Annual Report 2025

LGT Group

Forward-looking
for generations

“

LGT’s holistic value creation approach and disciplined execution are crucial values in light of the many global uncertainties.

H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein, Chairman LGT

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LGT at a glance

LGT is a leading international private banking and asset management group that has been fully controlled by the Liechtenstein Princely Family for over 90 years. At 31 December 2025, LGT managed assets of CHF 386.1 billion (USD 487.3 billion) for wealthy private individuals and institutional clients. LGT employs 6000 people, who work out of more than 40 locations in Europe, Asia, the Americas, Australia and the Middle East.

Business areas

LGT Private Banking

Wealth management services for private clients, including:

- Investment advice and portfolio management
- Trading advice and execution
- Loan and credit facilities
- Philanthropy advisory and impact investing
- Wealth planning and family governance

With headquarters in Liechtenstein, LGT is present in Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Japan, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom. The principal focus of these offices is to address the specific needs of wealthy private clients and to offer access to exclusive investment services. LGT also manages the financial investments of the Princely Family of Liechtenstein.

LGT Asset Management – LGT Capital Partners

Discretionary investment management of institutional client mandates and investment funds (operating under the LGT Capital Partners brand).

LGT Capital Partners is a leading alternative investment specialist with more than 700 institutional clients in 50 countries. An international team of over 900 professionals is responsible for managing a wide range of investment programmes focusing on private markets, multi-alternatives and diversifying strategies, and on sustainable and impact strategies. With headquarters in Pfäffikon, Switzerland, the firm has offices in Australia, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Singapore, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Long-term strategy and corporate philosophy

LGT's private ownership and efficient governance facilitate quick and independent decision-making. The Group takes a long-term perspective with regard to corporate strategy and development. For more than 25 years, it has pursued two strategic priorities: the international expansion and diversification of its private banking business and the establishment of outstanding global investment capabilities to serve the needs of the Liechtenstein Princely Family and of institutional and private clients. To maximise the alignment of interests between LGT's clients, employees and the shareholder, an important part of LGT's philosophy has been that the Princely Family and employees co-invest in a substantial manner alongside clients. In a world of growing social and environmental challenges, LGT looks to create value for both business and society – ideally increasing growth and profits while at the same time having a positive impact for the principal stakeholder, society and the environment.

Thinking and acting sustainably has always been a top priority for LGT. As a company, LGT believes it is responsible for the social and environmental impact of its business activities and continuously develops its sustainability approach in line with evolving standards and stakeholder expectations. As an intermediary between investors and capital-seeking businesses and organisations, LGT strives to allocate capital in a way that supports sustainable economic development from both an environmental and a social perspective. This includes integrating relevant sustainability considerations into its investment processes and engaging in dialogue with investee companies where appropriate. LGT also makes responsible use of the resources needed to conduct its business and works to further reduce its environmental footprint.

Conservative balance sheet – financial stability

LGT has a healthy balance sheet, a high level of liquidity and is very well capitalised. Its equity capital is substantially above the regulatory requirements and reflects the financial strength of the Group in an international comparison. LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz, is one of the world's few international private banks to have its creditworthiness assessed by independent rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's (A+) and Moody's (Aa2).

Organisational structure

Foundation Board	H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein, Chairman [1, 2, 5] H.S.H. Prince Hubertus von und zu Liechtenstein [1, 2] Karen Fawcett [1, 2, 3] Helen Louise Heslop [3, 4] Dr Peter Nussbaum [5] Thomas Piske [1, 2, 4] Gunn Wærsted [3, 4]
Group Management Committee	H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein, CEO LGT Daniel Bose, CRO LGT [6] Michael Bürge, CFO LGT Olivier de Perregaux, CEO LGT Private Banking Dr Felix Kaestner, Group Head Compliance LGT [6] Dr Roberto Paganoni, CEO LGT Capital Partners Werner von Baum, CRO LGT Capital Partners
Internal Audit	Roman Berlinger, Head Group Internal Audit [7]
External Audit	KPMG (Liechtenstein) AG, Vaduz

[1] Member of the HR Nomination Committee
[2] Member of the HR Compensation Committee
[3] Member of the Audit Committee
[4] Member of the Risk Committee
[5] Member of the LGT Capital Partners Oversight Committee
[6] Since 1 October 2025
[7] Since 1 June 2025, Roman Berlinger has taken over the function as Head Group Internal Audit from Daniel Hauser.
Mark Jordy resigned from the Foundation Board as of 31 October 2025.

Financial highlights

		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Assets under administration	**CHF million**	**386 074**	**367 514**	**316 023**	**287 200**	**285 802**
Net new assets	**CHF million**	**14 236**	**11 907**	**28 348**	**33 760**	**29 254**
of which net new money	CHF million	11 385	11 907	21 908	17 139	24 758
of which through acquisition	CHF million	2 851	0	6 441	16 621	4 496
Total operating income	**CHF million**	**2 900**	**2 670**	**2 567**	**2 309**	**2 132**
Group profit	**CHF million**	**446**	**356**	**375**	**421**	**353**
Ordinary distributions	**CHF million**	**-182**[1]	**-135**	**-135**	**-144**	**-285**
Group equity capital	**CHF million**	**5 489**	**6 013**	**5 987**	**6 022**	**6 047**
Total assets	**CHF million**	**56 413**	**61 293**	**58 135**	**61 105**	**52 876**
Ratios						
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (CET1)	%	19.2	18.2	19.9	19.1	22.1
Cost-income ratio	%	76.8	78.0	74.2	72.9	75.2
Liquidity coverage ratio	%	219.4	207.8	235.9	229.0	168.1
Full-time equivalents (FTEs) at 31 December		**5 891**	**5 825**	**5 422**	**4 722**	**3 954**
Rating[2]						
Moody's		Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2
Standard & Poor's		A+	A+	A+	A+	A+

[1] Ordinary distribution of CHF 182 million proposed for the year 2025 at the Foundation Board meeting on 23 April 2026. In addition, an extraordinary distribution of CHF 703 million was paid in 2025.

[2] LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz

Chairman's report

H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein, Chairman LGT (right) and Olivier de Perregaux, CEO LGT Private Banking

In 2025, global financial markets performed robustly overall, despite periods of heightened volatility amid ongoing geopolitical tensions and economic uncertainty. Against this backdrop, LGT continued to execute its long-term growth and investment strategy in a disciplined manner – it remained focused on reinforcing its established global market positions and effectively leveraging its investment expertise across asset classes to deliver value to its clients.

The Group's total operating income increased 9 % year-on-year to CHF 2.90 billion. The acquisition of Commonwealth Bank of Australia's Private Advice business contributed to this result from the second half of the year. Income from services – by far LGT's largest revenue contributor – rose 12 % to CHF 1.97 billion, driven by a higher asset base and increased client activity. Income from trading activities and other operating income increased 12 % to CHF 621.7 million. Net interest income decreased 12 % to CHF 307.7 million following further interest rate cuts by central banks.

Personnel expenses increased 10 % to CHF 1.77 billion, mainly reflecting the acquisition of Commonwealth Bank of Australia's

Private Advice business and higher performance-related compensation in line with the company's strong business performance. The Group's staff base remained stable at 5891 FTEs as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 5825), including 37 FTEs added through the acquisition in Australia. Reflecting continued cost discipline, business and office expenses decreased 3 % to CHF 453.7 million after various development and expansion projects moved into a consolidation phase. Depreciation, amortisation and provisions decreased 3 % to CHF 147.4 million.

The cost-income ratio improved to 76.8 % as at year-end 2025, compared with 78.0 % a year earlier. Group profit rose 25 % to CHF 445.6 million, marking the strongest operating result in LGT's history.

Group equity capital amounted to CHF 5.5 billion as at 31 December 2025, compared with CHF 6.0 billion in the prior year. This reflects a special distribution of CHF 703 million to LGT's owner, the Princely House of Liechtenstein, for the 2025 financial year. LGT is very well capitalised with a CET1 capital ratio of 19.2 % as at year-end 2025, and has a high level of liquidity.

Assets under management increase to CHF 386.1 billion

In 2025, LGT generated organic net new assets of CHF 11.4 billion, which corresponds to a solid growth rate of 3.1 %. Both Private Banking and Asset Management contributed to the inflows. Assets under management amounted to CHF 386.1 billion as at year-end 2025, up 5 % year-on-year. This increase was driven by net asset inflows, strong market and investment performance, and CHF 2.9 billion in assets added through the acquisition in Australia. These positive effects were partially offset by negative currency movements, particularly in the US dollar.

Private Banking

LGT Private Banking continued to expand its global presence in Europe and Asia as well as newer markets. In Australia, LGT concluded the acquisition of Commonwealth Bank of Australia's (CBA) personal advice business and laid the groundwork to further expand in the German private banking market. The expansion in the Asia-Pacific region, including Australia, India, Thailand and Japan, continues to deliver favourable results.

Asset Management

LGT's asset management business caters to international institutional clients who are primarily invested in alternative asset classes and multi-asset products, as well as to private clients of LGT Private Banking and other select private client platforms. In 2025, the business reported continued net asset inflows, as demand from both institutional and private investors remained high, particularly in the areas of private market investments, hedge funds, insurance-linked strategies and government bonds in emerging and frontier markets. The firm also saw strong growth in semi-liquid offerings and expanded its existing range further by adding a new private infrastructure fund solution. It also expanded its private credit business with the launch of a new European collateralised loan obligation (CLO) platform.

Outlook

LGT is confident about the year ahead, despite the ongoing challenging geopolitical and economic environment and financial markets that remain difficult to predict.

Strengthening its position in existing markets and realising synergies and economies of scale from the growth investments made in recent years remain key areas of focus for LGT. In Germany, LGT is now present in Hamburg, Frankfurt, Cologne, Düsseldorf and, as of early 2026, Munich, giving it a presence in all private banking centres relevant to LGT in the country. In 2025, LGT Capital Partners established a presence in Singapore.

LGT will continue to make targeted investments to further strengthen its investment expertise, digitalisation and artificial intelligence. As intergenerational wealth transfer becomes increasingly important for clients globally, LGT works closely with the next generation, drawing on its long-standing experience as a family-owned company.

The 2025 financial year once again demonstrated that the disciplined execution of LGT's long-term strategy is delivering results. Despite a challenging environment, LGT achieved strong growth and significantly increased profitability. This reinforces LGT's commitment to continue investing in teams, the quality of advice, investment expertise and digital capabilities. As a family-owned company, LGT thinks in terms of generations. This long-term perspective guides its decision-making and underpins the trust clients place in LGT.

Corporate governance

LGT's ultimate parent is LGT Group Foundation. The sole beneficiary of LGT Group Foundation is the Prince of Liechtenstein Foundation (POLF) and, in turn, the sole beneficiary of the POLF is the Reigning Prince of Liechtenstein, H.S.H. Prince Hans-Adam II. The POLF appoints the Foundation Board of LGT Group Foundation. The Group's Foundation Board meets at least four times a year and has constituted separate committees (HR Compensation Committee, HR Nomination Committee, Audit Committee, Risk Committee and LGT Capital Partners Oversight Committee). The committees assist the Foundation Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities as required by law and internal or external regulations. Each committee is authorised by the Foundation Board to oversee any activity within its terms of reference.

The HR Compensation Committee is responsible for the Group remuneration policy, discusses and determines amendments to or the creation of Group compensation plans and proposes the compensation of the Group CEO, the Group CFO, the Group CRO, the Group Head Compliance, the CEO Private Banking and the board of directors of LGT Capital Partners Group Holding Ltd. The compensation system supervised by the HR Compensation Committee consists of a fixed and a variable compensation component, as well as a long-term incentive scheme (LTIS). As a privately held company, LGT has developed an internal LTIS based on an option scheme. Senior management and other key people are entitled to participate in the LTIS. The LTIS is calculated according to a predefined formula, which primarily includes the result of operating activities and the investment performance of the Princely Portfolio. LTIS options are granted yearly and can be exercised between three to seven years after grant. In addition to direct compensation, the employees have the possibility to co-invest directly in client products. These co-investments are at the full risk/benefit of the subscribing employee.

The HR Nomination Committee defines, reviews (and, in the case of the Group CEO, approves) the performance appraisal, development and succession plans of the Group CEO, Group CFO, the Group CRO, the Group Head Compliance, the CEO Private Banking and the board of directors of LGT Capital Partners Group Holding Ltd., discusses and reviews the talent management situation and development of LGT and reviews the personnel and HR risk reporting of LGT.

The activities of the Audit Committee include the review of financial information, sustainability information and the review and monitoring of the internal control system including its effectiveness which management and the Board Members have established. It further monitors the qualifications, independence and performance of the external auditors and Group Internal Audit. The external auditors are re-evaluated on a regular basis.

