footnote that it is diclosing the amount of CHF 10m instead of the minimum capital required of 8% of RWA because of the absolute minimum requirements in accordance with Articles 15 and 6 BO. However, the capital ratio shall be calculated as a ratio of the capital considered in comparison to the risk-weighted exposures (and not based on the absolute minimum requirements of CHF 10m).

The following applies to the disclosure of the LCR: For details on how to calculate the quarterly LCR, see comments on the content of Table LIQ1 in Annex 2.

For big banks subject to quarterly publication in accordance with margin no. 14.6, the following applies: for bank subsidiaries abroad, it is possible to use the values calculated according to the local provisions. Certain data can be omitted if no local provisions exist (e.g. on the leverage ratio). For the target ratios in lines 12a-12c, only the generic provisions must be indicated, i.e. without institution-specific add-ons under Pillar 2.

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