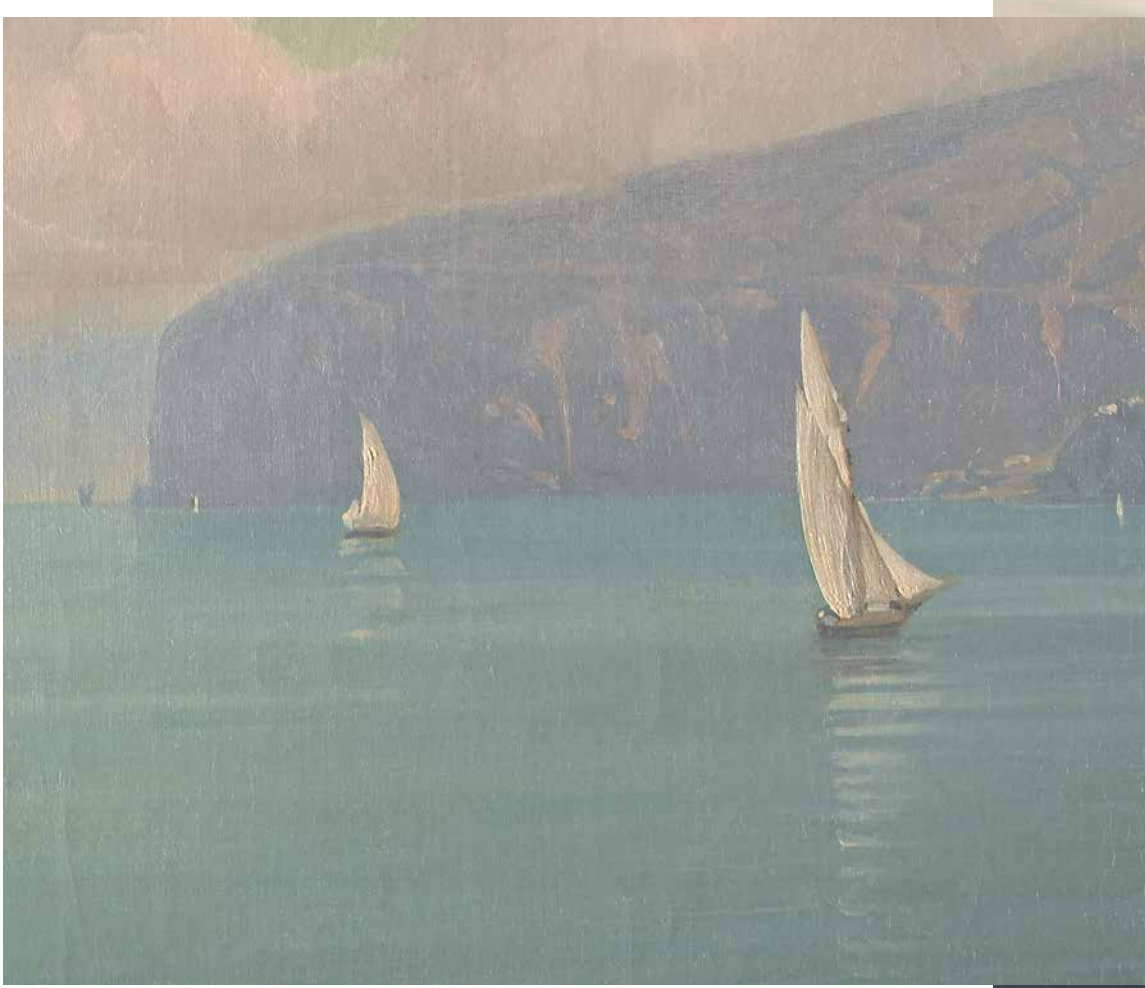
The activities of the Risk Committee include a periodic review of the general risk limits, risk strategy and framework including an assessment of the risk tolerance/appetite as well as a regular assessment of adequacy of the Group-wide risk organisation. It regularly reviews and monitors material regulatory and compliance matters.

The LGT Capital Partners Oversight Committee's primary function is to assist the Foundation Board in fulfilling its statutory and regulatory supervisory duties by monitoring LGT Capital Partners Group Holding Ltd. and the entire LGT Capital Partners Group. The Committee reports to the Foundation Board on important matters of LGT Capital Partners Group based on information received from the Board of Directors of LGT Capital Partners Group Holding Ltd. and its committees, in particular the Audit and Risk Committee and the Human Resources Committee.

LGT Group is subject to consolidated supervision by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA). Companies outside Liechtenstein are supervised by their local authorities.

Although it is a privately held company, LGT aims to follow the standard practices of public companies, and therefore applies a transparent and proactive communication policy. LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz has been rated by Moody's and Standard & Poor's since 1997. LGT Group applies IFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS).

Sustainability statements



Statutory auditor's report

KPMG (Liechtenstein) AG
Aeulestrasse 2
LI-9490 Vaduz

+41 58 249 70 40
kpmg.li

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Foundation Advisory Board of LGT Group Foundation, Vaduz

Report on the Limited Assurance of the Sustainability Statements

Limited Assurance Conclusion

We have conducted a limited assurance engagement on the consolidated Sustainability Statements of LGT Group Foundation (the "Group") and the Annex to the Sustainability Statements included in the Annual Report 2025 on pages 20–129 and pages 234–255 as of 31 December 2025 and for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (the "Sustainability Statements").

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, except for the matter described in the "Basis for Qualified Conclusion" paragraph, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Sustainability Statements of the Group are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Article 1096b–1096i and Article 1121 para. 3a et seq. of the Liechtenstein Law on Persons and Companies (PGR), including:

- compliance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), including that the process carried out by the Group to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statements (the "Process") is in accordance with the description set out in note "IRO-1 Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities"; and
- compliance of the disclosures in subsection "EU Taxonomy reporting" within the environmental section of the Sustainability Statements and "Annex – EU Taxonomy" to the Sustainability Statements with Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation").

Our assurance report and our assurance conclusion on the Sustainability Statements do not extend to the "ISSB Index" on pages 94–95, the "TCFD Index" on page 97, information relating to prior reporting periods or to forward-looking information included in the Sustainability Statements, or to information linked from the Sustainability Statements.

Basis for Qualified Conclusion

The company assessed ESRS S1 "Own workforce" as material topic but has not disclosed the information required by ESRS S1 "Own workforce", S1-16 "Remuneration metrics" concerning pay gap and total remuneration metrics (refer to page 118 of the Sustainability Statements). The omission to disclose these metrics leads to a non-compliance with ESRS.

We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised), *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). Our responsibilities under this standard are further described in the "Our Responsibilities" section of our report.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour, and relevant independence and ethical requirements as transposed in the Principality of Liechtenstein by Liechtenstein Association of Certified Public Accountants.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the IAASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

Responsibilities for the Sustainability Statements

The Foundation Advisory Board of LGT Group Foundation is responsible for designing and implementing and maintaining a process to identify the information reported in the Sustainability Statements in accordance with the ESRS and for disclosing this process in note "IRO-1 Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities" of the Sustainability Statements. This responsibility includes:

- understanding the context in which the Group's activities and business relationships take place and developing an understanding of its affected stakeholders;
- identifying the actual and potential impacts (both negative and positive) related to sustainability matters, as well as risks and opportunities that affect, or could reasonably be expected to affect, the Group's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short-, medium-, or long-term;
- assessing the materiality of the identified impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability matters by selecting and applying appropriate thresholds; and
- developing methodologies and making assumptions that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Foundation Advisory Board of LGT Group Foundation is further responsible for the preparation of the Sustainability Statements, in accordance with Article 1096b–1096i and Article 1121 para. 3a et seq. PGR, including:

- compliance with the ESRS;
- preparing the disclosures in subsection "EU Taxonomy reporting" within the environmental section of the Sustainability Statements and "Annex – EU Taxonomy" to the Sustainability Statements, in compliance with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation;
- designing, implementing and maintaining such internal controls that management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of the Sustainability Statements such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- selecting and applying appropriate sustainability reporting methods and making assumptions and estimates about individual sustainability disclosures that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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Independent Auditor's Report
on the Sustainability Statements
to the Foundation Advisory Board

Inherent Limitations in Preparing the Sustainability Statements

The accuracy and completeness of sustainability information in the Sustainability Statements are subject to inherent limitations due to their nature and the methods used to determine, calculate, and estimate these data. In addition, the quantification of sustainability information is associated with inherent uncertainty, as scientific knowledge regarding the factors underlying emission factors and the values required, for example, to combine the emissions of different gases, is incomplete.

In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with ESRS, management of the Group is required to prepare the forward-looking information on the basis of disclosed assumptions about events that may occur in the future and possible future actions by the Group. The actual outcome is likely to be different since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected.

In determining the disclosures in the Sustainability Statements, management of the Group interprets undefined legal and other terms. Undefined legal and other terms may be interpreted differently, including the legal conformity of their interpretation and, accordingly, are subject to uncertainties.

In addition, information from sources within the Group's value chain may be subject to greater measurement uncertainty and limitations on direct access to underlying source information.

Our Responsibilities

Our objectives are to plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Sustainability Statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and reporting our limited assurance conclusion to the Foundation Advisory Board. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the Sustainability Statements as a whole. For the purposes of this engagement, materiality for assurance purposes is distinct from the Group's double materiality assessment performed in accordance with ESRS.

Our responsibilities in relation to the Process for reporting the Sustainability Statements, include:

- obtaining an understanding of the Process but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the Process, including the outcome of the Process; and
- designing and performing procedures to evaluate whether the Process is consistent with the Group's description of its Process, as disclosed in note "IRO-1 Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities".

Our other responsibilities in respect of the Sustainability Statements include:

- obtaining an understanding of the Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Statements but not evaluating the design of particular control activities, obtaining evidence about their implementation or testing their operating effectiveness;
- identifying disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error; and
- designing and performing procedures focused on disclosures in the Sustainability Statements where material misstatements are likely to arise. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Summary of the work we performed as the basis for our conclusion

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability Statements. We designed and performed our procedures to obtain evidence about the Sustainability Statements that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion. The nature, timing and extent of our procedures depended on our understanding of the Sustainability Statements and other engagement circumstances, including the identification of disclosures where material misstatements are likely to arise, whether due to fraud or error, in the Sustainability Statements. We exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the engagement.

In conducting our limited assurance engagement, with respect to the Process, the procedures we performed included:

- obtaining an understanding of the Process by:
  - performing inquiries to understand the sources of the information used by management; and
  - reviewing the Group's internal documentation of its Process; and
- evaluating whether the evidence obtained from our procedures about the Process implemented by the Group was consistent with the description of the Process set out in note "IRO-1 Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities".

In conducting our limited assurance engagement with respect to the Sustainability Statements, the procedures we performed included:

- obtaining an understanding of the Group's reporting processes relevant to the preparation of its Sustainability Statements by obtaining an understanding of the Group's control environment, processes and information systems relevant to the preparation of the Sustainability Statements but not evaluating the design of particular control activities, obtaining evidence about their implementation or testing their operating effectiveness;
- evaluating whether material information identified by the Process is included in the Sustainability Statements;
- evaluating whether the structure and the presentation of the Sustainability Statements is in accordance with the ESRS;
- performing inquiries of relevant personnel and analytical procedures on selected disclosures in the Sustainability Statements;

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on the Sustainability Statements
to the Foundation Advisory Board

- performing substantive assurance procedures based on a sample basis on selected disclosures in the Sustainability Statements;
- obtaining evidence on the methods, assumptions and data for developing estimates and forward-looking information and on how these methods were applied; and
- obtaining an understanding of the process to identify taxonomy-eligible and taxonomy-aligned economic activities and the corresponding disclosures in the Sustainability Statements.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

KPMG (Liechtenstein) AG

Moreno Halter
Chartered Accountant
Auditor in Charge

Corina Wipfler
Swiss Certified Accountant

Vaduz, 23 April 2026

KPMG (Liechtenstein) AG, Aeulestrasse 2, LI-9490 Vaduz

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General information
ESRS 2 – General disclosures

Basis for preparation

BP-1 General basis for preparation of the sustainability statements

The terms "LGT Group", "LGT" and "Group" refer to LGT Group Foundation, together with its subsidiary undertakings, and the term "Company" refers to LGT Group Foundation (see "Group accounting principles", page 146). LGT distinguishes between the products and services offered by LGT Private Banking (LGT PB) and LGT Capital Partners (LGT CP).

For more information on LGT, see the section "LGT at a glance" on pages 4–5.

This report has been prepared on a consolidated basis and the scope of the reporting is aligned with LGT's financial statements.

This report includes the following elements of LGT's value chain:

- Own investments: LGT's on-balance sheet investments
- Client investments: Assets under management (AuM) for which LGT makes the final investment decision (eg discretionary mandates, own funds, private debt and equities, real estate, infrastructure, insurance-linked securities and multi-asset solutions), as well as AuM for which clients make their own investment decisions, and other advisory services provided to clients
- Credit and loans: LGT's credit and lending activities
- Operations: Physical and human capital for LGT's daily business operations, including procurement processes

LGT has not made use of the option to omit a specific piece of information corresponding to intellectual property, know-how or the results of innovation.

BP-2 Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

Time horizons

LGT does not deviate from the medium- and long-term time horizons defined in ESRS 1 section 6.4.

LGT applies the following definitions for timeframes:

- Short: ≤ 1 year
- Medium: > 1 year and ≤ 5 years
- Long: > 5 years

Value chain estimation

Metrics in ESRS E1 include value chain data estimated using indirect sources. For more information, see ESRS E1-4 and E1-6, pages 76–79 and 81–91.

Sources of estimation and outcome uncertainty

Climate-related scenario analysis and resilience

As climate-related scenario analysis is still in its early stages, uncertainties remain, resulting in a need for complex modelling based on assumptions of long-term outcomes. LGT will enhance its resilience analysis as methodologies and data quality improve.

Greenhouse gas emissions data quality

Data quality for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions varies significantly, presenting challenges in establishing baselines and setting forward-looking targets.

Despite improvements in transparency and the availability of emissions data, it remains necessary to use proxy data when calculating the total carbon emissions of portfolio companies. Where available, LGT uses reported GHG emissions. In cases where real data is unavailable, proxy data is used to create a more complete picture of portfolio emissions. However, the combination of updates to methodologies, data revisions and reported emissions can complicate comparisons with previous periods and may make it necessary to restate historical calculations.

Biodiversity data challenges

The complexity of biodiversity poses challenges for LGT. Unlike the straightforward link between climate and GHG emissions, this complexity makes data collection and analysis more intricate, resulting in limited reporting by companies.

Carbon credit strategy

Developing and implementing an effective, scalable strategy to annually offset LGT's carbon emissions with carbon credits presents several complexities. One of the major challenges LGT faces is uncertainty about the future availability of high-quality carbon credits, as demand for such credits continues to rise. LGT aims to secure the required volume of carbon credits in advance by closely monitoring the market and diversifying its portfolio of suppliers and delivery periods. Another key challenge is uncertainty regarding final annual emission volumes to be covered, which are affected by factors such as company growth, ongoing emission reduction efforts and data availability. To improve the accuracy of its forecasts, LGT regularly analyses data and will establish processes to manage the potential undersupply or oversupply of carbon credits.

Changes in preparation and presentation of sustainability information

Net zero

Previously, LGT PB used the term "Net Zero 2030 ambition" for its emission reduction targets and its ambition to cover certain emissions with carbon credits by 2030, based on its own definition of net zero. There is an internationally recognised understanding of net zero, which LGT PB will follow going forward as its Net Zero 2050 commitment. It is based on the binding definition set out in international frameworks such as the IPCC, SBTi and PCAF, which has also been incorporated into the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). With respect to the 2030 milestone, LGT PB redefined its commitment as Climate Ambition 2030. Importantly, this change affects only the naming; the emission reduction targets and the ambition to cover certain emissions with carbon credits remain unchanged. For more information, see ESRS E1-4, page 77.

In 2025, the UNEP FI's Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), of which LGT PB is a founding member, announced that it will transition from a member-based alliance to an open framework, with its guidance remaining publicly available as a global reference standard. LGT PB reaffirmed its commitment established under the alliance and continues to adhere to the framework's guidance.

Incidents of corruption or bribery

Following an assessment of ESRS G1-4, LGT has elected to publish only one metric. For more information, see ESRS G1-4, page 129.

Reporting errors in prior periods

LGT has not identified any material prior-period reporting errors. Minor retroactive corrections can be found in ESRS E1-6, pages 81–82, 84, 91 and in ESRS S1-6, page 114.

Disclosures stemming from other legislation or generally accepted sustainability reporting pronouncements

In addition to the information required under the ESRS, LGT includes information in its sustainability statement to meet reporting obligations under various frameworks. These include the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards issued by the International Sustainability Standard Board (ISSB), the UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) and the EU Taxonomy Reporting.

LGT's disclosures align with regulatory requirements outlined in the Liechtenstein Law on Persons and Companies (PGR), Art. 1096c para. 1, Art. 1096d and Art. 1096e, the Swiss Code of Obligations Art. 964a-c, the Swiss Climate Ordinance, the UK Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 (No. 1155), the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) Guidelines on Environmental Risk Management (Banks) (May 2022), and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) Supervisory Policy Manual on Climate Risk Management (SPM) (December 2021).

Governance

GOV-1 – GOV-2 LGT's sustainability governance

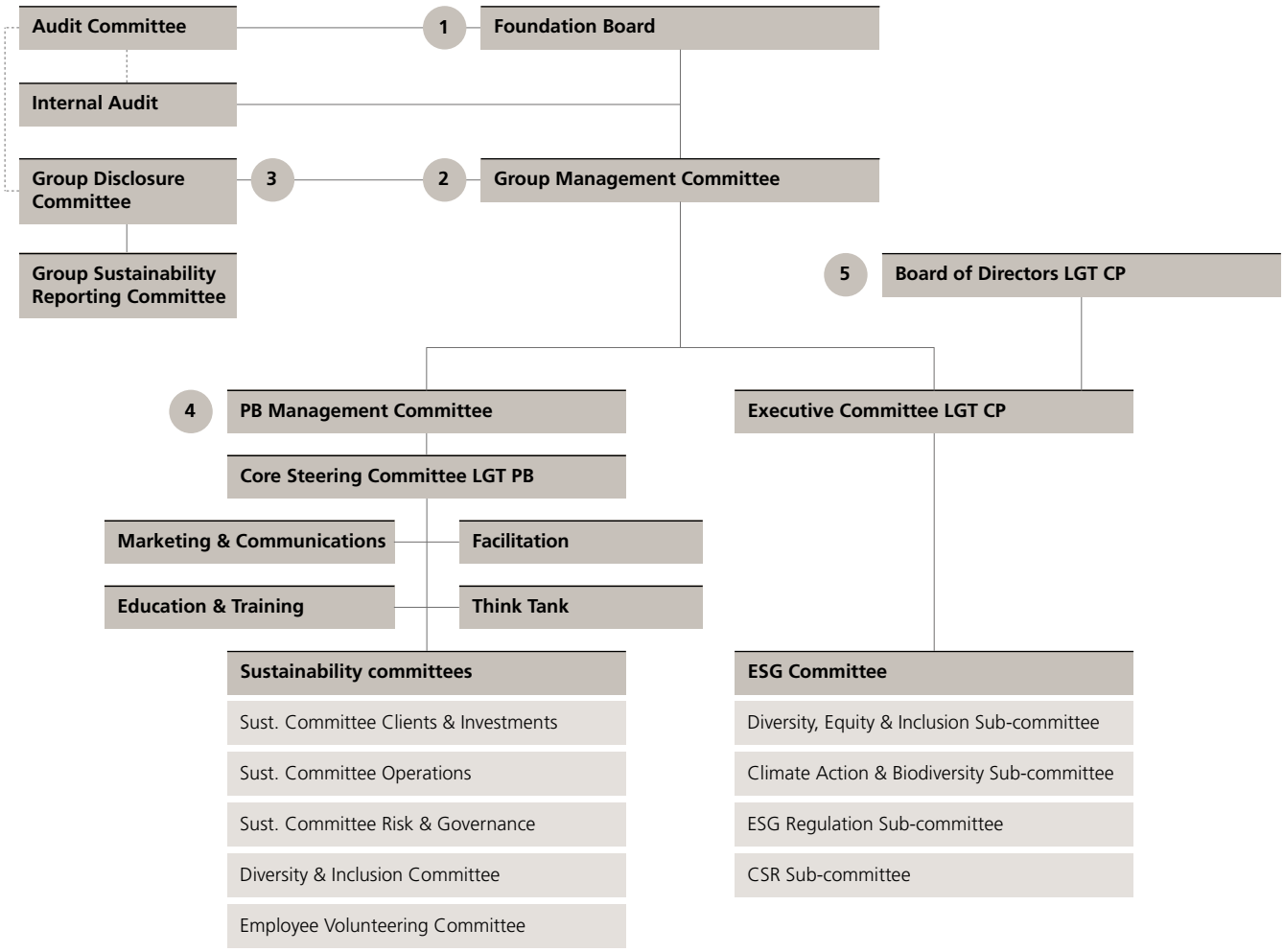
The integration of material topics into LGT's strategic planning, ensuring sustainability considerations are embedded in processes and decision-making, is supported by LGT's sustainability governance structure. It provides oversight and accountability, and ensures that sustainability objectives are systematically incorporated across all levels of decision-making and operational practices. The sustainability governance framework allows LGT to effectively monitor, manage and report on its ESG performance.

1) Foundation Board

LGT Group Foundation is the ultimate financial holding company of LGT Group, a global financial services institution. The sole beneficiary of LGT Group Foundation is the Prince of Liechtenstein Foundation (POLF) and, in turn, the sole beneficiary of the POLF is the Reigning Prince of Liechtenstein, H.S.H. Prince Hans-Adam II. The POLF appoints LGT's Foundation Board.

The Foundation Board, chaired by H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein, is LGT's highest governance body. It consists of seven members, including two executives. The percentage of

LGT's sustainability governance structure



independent members is 42.9 % (2024: 50 %). The percentage of women on the Board is 42.9 % (2024: 37.5 %). There are no employee representatives on the Foundation Board. The Foundation Board oversees LGT's strategic direction and receives regular updates on all activities at LGT PB and LGT CP, including those related to sustainability and business conduct. Updates are provided by various committee heads at least annually. In 2025, the Foundation Board discussed the following sustainability topics: approval of LGT's updated Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), sustainability reporting, LGT carbon credit strategy, LGT PB's Climate Ambition 2030 and LGT PB's Net Zero 2050 commitment.

The Foundation Board generally considers sustainability-related trade-offs when making strategic decisions. However, no specific guidelines currently exist for addressing such trade-offs during the decision-making process.

The Foundation Board holds ultimate responsibility for LGT's management of sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including those related to climate. It approves and oversees strategies, policies and processes related to climate issues and determines the risk appetite framework. It discusses climate-related topics annually to ensure comprehensive oversight.

The Audit Committee reviews LGT's sustainability reporting and recommends to the Foundation Board the approval of LGT's sustainability reporting as part of the financial accounts.

The Foundation Board is supported by five distinct committees, each authorised to oversee activities within its respective terms of reference. These committees play a key role in helping the Foundation Board fulfil its oversight responsibilities in accordance with legal requirements, internal policies and external regulations.

For information on the committees see the section "Corporate Governance", page 11.

Table 1: Composition of the Foundation Board

Board member	Description	ESG competencies[1]	
		Sustainability	Business conduct
H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein	**Executive – Chairman LGT/CEO LGT** H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein has been the CEO of LGT Group since 2006 and was appointed to the role of Chairman of LGT Group in 2021. He started his professional career in 1993 as an investment analyst in private equity at JP Morgan Partners in New York. After five years in the US, he returned to Europe in 1998 to work for the private equity group Industri Kapital as an Associate and later an Associate Director, working in London and Hamburg. In 2000, he rejoined JP Morgan Partners as a Director in London, and in 2003 became head of the firm's German office. He serves as Chairman of Lightrock and as a member of the Foundation Board of LGT Venture Philanthropy. H.S.H. Prince Max holds a master's degree from Harvard Business School and a degree in business economics from the European Business School.	Yes	Yes
H.S.H. Prince Hubertus von und zu Liechtenstein	**Non-executive** H.S.H. Prince Hubertus von und zu Liechtenstein studied law and business administration at the University of Zurich and holds a master's degree in e-business development from the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya in Barcelona. With extensive experience in the education industry, he co-founded Triagonal, a company specialised in e-learning, of which he was CEO for over a decade. He also held leadership roles at Laureate International Universities, where he was Head of Marketing and Sales for the UK and Ireland, and at Sommet Education, where he served as Regional Director for Marketing and Sales for Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Scandinavia. In 2021, he joined the Foundation Board of LGT Group Foundation and became Chairman of the Board of the Liechtenstein Academy.	Yes	Yes
Karen Fawcett	**Non-executive** Karen Fawcett has been a member of the Foundation Board since 2020. She began her career as a consultant at Booz Allen & Hamilton, working in England and Singapore, and became a partner in 1998. She later joined Standard Chartered Bank, where she led various global functions including Wholesale Banking Strategy and Transaction Banking. She later served as Global CEO of Retail Banking and Group Head of Brand and Marketing at Standard Chartered until 2017. Karen Fawcett holds several other Board positions including roles at Aegon, Temus and the Global Evergreening Alliance. She holds a master's degree in economics from Cambridge University and an MBA from INSEAD.	Yes	Yes
Helen Louise Heslop	**Non-executive** Helen Heslop became a member of the Foundation Board in 2024 and is an experienced Audit Committee Chair in the UK and European financial services sector. She began her career with Price Waterhouse, and qualified as a UK chartered accountant. She subsequently held senior finance executive roles at QBE, GE Capital and Aviva in Europe and Asia. She holds a master's degree in economics from the University of Cambridge.	Yes	Yes
Dr Peter Nussbaum	**Non-executive – CEO Administration of the Princely Assets, Vaduz** Dr Peter Nussbaum has been a member of the Foundation Board since 2022. A New York and German lawyer by training, he was an equity partner and Co-Head of the Global Private Equity Group at Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, and later co-founded the Munich office of Milbank. Since 2022, he has been CEO Administration of the Princely Assets in Vaduz. He holds a master's degree in comparative jurisprudence from NYU School of Law and received his PhD in 1995 from Munich University. Together with his wife, he runs an ecological farm in Upper Bavaria.	Yes	Yes

Board member	Description	ESG competencies[1]	
		Sustainability	Business conduct
Thomas Piske	**Executive** Thomas Piske has been a member of the Foundation Board since 2021. He started his career at LGT in 1986 in Vaduz as a financial analyst and investment advisor. He has held various positions since then, including Head of Private Clients, President of the General Management, CEO Private Banking Europe, CEO Private Banking LGT and Chairman of the Board of Directors of all LGT private banks worldwide. He holds a master's degree in economics from the University of Innsbruck.	Yes	Yes
Gunn Wærsted	**Non-executive** Gunn Wærsted became a member of the Foundation Board in 2024, bringing with her extensive experience in banking and wealth management. She has held senior leadership roles at several Nordic financial institutions, most recently serving nine years at Nordea as Group Executive Vice President (EVP) and Global Head of Wealth Management, as well as CEO of Nordea Bank Norway. Since 2016, she has served on the boards of several Nordic and international companies, including as chair of the boards of Petoro and Obton, and as a board member of Fidelity International. Until recently, she chaired the board of Telenor, and served as a director on the board of Nationwide.	Yes	Yes

[1] Including sustainability risks and risks related to human rights.

2) Group Management Committee

The Group Management Committee (GMC) is LGT's highest management body, and is chaired by the CEO of LGT, H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein. The GMC is responsible for the organisation's strategic direction at the operational level and for ensuring the effective implementation of the Foundation Board's recommendations and resolutions. It also oversees the Group-wide evaluation of the risk[1] situation, identifying existing risks and implementing risk-mitigating measures. There are no employee representatives on the GMC.

For information on diversity, see ESRS S1-9, page 116.

The Group Disclosure Committee, described on page 27, submits reports, including sustainability reporting, to the GMC, where these topics are specifically addressed and discussed at least twice a year. This process ensures that sustainability remains a key focus at all levels of management and is integrated into LGT's business activities.

In 2025, the sustainability-related discussions conducted by the GMC focused on LGT's updated DMA approval, sustainability reporting and ESG risk assessment.

Sustainability-related trade-offs are generally considered during the GMC's strategic decision-making process. However, no specific guidelines currently exist for addressing such trade-offs during this process.

[1] Including sustainability risks and risks related to human rights.

Table 2: Composition of the Group Management Committee

Committee member	Description	ESG competencies[1]	
		Sustainability	Business conduct
H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein	**Chairman LGT/CEO LGT** H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein has been the CEO of LGT Group since 2006 and was appointed to the role of Chairman of LGT Group in 2021. He started his professional career in 1993 as an investment analyst in private equity at JP Morgan Partners in New York. After five years in the US, he returned to Europe in 1998 to work for the private equity group Industri Kapital as an Associate and later an Associate Director, working in London and Hamburg. In 2000, he rejoined JP Morgan Partners as a Director in London, and in 2003 became head of the firm's German office. He serves as Chairman of Lightrock and as a member of the Foundation Board of LGT Venture Philanthropy. H.S.H. Prince Max holds a master's degree from Harvard Business School and a degree in business economics from the European Business School.	Yes	Yes
Daniel Bose	**CRO LGT** Daniel Bose joined LGT in 2000 and currently serves as Chief Risk Officer (CRO). Previously he was Head of Market and Liquidity Risk and was appointed as Head of Group Risk Controlling & Security of LGT in 2024. He holds a master's degree in environmental sciences from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich and a master's degree in operations research from the University of St. Gallen. He is also a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charterholder since 2004.	Yes	Yes
Michael Bürge	**CFO LGT** Michael Bürge has been the CFO of LGT PB since 2021 and additionally assumed the role of CFO of LGT in April 2023. He began his career at the Zurich-based private bank Vontobel before joining LGT Bank in Vaduz in 1991. In 2001, he became a member of the Executive Board of LGT Financial Services, and in 2005, he was appointed Head of Group Controlling & Accounting at LGT. He holds an undergraduate degree in business administration and a postgraduate executive master's in financial planning and consulting.	Yes	Yes
Olivier de Perregaux	**CEO LGT PB** Olivier de Perregaux has served as CEO of LGT PB since 2021. He holds a degree in business administration from the University of St.Gallen. From 1988 to 1996, he worked as a consultant at McKinsey & Co. in Zurich and New York. From 1997 to 1999, he held roles as Senior Transaction Manager and Head of Strategic Marketing for Center Solutions at Zurich Financial Services in Zurich. From 1999 until March 2023, he served as CFO of LGT.	Yes	Yes
Dr Felix Kaestner	**Head Compliance LGT** Dr Felix Kaestner joined LGT in 2022 as Group Head of Compliance. He began his career in 2005 as a mergers and acquisitions attorney at a Frankfurt-based law firm before he then joined UBS, first as an in-house lawyer and then in 2014 as Head of Compliance and Operational Risk Control for Germany and later also Europe. He is a fully qualified German lawyer, holds a master of laws degree from the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia and a PhD in competition and anti-trust law from the University of Cologne, Germany.	Yes	Yes
Dr Roberto Paganoni	**CEO LGT CP** Dr Roberto Paganoni joined LGT in 1997 to establish its alternative investments division, which is now known as LGT Capital Partners. Roberto is co-founder of LGT CP, and currently serves as its CEO and a Managing Partner. Roberto joined McKinsey & Company in 1989, where he oversaw international projects across industries such as industrial goods, airlines, telecommunications and financial services. He holds a degree in mechanical engineering and a PhD in business administration from the University of St.Gallen in Switzerland.	Yes	Yes
Werner von Baum	**CRO LGT CP** Werner von Baum joined LGT CP in 2005, and is a Managing Director and currently serves as its Chief Risk Officer (CRO). He began his career in 1989 as an equity derivatives trader at Salomon Brothers. Following that, he held various positions in marketing, structuring and trading at Bankers Trust in London. Prior to joining LGT in 2005, he was a Managing Director at HypoVereinsbank (HVB) in Munich.	Yes	Yes

[1] Including sustainability risks and risks related to human rights.

3) Group Disclosure Committee and Group Sustainability Reporting Committee

The Group Disclosure Committee (GDC) is responsible, among other duties, for reviewing and recommending approval of the Group Annual Report, which includes both sustainability (including climate) and financial information. The committee ensures the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of the Group Annual Report. Additionally, the GDC ensures compliance with relevant laws and the timely fulfilment of reporting deadlines. The GDC makes recommendations to the GMC for report approvals as well as reviews and implements the external auditor's reporting-related recommendations through the responsible departments. The committee continuously engages with these departments to discuss and improve reporting practices. The GDC reports directly to the GMC and the Audit Committee.

The Group Sustainability Reporting Committee (GSRC) supports the GDC in managing Group-wide sustainability disclosures for the Foundation Board.

4) LGT Private Banking's sustainability governance

LGT PB's sustainability-related matters are overseen by the PB Management Committee, the Core Steering Committee and several sustainability committees.

PB Management Committee

The PB Management Committee defines LGT PB's strategic direction and guiding principles regarding sustainability. Chaired by the CEO LGT PB, other members of the committee include the CFO LGT, the Head of Corporate Development & Transformation and the Group Head of Compliance. Members are responsible for implementing LGT PB's sustainability and climate-related strategy and for taking into account the approach to risks and opportunities defined by the Foundation Board. In 2025, sustainability reporting was addressed in the PB Management Committee agenda twice. Through their roles in the sustainability committees, members of LGT PB's senior management are also involved in sustainability and climate risk-related matters at the operational level.

Core Steering Committee

Members of LGT PB's Core Steering Committee, which is also chaired by the CEO LGT PB, include the Head of Corporate Development & Transformation and the Head of Group Sustainability Management. Meeting every three weeks or at least monthly, this committee sets the strategic direction and guiding principles for sustainability, including for climate risk management. At its meetings, the Core Steering Committee also discusses sustainability-related target setting and potential measures. It deliberates on key strategic issues and guiding principles, proposing actionable measures to the sustainability committees and identifying critical focus areas. The Core Steering Committee can make suggestions to the sustainability committees and determines the key areas of focus. It is tasked with implementing the climate-related strategy while taking into account the approach to risks and opportunities defined by the Foundation Board. These regular meetings ensure that sustainability-related targets are established and adhered to, reinforcing LGT PB's commitment to sustainable development and effective climate risk management.

Sustainability committees

The sustainability committees, which report directly to the Core Steering Committee, are responsible for implementing the LGT PB Sustainability Strategy 2030 at the operational level. Climate-related considerations are integrated into their agendas and mandates, with specific responsibilities outlined in their respective terms of reference. These committees meet regularly, at least semi-annually, to discuss sustainability-related topics at an operational level and to analyse issues in preparation for decision-making by the Core Steering Committee or senior management. In total, there are five sustainability committees, each focused on key aspects of sustainability, including clients and investments, operations, risk and governance, diversity and inclusion (D&I) and employee volunteering. Of the five committees, the following three address climate-related issues:

- Sustainability Committee Clients & Investments: Oversees all sustainability activities relating to clients and the products offered by LGT PB, including new activities and services. It is responsible for implementing measures related to sustainable investments and client materials across Europe, the UK and Asia-Pacific (APAC) to support the achievement of the Sustainability Strategy 2030. The committee monitors new regulatory requirements and trends in sustainability disclosure at the product level. The committee is composed of the Head of Corporate Development & Transformation and includes representatives from Investment Solutions Global, Group Sustainability Management, Group Financing, various sustainable investing experts from different regions, Trading and Treasury, Sustainability Management APAC, representatives from the different banks within LGT PB, Group Compliance. The committee convened four times in 2025.

- Sustainability Committee Operations: Oversees sustainability matters relating to operations. It proposes measures to increase energy efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and minimise the ecological footprint of LGT PB's operations. The committee optimises resource consumption and operations to make them more sustainable and monitors performance against environmental indicators to support the achievement of the Sustainability Strategy 2030. It is supported by representatives from Head Business Services of LGT Financial Services AG, Head Group Sustainability Management, representatives from Facility Management, Supply Management, Information Systems Operations and the COOs of the local entities. The committee convened twice in 2025.
- Sustainability Committee Risk & Governance: Monitors the climate risk profile of on-balance sheet positions and reviews regulatory and sustainability (including climate) requirements with implications for risk management. Additionally, it monitors developments in sustainability risk that could impact LGT PB's on-balance sheet positions. The committee is composed of the Group CFO, Group CRO, Head Group Sustainability Management, Head Group Compliance, Group Chief Credit Officer and members of respective teams.The committee convened twice in 2025.

Education & Training and Communication & Marketing also play an important role in implementing LGT PB's Sustainability Strategy 2030. In addition, a dedicated project manager has been appointed to facilitate and monitor the implementation of the strategy. This project manager works closely with the Core Steering Committee and the Head of Group Sustainability Management, maintains a comprehensive overview of the initiatives in place and provides regular and comprehensive status reporting. The Think Tank, consisting of in-house sustainability experts from LGT PB's global divisions, regularly explores emerging sustainability trends and developments.

Oversight of LGT PB's climate-related risks and opportunities

As climate risks are integrated into LGT PB's overall risk framework, both the PB Management Committee, chaired by the CEO LGT PB Olivier de Perregaux, and the Foundation Board, chaired by H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein, monitor these risks. Metrics on climate risks arising from own investments, client investments, credit and loans, and operations will be progressively updated in the reports of the responsible departments over time.

As climate-related risks are part of the overall risk framework, the responsible departments report directly to the PB Management Committee and/or the Foundation Board. These risks are considered as part of LGT PB's risk appetite.

The Risk Committee of the Foundation Board is tasked with approving and monitoring the sustainability risk appetite statement, thereby setting the overarching risk tolerance levels. The CEO LGT holds the critical responsibility of approving the sustainability risk management framework, ensuring that the strategic approach aligns with the organisation's objectives. Meanwhile, the CFO LGT is responsible for ensuring that there are adequate measurement and controlling functions to manage sustainability risk matters effectively. Local Executive Boards play a crucial role in maintaining adherence to LGT PB's minimum standards as outlined in the policies. They also ensure proper oversight of sustainability risk, either directly or through a dedicated committee, and are accountable for identifying and managing local sustainability risk requirements appropriately. This structured approach ensures that sustainability risks are managed proactively and consistently across all levels of the organisation.

For information on the sustainability topics addressed by the Foundation Board, see ESRS GOV-1–GOV-2, page 23.

LGT PB places great emphasis on training its staff on sustainability and climate change and on how these are taken into account in its investment offering. These trainings are supported by comprehensive factsheets and Q&A documents provided by Group Sustainability Management. For more information on climate-related actions, see ESRS E1-3, pages 72–76.

5) LGT Capital Partners' sustainability governance

Three governing bodies oversee LGT CP's ESG and sustainability-related matters: the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the ESG Committee.

Board of Directors

As the most senior governing body of LGT CP, the Board of Directors provides strategic leadership and oversight, including the integration of ESG considerations into its overall strategy, risk management processes and investment decisions. It is responsible for setting the ESG standards and monitoring their implementation. The Board is briefed on ESG topics by the Executive Committee and other ESG professionals at least once per year.

Executive Committee

LGT CP's Executive Committee oversees daily operations and ensures the implementation of the Board of Directors' strategic direction, including as it relates to ESG. The Executive Committee is tasked with implementing the standards defined by the Board and monitoring legal and regulatory requirements and compliance with ESG policy. The committee receives regular updates on ESG topics through ESG Committee minutes and updates from the ESG team heads.

ESG Committee

The LGT CP ESG Committee is responsible for executing the Executive Committee's decisions and coordinating policies and procedures across investment management, reporting, risk management and client services. The committee meets on a quarterly basis and provides regular updates to the Executive Committee. The ESG Committee consists of eight members, five members of the firm's Executive Committee – one of which is the Chief Risk and Compliance Officer. Committee decisions must be unanimous; if consensus cannot be reached, the matter is escalated to the LGT CP Executive Committee.

LGT CP has established dedicated sub-committees within the ESG Committee that focus on specific areas, including climate action and biodiversity, ESG regulation, corporate social responsibility (CSR) and diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI).

Oversight of LGT CP's climate-related risks and opportunities

Risk management is an integral part of LGT CP's investment and ESG processes, with sustainability risks representing an important dimension of its risk management philosophy.

LGT CP integrates sustainability risks into its risk management through two complementary approaches:
1. Ex-post monitoring: Ensures compliance with restrictions set by regulators, clients or other internal and external rules and guidelines.
2. Ex-ante risk modelling and testing: Supports and challenges investment units by modelling and testing risks within portfolios and their underlying exposures.
Both approaches incorporate sustainability risks.

As part of their control function, LGT CP's Risk Management and Compliance teams track ESG-related events or conditions that could materially impact financial products or services, such as affecting the value of an investment or a company's assets, financial position, profitability or reputation. Through regular reviews with portfolio managers, the independent Risk Management function ensures that relevant risks, including ESG risks, are integrated into investment decisions. It also ensures that investment portfolios comply with any ESG-related obligations outlined in investment process documents and policies shared with investors. In addition, it compiles comprehensive monthly risk reports and presents them to the Executive Committee for review. LGT CP's risk managers collaborate with various working groups across the investment platforms, including the ESG Committee and the sub-committees.

While the Risk department plays a key role in assessing and managing ESG risks as part of its risk management framework, its responsibilities typically involve collaboration with various other teams and departments. These include Investment Management, Business Development, Investment Structuring, Legal & Compliance and Senior Management.

GOV-3 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

All LGT employees, including members of the executive management boards and supervisory bodies, are subject to the Group Compensation Policy, which applies across the organisation, meaning they are all subject to the same remuneration plans and policies. LGT's remuneration model aligns with market standards and consists of a fixed and a variable remuneration component, as well as benefits. Independent members of the Group Foundation Board are compensated exclusively on a fixed-pay basis.

The Group Compensation Policy reflects the importance of the LGT Code of Conduct, which integrates sustainability risks, including climate-related risks, into its framework. It specifies that failure to adhere to the LGT Code of Conduct and internal directives or instructions may result in a reduction of variable compensation. However, LGT does not tie a specific proportion of variable compensation directly to sustainability-related targets or impacts.

LGT uses a discretionary model for employee performance assessments, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative criteria with individual weightings that contribute to an overall evaluation. For members of the GMC and other key stakeholders, these criteria include sustainability-related targets. However, as with other performance criteria, there is no direct or fixed link between any single criterion and compensation. Instead, the overall evaluation determines compensation outcomes.

LGT's remuneration policies are established and monitored by the Foundation Board, with support from the Group Human Resources compensation committees. These policies are reviewed regularly.

GOV-4 Statement on due diligence

Table 3: Mapping of core elements of due diligence to paragraphs in the sustainability statement

Core elements of due diligence	Paragraphs in the sustainability statement
a) Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model	ESRS 2 GOV-2, ESRS 2 GOV-3 ESRS 2 SBM-1, ESRS 2 SBM-3
b) Engaging with affected stakeholders for all key steps in the due diligence process	ESRS 2 GOV-2, ESRS 2 SBM-2, ESRS 2 IRO-1, ESRS S1-1 ESRS 2 MDR-P for Material topics associated with "negative" impacts: Climate change, Biodiversity and ecosystems, Own workforce, Clients, Business conduct
c) Identifying and assessing adverse impacts	ESRS 2 IRO-1, ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material topics associated with "negative" impacts: Climate change, Biodiversity and ecosystems, Own workforce, Clients, Business conduct
d) Taking actions to address those adverse impacts	ESRS 2 MDR-A for Material topics associated with "negative" impacts: Climate change, Biodiversity and ecosystems, Own workforce, Clients, Business conduct
e) Tracking the effectiveness of these efforts and communicating	ESRS 2 MDR-M and MDR-T for Material topics associated with "negative" impacts: Climate change, Biodiversity and ecosystems, Own workforce, Clients, Business conduct

GOV-5 Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

LGT is committed to ensuring the accuracy of its sustainability reporting. However, the Group Sustainability Reporting Committee (GSRC) has identified several risks associated with this process, including regulatory, litigation, reputational and greenwashing risks stemming from inadequate disclosure or poor management of ESG issues. Such shortcomings could lead to regulatory scrutiny, legal and financial repercussions such as fines and sanctions, as well as significant reputational damage. Delays and inaccuracies in data collection and reporting may also result in legal and financial consequences, compounding LGT's reputational risks. Other important factors to consider include ensuring the completeness and integrity of data, the accuracy of estimates and the timely availability of data.

Internal controls and limited assurance

To ensure the robustness, integrity and reliability of its sustainability reporting, LGT has established a comprehensive governance structure and a dedicated Internal Control System (ICS), with clearly defined responsibilities across various functions, committees and management levels. This system is underpinned by a thorough risk assessment and the subsequent implementation of targeted control activities, designed to mitigate risks associated with sustainability reporting.

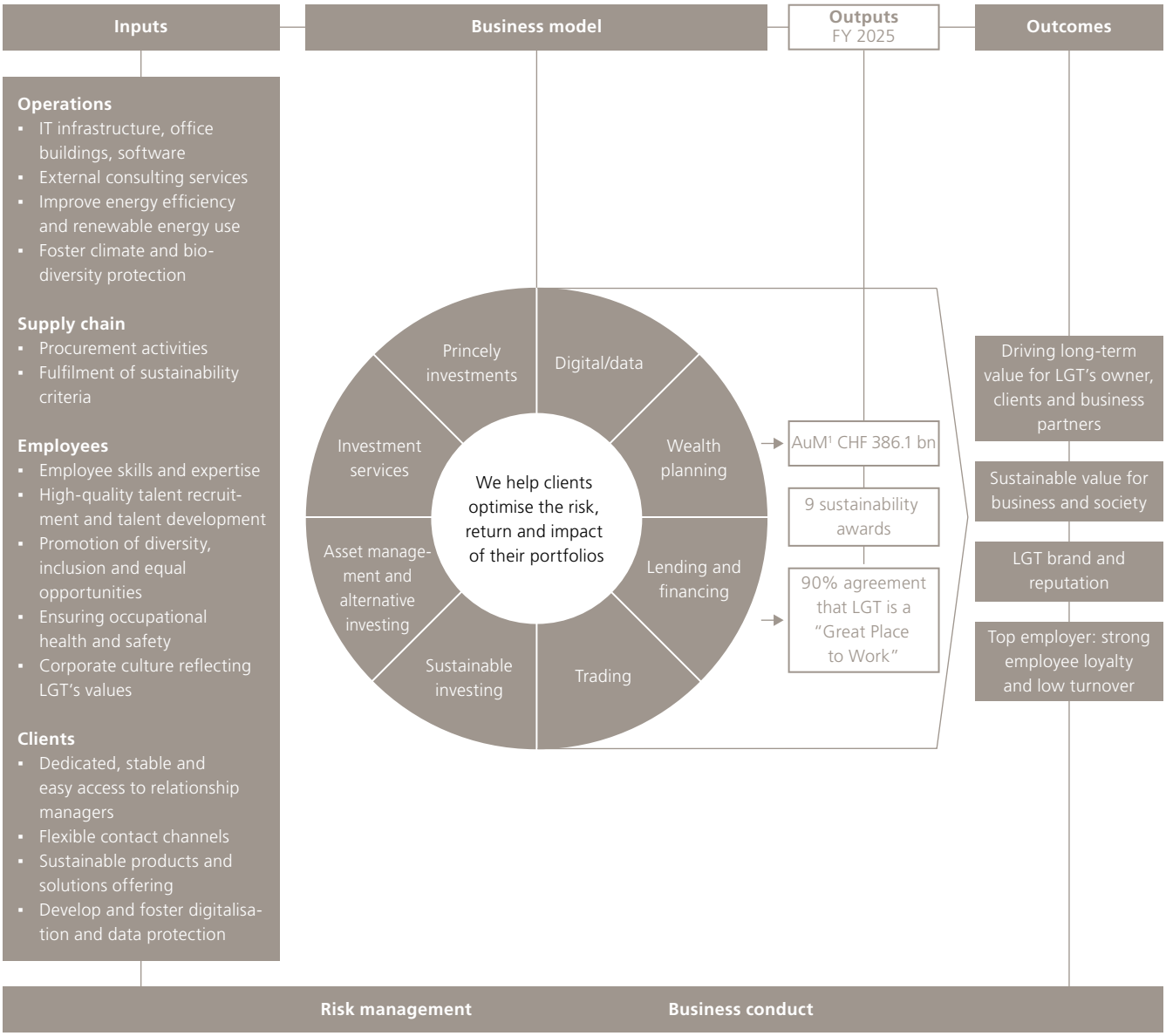
The governance structure is composed of the Group Sustainability Reporting Committee (GSRC), the Group Disclosure Committee (GDC), the Group Management Committee (GMC) and the Audit Committee. The Foundation Board has overall responsibility for reporting and approves LGT's sustainability reporting annually. The Audit Committee reviews the sustainability information for the attention of the Foundation Board. The GDC reviews reports for release, while the GSRC ensures the accuracy and completeness of sustainability reports, with input from LGT PB and LGT CP subject matter experts. The GSRC and the GDC engage in regular discussions with the GMC to address the development of sustainability reporting and new regulatory requirements. The GDC, the GMC and the Audit Committee review and approve the reports yearly. LGT has aligned its governance structure for both financial and sustainability reporting. The GDC oversees the processes for both, ensuring consistency in governance and oversight.

The sustainability information included in the LGT Group Annual Report is subject to limited assurance by an external auditor. In addition, the Group Internal Audit department may conduct independent reviews of the report. Any observations arising from both internal and external audit processes are addressed through action plans with clearly allocated responsibilities and deadlines. LGT monitors these plans and reviews progress, sharing any updates with the Foundation Board and reinforcing accountability and transparency.

Strategy

SBM-1 Strategy, business model and value chain

LGT's value creation model



[1] Corresponds to Total assets under administration as reported in note 40, section "Consolidated financial statements of LGT Group", page 192.

For more information on LGT's value chain, see ESRS 2 BP-1, page 20. For more information on LGT's employee headcount by country, see ESRS S1-6, page 113. LGT is present in more than 30 locations in Europe, Asia, Australia, the Americas and the Middle East. For more information on LGT's market presence, see section "LGT at a glance", pages 4–5. For details on client groups, refer to ESRS S4 DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 on page 119. Due to the nature of its business model, 100 % of LGT's revenues are attributable to the ESRS sector group Financial Institutions.

LGT's approach to sustainability

For the Princely Family of Liechtenstein, long-term actions have been central to its business activities. The family views climate change and biodiversity loss as two of the most pressing challenges facing humanity today. LGT is convinced that transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy is essential for mitigating climate change. The Group therefore excludes thermal coal – the fuel with the highest CO_2 emissions – across the entire Group.

However, LGT does not entirely exclude fossil fuels, recognising that circumstances differ depending on the country. For example, varying stages of development in some countries can make meeting their current energy needs without relying on oil and gas unrealistic. While prioritising the urgency of mitigating and adapting to climate change, LGT also recognises the vital role biodiversity plays in maintaining essential ecosystem services.

The UNEPFI's Guidance for Net-Zero Banking does not recommend immediately divesting from existing fossil fuel positions, as this will not necessarily result in the decarbonisation of the real economy. Also, collective disinvestment could result in extreme market shocks, which would have a disproportionately negative impact on the world's most vulnerable populations. LGT instead pursues stewardship activities, in particular engaging with companies, as a means of contributing to change.

For more information on transition, see ESRS E1-1, pages 61–65.

For more information on exclusion policies, see ESRS E1-2, pages 71–72.

LGT Private Banking

LGT PB's Sustainability Strategy 2030 focuses on three key areas: Clients and Investments, Business and Operations and People and Society.

LGT PB's Sustainability Strategy 2030

Clients & Investments

- Increase range of investment solutions that consider environmental and social factors, and contribute to decarbonisation, while delivering on our clients' investment objectives
- Enable clients to make informed decisions on investment solutions that consider environmental, social and decarbonisation factors
- Improve sustainable financing offering and reduce CO_2 emissions in mortgage book
- Leverage our stewardship activities through engagement, exercising of voting rights and active ownership

Business & Operations

- Sustainability is part of every business decision
- Use 100 % renewable electricity and heating energy
- Reduce emissions of own operations by 90 % (2019 = 100, Scope 1 and 2)
- Reduce CO_2 emissions per FTE from business flights by 50 % (2019 = 100)
- Reduce energy consumption by 30 %, paper consumption by 50 % per FTE (2019 = 100)
- Build up a portfolio of high-quality carbon credits to neutralise residual emissions from investments and operations

People & Society

- Have at least 30 % women in senior management positions, 40 % women across all management levels and 50 % women in the overall workforce
- Train employees regularly on sustainability topics and enable them to take informed decisions
- Foster and scale up skills-based and hands-on employee volunteering
- Join forces with governments, companies, NGOs, etc to contribute to the SDGs[1]
- Allocate at least 10 % of LGT Group ordinary dividends to philanthropic activities

[1] UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

LGT Capital Partners

Sustainable investment principles are a core element of LGT CP's corporate culture and its investment philosophy, underlining its conviction that successful investing requires the integration of ESG principles. LGT CP is convinced that financial performance and sustainability can be aligned without compromising traditional risk-return metrics in favour of ESG metrics.

LGT CP invests in a wide range of asset classes and adjusts its approach to ESG and sustainability to the specifications and requirements of each asset class. Investments are executed either directly or in partnership with selected external managers, resulting in varying degrees of transparency and access to underlying exposures. LGT CP therefore employs different methodologies to implement its ESG criteria.

SBM-2 Interests and views of stakeholders

All important business decisions are made taking into account the interests and opinions of the affected stakeholders. Both the Foundation Board and the GMC are periodically informed about stakeholder views and interest in sustainability-related matters. Due to their strategic role, the Foundation Board and the GMC receive information, including information and updates on sustainability matters, from different sources across LGT.

LGT does not have plans to modify its business model or strategy as a result of stakeholder engagement unless changes in the external environment make such modifications necessary.

SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

The DMA identified the following topics as material: climate change; biodiversity and ecosystems; own workforce; clients; and business conduct. The assessment identified risks, impacts and opportunities that could affect these material topics and inform LGT's risk management process, aiding in the identification and evaluation of these risks.

For more information on the materiality assessment, see ESRS IRO-1, pages 42–45.

Table 4: Examples of stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder	How engagement is organised	Purpose of engagement	Key stakeholder engagement
Owner	▪ Regular information sharing through LGT's governance structure	▪ Understanding sustainability expectations	▪ Sustainability embedded into core strategy
Clients	▪ Client satisfaction surveys ▪ Client events ▪ Client meetings	▪ Understanding clients' needs ▪ Increasing client confidence	▪ Bespoke investment solutions ▪ Raising awareness about sustainability ▪ Increase in share of investments promoting environmental and/or social characteristics
Own workforce	▪ Employee satisfaction surveys ▪ Annual performance management and feedback process ▪ Continuous dialogues in one-to-one meetings, team meetings and global/regional/departmental town halls, meetings and events	▪ Ongoing learning and development ▪ Retaining LGT's corporate culture	▪ Internal policy updates ▪ Including employees' perspectives in decision-making
Suppliers	▪ Informing suppliers about the LGT Supplier Code of Conduct	▪ Compliance with the LGT Supplier Code of Conduct	▪ Raising awareness through consideration of environmental and social factors ▪ Long-term collaboration
Industry and sustainability associations	▪ Workshops and knowledge sharing ▪ Joining initiatives	▪ Industry engagement with policymakers	▪ Alignment on sustainability practices

For more information, see ESRS S1-2, page 109, and S4-2, page 122. For the DMA, the views of several stakeholders were considered. For more information, see ESRS IRO-1, pages 42–43.

Table 5: LGT's material impacts, risks and opportunities

Topic/IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Climate change					
Scope: Entire value chain					
Impacts on ecosystem services, nature and people due to climate change	Impact[4]		● ● ●		LGT's operations, while comparatively low-emitting compared to other industries, still contribute to global, transboundary climate impacts. Supplier engagement can mitigate emissions, yet some effects are irreversible or difficult to remedy. Financed emissions from investments and lending constitute the dominant contribution to climate impacts, as portfolio and borrower activities generate GHG emissions across regions and sectors. Decarbonisation targets, stewardship and allocation to lower-emitting assets can reduce these impacts over time, while residual effects remain, due to ongoing economic activity.
Physical: Acute and chronic climate change	Risk	●	● ●	● ● ●	Sudden severe weather events (eg floods, extreme storms) could negatively affect market prices (eg due to damage to investees' operations or physical assets serving as collateral). A possible increase in the frequency and severity of acute weather events could impact LGT's business operations and value chain in the long term. Acute weather events are expected to be local and limited to specific regions. In addition, chronic weather change is expected to evolve gradually and have a greater impact on financial and physical assets in the long term.
Transition: Policy and regulation change	Risk	● ● ●	● ●	● ●	Increased risks and operating costs are expected for both investees' and LGT's own operations due to changes in climate policies and regulation, including potentially diverging climate policies. These risks will be higher if stricter policies are introduced with little notice. Changes in policy (eg carbon pricing/energy transition regulation) could have a significant impact on business models and financial performance and lead to devaluations in financial and physical assets. Rising carbon prices could make it increasingly difficult to meet climate-related targets should the purchase of carbon credits become too expensive.
Transition: Technological and business model change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Investments, especially in carbon-intensive sectors, may be negatively affected if investee companies do not adapt quickly enough to technological changes in their sector. Potential negative effects on companies not adjusting their business models may emerge quickly, but may also only manifest in the long term. Furthermore, for investees, higher expenditures are expected to enable them to keep pace with accelerating technological advances. Financed buildings not implementing new emissions reduction technologies may be prone to devaluation. For own operations, the further transition to lower emissions technologies may lead to higher costs.
Transition: Market sentiment change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	LGT failing to adjust its offering to support its clients with the products that help them achieve their investment objectives is a short- and medium-term risk. Having the wrong product shelf could lead to loss of client confidence and of business. Portfolios not meeting their promised or expected sustainability outcomes could have a negative effect on LGT's ability to retain assets under management. Corporates and sovereigns failing to become more climate risk-resilient could suffer from decreased revenues and/or debt repayment difficulties, leading to a devaluation of their securities.

Topic/IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Transition: Litigation	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	The risk of being perceived as not adequately managing climate-related risks or neglecting fiduciary duties towards clients or of being accused of greenwashing may arise. Furthermore, if LGT's actions are perceived as failing to meet its commitments, industry standards or practices or if its climate-related disclosures are deemed unsatisfactory, its reputation could be negatively impacted. Regulatory uncertainty, inconsistent climate-related definitions and the absence of best practices for climate-related disclosures and sufficient data further increase the risk of penalties and litigation. This could result in lower revenues and/or higher litigation or operating costs.
Climate-related products	Opportunity[5]		● ● ●		The pressure for financial institutions to increase their sustainable offerings predicts a future upward trend. It has to be assumed that a change in client sentiment, which is not addressed by a corresponding offering, could lead to a loss of assets under management. In addition, LGT believes that low-carbon investments will be more resilient against climate-related risks.
Climate-friendly operations	Opportunity[5]		●		LGT's upstream value chain is of lower materiality when it comes to climate-friendly operations. These kinds of operations are considered to have a minimal impact on LGT's financials, mainly in the form of cost savings resulting from climate-friendly operations, for example, increases in energy efficiency or renewables leading to lower energy costs.
Biodiversity and ecosystems **Scope: Entire value chain**					
Biodiversity loss due to pollution, resource use and land use change	Impact[4]		● ● ●		As a financial services provider, the impact of LGT operations is considered limited. The indirect impact of investments, however, is considered to be high, as LGT and its clients invest globally and most companies potentially harm biodiversity through their business activities.
Physical: Acute and chronic hazards for nature	Risk	●	●	● ●	Acute physical risks from nature loss and biodiversity decline are expected to be low in the near to medium term, as LGT's operations and properties have limited dependency and exposure and are in relatively stable climates under robust environmental safeguards. Over a longer horizon, escalating climate pressures may intensify habitat degradation and extreme weather, increasing uncertainty and potentially raising insurance, maintenance and supply-chain costs or necessitating staff relocation. Therefore, the potential of acute physical risk in the long term is assessed as medium. LGT therefore gives a medium rating to long-term risk and will continue to refine its scenarios and adaptation measures.
Transition: Policy and regulation change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	LGT regularly evaluates the transition risks associated with changing policies and regulations relating to nature and biodiversity. These risks are considered medium across the short, medium and long term, reflecting the dynamic landscape of global regulatory developments and increasing societal expectations. The evolving policy environment, including potential shifts in biodiversity targets and nature-related disclosure requirements, necessitates ongoing scrutiny and adaptive strategies. Through continuous monitoring and engagement, LGT aims to anticipate and respond effectively to regulatory changes, seeking to ensure resilience.

Topic/IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Transition: Technological and business model change	Risk	●	● ●	● ●	In the short term, risks resulting from business model changes and technological innovation are regarded as low, largely due to effective diversification and flexible strategies that allow for efficient risk mitigation. Over the medium and long term, however, the rapid pace of innovation, changing stakeholder expectations and evolving industry standards are anticipated to elevate risk levels to medium. LGT continuously enhances its monitoring of emerging trends and integrates nature-related considerations into its strategic planning, ensuring its adaptability and preparedness for future developments.
Transition: Market sentiment change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Risks related to changing market sentiment are assessed as medium in the short, medium and long term, reflecting the ongoing evolution of client preferences, industry norms and stakeholder expectations. However, given the continuing shift in societal values and potential market dependencies, a medium risk assessment remains appropriate to account for the inherent uncertainties in responding to market sentiment changes.
Transition: Litigation	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	The ongoing evolution of disclosure standards, regulatory frameworks and societal expectations increases the potential for legal challenges, including claims of greenwashing or non-compliance with emerging environmental requirements. While comprehensive due diligence processes and enhanced transparency contribute to risk mitigation, they cannot entirely eliminate the likelihood or potential impact of litigation. The long-term nature of these risks is underpinned by their persistent complexity and the unpredictable regulatory landscape. As a result, a medium risk assessment remains appropriate across all time horizons.
Biodiversity-related products	Opportunity[5]		● ●		LGT considers opportunities related to biodiversity-focused products as medium across the short, medium and long term, reflecting the growing relevance of nature in financial markets. Although the development of biodiversity-related investment opportunities is still emerging, increased public interest and evolving regulatory expectations lead to significant potential for innovation and growth in sustainable finance offerings. The broad scope and evolving landscape of the biodiversity sector underpin the medium potential for positive impact over time.
Own workforce **Scope: Operations**					
Impacts on the mental and physical wellbeing of employees	Impact[4]		● ● ●		Mental health and physical wellbeing are fundamental to the performance and motivation of LGT's employees. Poor or substandard working conditions, unequal treatment of employees or job insecurity can adversely affect mental and physical wellbeing. The potential impacts can be mitigated through occupational health, safety and wellbeing programmes and fair employment practices.
Positive impacts of training and development on employees	Impact[4]		● ● ●		Continuous training and development of its workforce is a crucial element to the success of LGT as its business is highly dependent on the skills of its workforce. Most of LGT's employees regularly profit from internal or external training and development. These programmes enhance employees' skills and knowledge, leading to increased job proficiency and career growth opportunities, as well as boosting employee morale and job satisfaction.

Topic/IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Transition: Policy and regulation change	Risk	●	● ●	● ●	Continuous changes to policies and regulations can lead to increased complexity of processes and procedures, which in turn increases the risk of mistakes and frustration in the workforce. LGT assesses this topic as low in the short term due to established compliance processes, and medium in the medium and long term as ongoing adjustments and increasing complexity may strain systems, skills and budgets while requiring sustained monitoring and change management.
Transition: Technological and business model change	Risk	●	● ●	● ● ●	Technological and business model change can influence LGT's own workforce through shifting skill requirements, evolving work models and new operational practices, with implications for our culture, talent retention and employee satisfaction. LGT assesses the risk as increasing over time if workforce capabilities do not keep pace with market expectations.
Transition: Market sentiment change	Risk	●	● ●	● ● ●	Shifts in market sentiment and expectations around employer practices affect talent attraction, retention and engagement. LGT assesses the risk as increasing as changing preferences and competitive dynamics intensify over time.
Transition: Litigation	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ● ●	Financial penalties, reputational damage or financial losses due to litigations will impact LGT's culture, its ability to attract and retain talent, and damage its reputation as employer of choice. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short to medium term, and high in the long term if practices are not continually aligned with legal and regulatory requirements.
Transition: Reputational damage	Risk	●	● ●	● ● ●	LGT may face challenges in talent recruitment and retention, workforce dynamics, innovation, employee satisfaction and corporate culture. LGT assesses this topic as low in the short term given existing controls, medium in the medium term as regulatory expectations and case law evolve, and high in the long term if practices are not continually updated.
Employee retention and hiring new employees	Opportunity[5]		● ● ●		LGT assesses that providing good working conditions and a safe and healthy workplace, as well as LGT's focus on development, diversity, inclusion and equal opportunities, positively impact LGT's reputation as an employer of choice. Market sentiment changes are considered not only as a risk, but also as an opportunity. Being an employer of choice through continuous adaptation of the HR strategy to meet employees' needs and expectations will lead to a competitive advantage. Technological and business model change (such as AI) is also considered as an opportunity. Being a leader in new technology and continuous adaptation of the business model to the needs of our clients and workforce will lead to a competitive advantage and make LGT an employer of choice.
Clients **Scope: Entire value chain**					
Impacts on clients due to lack of data protection	Impact[4]		● ●		Clients may face harm from data breaches, service disruption or non-compliance in handling personal data, as LGT collects, assesses and stores confidential information across lending and investment services. Although cybersecurity and data-governance measures are in place, once data is exfiltrated and made public it is difficult to remedy, and breaches can also occur at portfolio or service-provider level, extending impacts along the value chain.

Topic/IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Transition risk: Policy and regulation change	Risk	● ●	● ●	●	Policy and regulatory change affecting clients can influence service offerings, disclosures and advisory processes, with implications for costs, operating models and client experience. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short and medium term due to ongoing rule-making, implementation demands and uncertainty across jurisdictions, which require sustained monitoring, adaptation and transparent communication. Over the long term, the risk is assessed as low as regulatory frameworks stabilise and internal capabilities mature, enabling clearer compliance pathways and reduced exposure to disruption.
Transition risk: Technological and business model change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Technological and business model change affecting clients influences service delivery, digital engagement and operational resilience, requiring continuous upgrades to systems and processes. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short, medium and long term, reflecting steady pressures from integrating new technologies alongside legacy platforms, managing data security and adapting advisory approaches to evolving client expectations. Sustained governance and investment discipline are needed to maintain reliability and client confidence while navigating ongoing transformation.
Transition risk: Market sentiment change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Shifts in market sentiment can influence client expectations regarding service quality, sustainability positioning and risk management, with implications for trust, retention and advisory needs. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short, medium and long term, reflecting ongoing exposure to external dynamics such as geopolitical developments, regulatory changes and evolving industry trends that can affect perceptions and behaviour. Consistent engagement, transparent communication and adaptable service delivery are required to manage volatility in sentiment and maintain client confidence over time.
Transition risk: Litigation	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Litigation risk in the client context arises from evolving regulatory scrutiny, disclosure expectations and stakeholder challenges, with potential impacts on operations, reputation and compliance. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short, medium and long term, reflecting sustained exposure to enforcement trends, data protection requirements and claims related to transparency or sustainability positioning which remain plausible across time horizons. Robust governance, clear communications and consistent control frameworks are required to manage this risk and maintain client confidence.
Transition risk: Reputational damage	Risk	● ● ●	● ●	● ●	Reputational damage related to client-facing practices and sustainability claims can quickly influence sentiment, trust and client behaviour, making the short-term risk high. As expectations stabilise and communications, due diligence and controls are strengthened, the risk reduces to medium in the medium term, reflecting more consistent management of scrutiny and potential misperceptions. Over the long term, the risk remains medium given ongoing visibility and public interest, with sustained performance and transparent engagement required to preserve client confidence and brand value.

Topic/IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Client-centric banking	Opportunity[5]		● ●		Client-centric service, strong data protection and reliable digital experiences can enhance trust, satisfaction and loyalty, supporting client retention and attraction over time. LGT assesses this opportunity as medium, reflecting ongoing benefits from investing in cybersecurity, data governance and transparent communications, alongside continuous improvements to digital channels and advisory. As capabilities mature, consistent delivery and clear information can strengthen client relationships and brand value, reinforcing growth, including sustainable investment solutions.
Business conduct **Scope: Entire value chain**					
Impacts from bribery and corruption	Impact[4]		● ● ●		Misconduct in operations can undermine business conduct, damage trust and profitability and create lasting repercussions for clients, employees and the wider economy across LGT's global footprint. In investments and credit, exposure to sovereigns, corporates and borrowers can introduce conduct risks along the value chain. While legislation, stewardship, due-diligence and compliance frameworks help with mitigation and remediation, cultural change and reputational recovery are resource-intensive and slow.
Transition: Policy and regulation change	Risk	● ●	● ● ●	● ●	Policy and regulatory change affecting clients influences service delivery, disclosures and compliance expectations, with implications for operating models, costs and client experience. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short term, reflecting ongoing implementation demands and the need to align controls with evolving requirements. The risk increases to high in the medium term as regulatory scope and enforcement intensify across jurisdictions, requiring additional capabilities and adjustments that may strain resources and processes. Over the long term, the risk reduces to medium as frameworks stabilise and practices mature, enabling clearer compliance pathways while maintaining exposure to continued updates and oversight.
Transition: Technological and business model change	Risk	● ● ●	● ●	● ●	Technological and business model change affecting clients requires rapid adaptation in digital engagement, data quality and process design, creating high short-term risk as new systems, skills and procedures are introduced. The risk reduces to medium in the medium term as capabilities stabilise and integration with legacy platforms improves, while ongoing enhancements support efficiency and reliability. Over the long term, the risk remains medium given continued innovation cycles and evolving client expectations that necessitate sustained investment and governance.
Transition: Market sentiment change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Market sentiment change can influence client expectations around ethics, service quality and risk management, affecting trust, retention and external stakeholder scrutiny. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short, medium and long term, reflecting consistent exposure to shifting preferences, heightened due diligence by counterparties and evolving industry narratives. The risk profile remains steady, as reputational impacts can arise quickly, yet typically reduce with transparent engagement and robust controls, while continued vigilance is required to prevent recurrence and sustain confidence.

Topic/IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Transition: Litigation	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Litigation risk in the client context stems from evolving regulatory expectations, disclosure requirements and stakeholder scrutiny, with potential impacts on operations, reputation and client confidence. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short, medium and long term, reflecting persistent exposure despite strengthened internal controls and remediation of past deficiencies. Ongoing governance, transparent communication and consistent application of policies and monitoring are required to manage potential claims and maintain trust over time.
Transition: Reputational damage	Risk	● ● ●	● ●	●	Reputational damage in the client context can escalate rapidly following public allegations or perceived shortcomings in conduct, making the short-term risk high due to immediate impacts on trust and behaviour. As Group-wide frameworks and controls mature and communications become more consistent, the risk reduces to medium in the medium term, supported by clearer expectations and remediation capability. Over the long term, the risk is assessed as low, assuming sustained adherence to standards and transparent engagement that help rebuild confidence and reduce exposure to adverse sentiment.

[1] As defined in ESRS 2 BP-2, page 20.
[2] The number of dots indicates the level of impact, risk or opportunity potential, with more dots representing higher impact, risk or opportunity levels, ranging from one dot for low impact, risk or opportunity to three dots for high impact, risk or opportunity.
[3] Short = short term; Medium = medium term; Long = long term
[4] LGT does not differentiate impacts across short-, medium- or long-term horizons.
[5] LGT does not differentiate opportunities across short-, medium- or long-term horizons.

LGT has strategically aligned its business activities with its core values and beliefs, emphasising a client-centric approach that prioritises understanding and addressing client needs while considering the current economic, legal and financial landscape. This focus ensures that all decisions and actions are guided by the needs and interests of its clients. The primary objective of LGT's activities is to mitigate potential risks and adverse impacts while maximising positive impacts and opportunities to enhance overall performance. By aligning its business strategy with its foundational values and prevailing regulatory, market and economic conditions, LGT is committed to delivering optimal outcomes for clients while effectively navigating the complexities of the business environment. However, LGT has not assessed information on the anticipated financial effects of identified risks and opportunities in its financial statements.

For more information on the DMA and the assessment of LGT's financial impact, see ESRS 2 IRO-1, pages 42–43.

Information on resilience

LGT's framework of internal directives and compliance measures is designed to uphold ethical business practices and prevent financial crime, and thus enable LGT to address impacts and risks. The organisation prioritises cybersecurity, employee well-being and climate resilience, integrating these aspects into its overall strategy. LGT uses scenario analysis and incorporates ESG considerations into its investment decisions to navigate the transition to a low-carbon economy. Furthermore, LGT is committed to enhancing its efforts in biodiversity protection.

By focusing on its material topics, LGT underscores its resilience and ability to manage both current and future risks effectively. This approach highlights LGT's dedication to maintaining high standards of integrity and sustainability in all aspects of its business activities. LGT links its implemented and planned activities – including policies, actions and targets – with the resilience of its strategy and business model.

For more information on how LGT manages its material topics, see the relevant sections (ESRS E1 for climate change, pages 54–93; ESRS E4 for biodiversity and ecosystems, pages 98–105; ESRS S1 for own workforce, pages 106–118; ESRS S4 for clients, pages 119–125; ESRS G1 for business conduct, pages 126–129).

Changes to material impacts, risks and opportunities

Building on the DMAs from 2023 and 2024, the 2025 update focused primarily on ensuring alignment with LGT's ESG risk assessment conducted in 2025. This update was designed to integrate the ESG risk assessment into the DMA and to confirm the previous year's results. Incorporating the ESG risk assessment increased the level of granularity, allowing for a more detailed and differentiated evaluation of each risk. The update did not lead to any significant changes, and the material topics identified remained unchanged.

For more information on the DMA and the key changes made in 2025, see ESRS 2 IRO-1, pages 42–45.

Impact, risks and opportunities

IRO-1 Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

The DMA identified material topics and assessed their impact materiality[2] and financial materiality[3] across LGT's value chain. However, as certain elements of the value chain may be more relevant for some ESRS topics than others, different weightings were applied in the assessment to reflect these differences.

The following key assumptions were made to define the IRO:

- Impact was defined as either positive or negative at an ESRS topic level. The impact was not netted, and when both types could be applied, the stronger type of impact was considered.
- Potential and actual impacts were not rated separately. Instead, both perspectives were considered together in the assessment.
- IROs were identified at the ESRS topic level, considering the full list of ESRS sustainability matters/sub-(sub-)topics.
- Risks were assessed across the entire value chain using a risk-averse approach, where the highest potential risk identified determines the overall risk level for each risk category.

The following are the main sources used by LGT to assess potential material topics:

- ESRS topic, sub-topic and sub-sub-topic list
- Prior materiality assessment
- Internal and external stakeholders
- ESG risk assessment 2025, covering climate, nature, social and governance risks

The DMA was performed as follows.

- LGT defined the IRO and the type of impact (eg negative or positive) for each ESRS topic based on the full list of ESRS sustainability matters. The risks are informed by the ESG risk assessment.
- It then rated each topic along the ESRS factors of scale, scope, likelihood and irremediability (in the case of negative impacts) for impact materiality; and probability and magnitude for financial materiality.
- To rate the scale, LGT considered the gravity of the negative impact or how beneficial the positive impact is for people or the environment. To rate the scope, it determined how widespread the negative or positive impacts are. For likelihood, it examined how likely it is that the impact will occur. Lastly, to assess irremediability, LGT determined whether and to what extent the negative impacts could be remedied.
- To assess probability, LGT evaluated the likelihood of the impact occurring. To determine financial magnitude, it analysed the (potential) extent of the financial impact on LGT.
- It then created a matrix containing this information.
- In a last step, LGT applied a threshold within the matrix to define materiality.

In 2025, the DMA was updated to integrate LGT's ESG risk assessment. The key updates include primarily a more granular assessment of risks. The 2025 DMA confirmed the material topics identified in 2024, with some changes in the materiality ratings of specific topics and the reflection of higher granularity for the financial materiality, stemming from the ESG risk assessment.

The finalised 2025 DMA underwent a review by relevant subject matter experts, resulting in risks being articulated and evaluated more explicitly.

The determination of materiality and the resulting materiality matrix were validated by LGT PB's Core Steering Committee. The materiality assessment was presented to and approved by LGT CP's Executive Committee and was approved by the GMC and the Audit Committee of the Foundation Board.

[2] LGT's activities directly or indirectly affecting people and/or the environment.

[3] Sustainability factors affecting LGT's financial position, performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital in the short, medium or long term.

While the materiality assessment process did not focus on specific activities/business relationships/geographies/other factors that give rise to a heightened risk of adverse impact, it considers impacts in which LGT is involved across its entire value chain. The process in 2023 included consultation with both internal stakeholders (eg owners, LGT sustainability experts, various departments) and external stakeholders (eg clients, external experts). For every ESRS topic, LGT assessed severity. The severity criteria were then combined with the likelihood criteria, resulting in the potential impact. The potential impact criteria were subsequently combined with the irremediability criteria to determine the residual impact.[4] A stakeholder survey was then conducted to confirm the results. The survey was sent to LGT's owners, management, employees and clients and largely confirmed the material topics identified for LGT. In a final stage, the results of the materiality assessment were presented to LGT's top management for approval.

LGT has identified a correlation between negative impacts and risks, as well as positive impacts and opportunities, and the process of identifying impacts, risks and opportunities highlighted this connection. However, since a single impact can sometimes lead to multiple risks or opportunities and may occur across various parts of the value chain, LGT has chosen not to allocate or link specific IROs to each other within this disclosure.

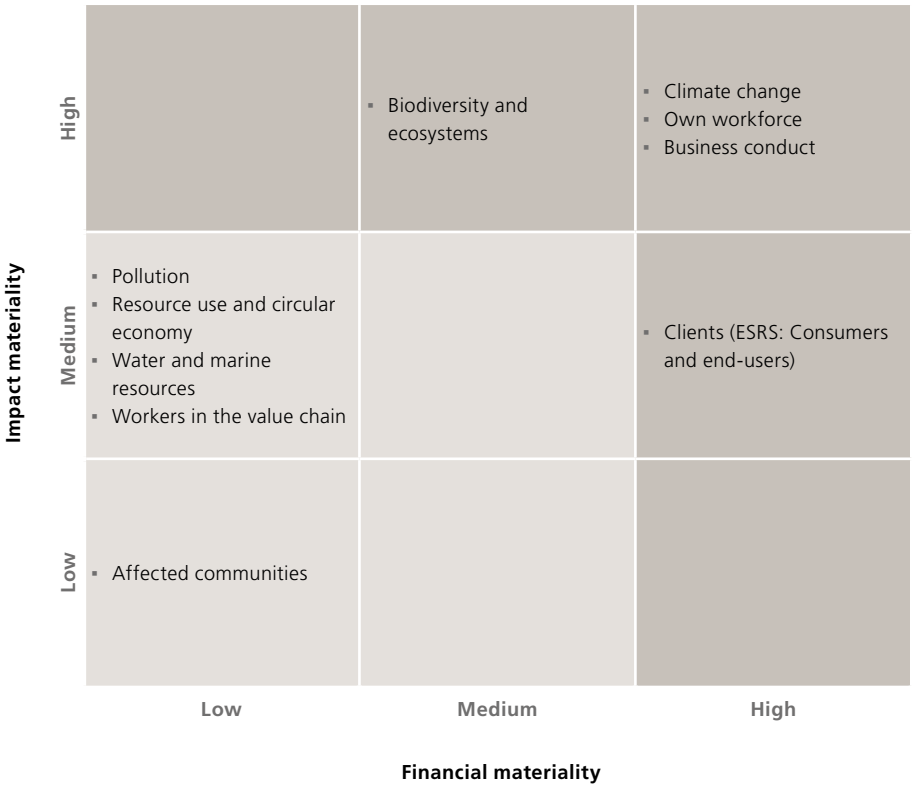
[4] Residual impact refers to the remediability of negative impacts.

Managing sustainability risk

LGT continuously updates its sustainability risk management framework to reflect the evolving nature and maturity of sustainability risk practices. Its risk management activities are key to ensuring a healthy balance sheet and adequate capitalisation, two factors that help LGT maintain client confidence.

LGT considers sustainability risks to be drivers of traditional risk categories, such as market risk, liquidity and funding risk, credit risk, operational risk and reputational risk. LGT considers sustainability risks holistically and integrates them into its risk management framework. LGT considers human rights violations a material sustainability risk. Its Group-wide exclusion policies help prevent serious human rights violations and damage to the environment. By specifically including ESG topics in its risk management process, LGT is able to take environmental and social

LGT's double materiality assessment 2025



The threshold applied by LGT is high for both impact and financial materiality.

Based on the assessment, material topics for LGT are:
- Business conduct
- Biodiversity and ecosystems
- Climate change
- Clients
- Own workforce

The following topics are viewed as not material:
- Affected communities
- Pollution
- Resource use and circular economy
- Water and marine resources
- Workers in the value chain

Material topic
Immaterial topic

developments into account while at the same time underpinning its reputation as a responsible firm.

LGT regularly reviews the LGT Code of Conduct and makes amendments as required. The results of internal audits provide binding feedback on the LGT Code of Conduct. LGT's directives and guidelines are valid for three years, after which they are re-submitted by the Group Executive Secretariat to the author for review and adjusted if necessary. Internal and external audits are conducted on a regular basis. Group Risk & Security monitors threshold limits and regularly updates LGT's management bodies about the risk profile. It also engages with the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority and the Liechtenstein Bankers Association.

LGT Private Banking

LGT PB's Risk Policy sets out all the key principles and guidelines related to risk management. The policy consists of two key elements: the overall approach to risk-taking and the risk principles, which translate the risk strategy into operating standards.

Three lines of defence

LGT PB's risk management strategy is structured around the three lines of defence model:

- The first line of defence (operational business) performs its control function as part of its daily activities by managing risks and specifically by directly monitoring, managing and reporting on them. The management of operational business owns all risks assumed throughout LGT PB and is responsible for the continuous and active management of all risk exposures (eg adherence to limits, thresholds, etc.) to provide for balanced risk and return.
- The second line of defence (independent control body) monitors the risks and the adherence to laws, regulations and internal policies. Risk Controlling, Security and Compliance or any function performing these tasks is defined as the second line of defence. Within the scope of the tasks, these functions have unrestricted rights of information, access and inspection and must be integrated into the overall organisation and internal control system independently of the first line of defence.
- The third line of defence (audit function) provides independent, objective assurance with regard to the risk management framework.

New Business Activity Approval and Review

LGT PB has a New Business Activity Approval and Review (NBAAR) process in place to ensure thorough evaluation and informed decision-making for proposed new business activities prior to implementation. This process analyses all relevant regulatory, tax and operational aspects and identifies opportunities, risks and expected profits and costs. Sustainability topics and sustainability risks are also covered. In addition, all resources and processes required for creation, execution, accounting and controlling of a business activity are identified and implemented in collaboration with all relevant organisational units. Additionally, the NBAAR approach ensures that LGT PB complies with all regulatory requirements.

Know Your Client and environmental, social and reputational risk checks

The Know Your Client (KYC) process at LGT starts with the proper identification and verification of client documents during the account opening process. This is managed by the front office with risk-based oversight from the Compliance department. Adverse media screening is performed during the account opening process and as part of periodic reviews. Periodic and event-driven reviews are conducted for all clients, with the frequency and approval requirements determined on the basis of the client's risk category. These reviews may be triggered by significant changes in the client's circumstances or negative reports. The client's assets and transaction volumes are taken into account in a dynamic monitoring process.

As part of the client onboarding and review process, an environmental, social and reputational (ESR) check is conducted to evaluate environmental, social and reputational risks associated with the client's background. This includes assessing their source of wealth and business activities to ensure alignment with LGT PB's risk appetite.

LGT Capital Partners

LGT CP's Risk Management and Compliance Policy outlines the firm's risk management and compliance processes and details the implementation and handling of the Risk Management Matrix and the Operational Risk Matrix. These matrices contain the various risk dimensions to which the firm is exposed across its business units and explicitly address sustainability risks and their assessment in each of those business units.

LGT CP has a two-tiered risk management organisation. The first tier consists of centralised management functions such as operational due diligence and risk control, which operate at an LGT CP-wide level. These units operate independently of the firm's risk-taking activities. The second tier consists of dedicated and specialised risk management teams embedded within the various investment competence centres. While functionally independent of the investment teams, they collaborate closely to ensure that all the relevant risks are identified, measured, mitigated and reported as part of the firm's risk-taking activities.

This structured approach ensures robust risk oversight while maintaining operational efficiency.

IRO-2 DR in ESRS covered by the sustainability statements

Table 6: Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered and omitted by LGT

Part of the Management report	ESRS codification	Paragraph/Disclosure	Page(s)
1. General information	ESRS 2 General disclosures, including information provided under the Application Requirements of topical ESRS listed in ESRS 2 Appendix C	BP-1 General basis for preparation of the sustainability statements	20
		BP-2 Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	20–21
		GOV-1–GOV-2 LGT's sustainability governance	22–29
		GOV-3 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	30
		GOV-4 Statement on due diligence	30
		GOV-5 Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	31
		SBM-1 Strategy, business model and value chain	32–34
		SBM-2 Interests and views of stakeholders	34
		SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities, and their interaction with strategy and business model	34–42
		IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	42–45
		IRO-2 Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the sustainability statements	46–49
2. Environmental information	ESRS E1 Climate change	DR related to ESRS 2 GOV-3 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	30
		E1-1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation	61–65
		DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities, and their interaction with strategy and business model	54–60
		DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities	66–71
		E1-2 Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	71–72
		E1-3 Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	72–76

Part of the Management report	ESRS codification	Paragraph/Disclosure	Page(s)
		E1-4 Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	76–79
		E1-5 Energy consumption and mix	80
		E1-6 Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions	81–91
		E1-7 GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits	92–93
		E1-8 Internal carbon pricing	93
		E1-9 Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities	omitted
	ESRS E2 Pollution	Not material	
	ESRS E3 Water and marine resources	Not material	
	ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems	E4-1 Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model	100–101
		DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities, and their interaction with strategy and business model(s)	98–99
		DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities	101
		E4-2 Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems	101
		E4-3 Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems	102–104
		E4-4 Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems	104–105
		E4-5 Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change	105
		E4-6 Anticipated financial effects from biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities	omitted
	ESRS E5 Resource use and circular economy	Not material	

Part of the Management report	ESRS codification	Paragraph/Disclosure	Page(s)
3. Social information	ESRS S1 Own workforce	DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-2 Interests and views of stakeholders	34
		DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities, and their interaction with strategy and business model	106–108
		S1-1 Policies related to LGT's workforce	108–109
		S1-2 Processes for engaging with workforce	109
		S1-3 Channels for workforce to raise concerns and processes to remediate negative impacts	110
		S1-4 Actions on material impacts on workforce	110–112
		S1-5 Targets used to manage risks and opportunities of workforce	112–113
		S1-6 Characteristics of employees	113–114
		S1-7 Characteristics of non-employees	115
		S1-8 Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	115
		S1-9 Diversity indicators	116
		S1-10 Adequate wages	116
		S1-11 Social protection	116
		S1-12 Persons with disabilities	116–117
		S1-13 Training and skills development metrics	117
		S1-14 Health and safety metrics	117
		S1-15 Work-life balance metrics	117–118
		S1-16 Remuneration metrics	118
		S1-17 Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	118

Part of the Management report	ESRS codification	Paragraph/Disclosure	Page(s)
	ESRS S2 Workers in the value chain	Not material	
	ESRS S3 Affected communities	Not material	
	ESRS S4 Clients	DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-2 Interests and views of stakeholders	34
		DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities, and their interaction with strategy and business model(s)	119–121
		S4-1 Policies related to clients	121–122
		S4-2 Processes for engaging with clients about impacts	122
		S4-3 Channels for clients to raise concerns and processes to remediate negative impacts	122–123
		S4-4 Action on material impacts on clients	123–125
		S4-5 Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	125
4. Governance information	ESRS G1 Business conduct	DR related to ESRS 2 GOV-1 The role of the Foundation Board and Group Management Committee	22–26
		DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	126–127
		G1-1 Corporate culture and business conduct policies	127–128
		G1-2 Management of relationships with suppliers	128
		G1-3 Prevention and detection of corruption or bribery	128–129
		G1-4 Confirmed incidents of corruption and bribery	129
		G1-5 Political influence and lobbying activities	129
		G1-6 Payment practices	129

Environmental information
EU Taxonomy reporting

1. Contextual information in support of the quantitative indicators

The EU Taxonomy classification was established by the European Commission through the adoption of the delegated act under the EU Taxonomy Regulation (2020/852). Article 8 of this Regulation requires entities subject to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) or to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD), as some countries have not transposed the CSRD yet, to disclose information on how and to what extent their activities are linked to environmentally sustainable economic activities.

As a credit institution, LGT is obligated to report information as specified in annexes VI and XI of the Disclosures Delegated Act (2021/2178). LGT does not meet the requirements for a "financial conglomerate" under FICOD Directive 2002/87/EC and will therefore report the templates related to credit institutions. For the financial year 2025, LGT will publish the amended templates based on the omnibus simplification package, which include the amended templates for credit institutions 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. These new templates are easier for the recipients to read while maintaining an equally high level of information content. Templates are duplicated based on the turnover and capex data of LGT's counterparties. Template 1 and template 5 are further duplicated based on stock and flow. The coverages on the summary template are calculated in relation to the total assets on template 1. Template 2 considers the top ten sectors covered by the EU Taxonomy in relation to CSRD/NFRD counterparties according to the Regulation. LGT has no exposure to CSRD/NFRD counterparties in such sectors on its banking book. Following the introduction of the omnibus regulation, template 2 now includes rows for nuclear and gas activities. Due to the absence of clear guidance on the scope, LGT has included exposures to CSRD/NFRD counterparties whose principal economic activity aligns with the NACE classifications for nuclear or gas, as defined in the amendment to the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, Annex I and II, sections 4.26–4.31. As LGT has no exposures to such counterparties, the template is empty. As required by the Regulation, the relevant percentages in templates 3 and 4 are determined by dividing by the total GAR assets and the percentages in template 5 are calculated by dividing by the total off-balance sheet assets in relation to counterparties subject to the CSRD/NFRD. Templates 1–5 are included in the annex as part of the Management Report.

When calculating flow KPIs, LGT follows the clarifications provided in the EU Commission notice (2024/6691). Only newly incurred on- or off-balance sheet exposures as of the reporting date are included, without deducting repayments of loans or disposals of debt securities or equity instruments. LGT improved its calculation method for flow compared to the previous reporting year from a quarterly calculation to a more frequent calculation such as monthly or intraday based on asset class. While balance sheet figures in the financial section of the Annual Report show carrying amounts, for 2025 LGT uses the gross carrying amount for relevant columns in the EU Taxonomy templates as requested by the Regulation. Furthermore, LGT implemented a software system to support filling in the relevant EU Taxonomy templates. Regarding the allocation of certain balance sheet positions (ie derivatives, Lombard loans or trading book), LGT follows the allocation logic of the new tool, which may differ from the previous year. The information on template 1 regarding non-material activities of counterparties and reporting in accordance with Article 7 is not available for the current reporting year as there is a data limitation from counterparties due to the time lag caused by the regulatory change. LGT expects to be able to insource this counterparty information from next year onwards. The voluntary non-material threshold to simplify the reporting process has not been applied.

The gross carrying amounts of mortgages are considered taxonomy-eligible under climate change mitigation, as this is the main environmental objective the activity contributes to. LGT implemented a process to gather data regarding the taxonomy alignment of mortgages and was able to identify alignment of mortgages for the first time for the current business year. The amount shown under taxonomy alignment for mortgages refers to the object usage amount for the corresponding collaterals. Since this process was implemented in the current business year for new businesses, the taxonomy-aligned amount is the same for stock and flow. On the balance sheet, in addition to mortgages, taxonomy alignment was identified for loans and debt securities towards financial undertakings, mainly for climate change mitigation with minor alignments for other environmental objectives.

Data used for EU Taxonomy templates is based on reported information. Exposures are taken from LGT's systems, while counterparty information is derived from publicly reported data col-

lected from third-party providers such as ISS ESG. LGT's main exposures consist of own investments, assets under management (AuM) and loans and advances, including mortgages.

LGT takes a consistent and conservative look-through approach for funds to analyse their individual underlying assets. Taking data availability into account, a look-through analysis is applied where possible. Following the implemented tools logic, the gross carrying amounts of assets under management and financial guarantees used in the EU Taxonomy templates consider exposure to counterparties which have a CSRD/NFRD reporting obligation as requested by the Regulation. These figures therefore differ from the figures disclosed in the financial section of the Annual Report. Assets under management figures include discretionary mandates and own managed funds. Advisory mandates are excluded and double countings are avoided.

Overall, LGT expects the granularity of ESG data measurement to improve among investees subject to CSRD/NFRD reporting requirements and will keep improving its own data collection processes. Consequently, data availability is anticipated to increase over time, leading to a better representation of the GAR.

2. Explanations of the evolution of the taxonomy-aligned economic activities over time

For on-balance sheet stock, LGT's coverage of GAR assets over total assets accounts for 22.33 %. For the current business year, the disclosed GAR and eligibility ratios are higher than those of the previous business year. There was no notable GAR for stock and flow regarding turnover and capex for the previous business years, while for the current business year, taxonomy alignment for stock is 0.52 % of total GAR assets regarding turnover and 0.56 % regarding capex. When it comes to flow, 0.77 % of total GAR assets are taxonomy-aligned regarding turnover and 0.87 % regarding capex. For stock, the previous year's eligibility ratio was 9.04 % regarding turnover and the same for capex. This ratio significantly increased to 32.50 % for turnover and 32.45 % for capex for the current business year. The increase is mainly due to regulatory changes, which narrowed the GAR denominator. Exposures to entities not subject to the CSRD/NFRD and items where taxonomy assessment is not possible (ie derivatives, cash) are now excluded. These changes reduce the denominator, resulting in higher ratios and making prior-period figures not directly comparable. For flow, in the previous business year, the eligibility ratio was 4.71 % regarding turnover and 4.70 % regarding capex. Due to the mentioned regulatory changes, these percentages also increased significantly. For the current business year, this ratio is 11.11 % regarding turnover and 11.42 % regarding capex.

For financial guarantees there is no notable alignment for stock and flow as in the previous year. For assets under management, last year's AuM GAR for stock was 0.24 % regarding turnover (current business year: 7.36 %) and 0.42 % regarding capex (current business year: 11.87 %). For flow, in the last business year, 0.17 % of assets under management were taxonomy-aligned regarding turnover (current business year: 6.11 %) and 0.31 % regarding capex (current business year: 10.31 %). In accordance with the regulation, the KPIs are newly calculated based on CSRD/NFRD exposure only, leading to the increase. Again, as a result of regulatory changes, these figures are not directly comparable.

Changes in the KPIs mainly derive from methodological and data-related elements, such as changes due to the implementation of a dedicated tool, regulatory adjustments and newly implemented data collection processes. The availability of data needed to evaluate the taxonomy alignment of business activities continues to be limited. LGT aims to further develop internal processes for data collection to facilitate the identification of more taxonomy-aligned business activities. LGT remains dependant on the availability of reported data.

3. Business strategy, product design processes and engagement with clients and counterparties

As a global private banking and asset management group owned by the Princely Family of Liechtenstein, LGT offers a comprehensive range of investment products and services, distinguishing between those offered by LGT Private Banking and LGT Capital Partners. While LGT Private Banking specialises in wealth management for private clients, LGT Capital Partners focuses on discretionary investment management for institutional mandates and investment funds.

LGT places a strong emphasis on client-centricity, ensuring assets are managed diligently and with care. This approach is embedded in its core values and business strategy, reflecting the critical role of client satisfaction for LGT's success. Given LGT's

dual focus on private banking and asset management, many elements of LGT's sustainability strategy are not captured in the GAR, as most advised assets are off-balance sheet and excluded from GAR calculations. Furthermore, many of LGT's on-balance sheet assets are associated with non-CSRD/NFRD counterparties and, therefore, do not contribute to increasing the GAR ratio. The remaining on-balance sheet positions primarily pertain to lending, investment activities for operational support and regulatory compliance.

Engaging with clients who have mortgages is crucial to raising awareness and supporting their transition to more energy-efficient buildings. To this end, LGT has launched advisory services for owner-occupied single-family and vacation homes in Switzerland. Clients receive guidance on the sustainability of their properties and recommendations for improvements to enhance energy efficiency. The LGT environmental mortgage offers clients in Liechtenstein a one-time bonus of up to CHF 10 000 for building sustainably or renovating properties to improve energy efficiency. The LGT environmental mortgage is available for owner-occupied properties if a renewable heating system is installed and an energy efficiency of class A or B (solely for renovations) can be confirmed with an Energy Performance Certificate. In 2023, this product was expanded to clients in Switzerland, who are also eligible for the bonus subject to specific conditions, including a renewable heating system and a proven energy efficiency class of A, B or C. These offerings aim to encourage sustainable development and promote the efficient use of natural resources. For Lombard loans and own investments, LGT applies a thermal coal policy that prohibits the use of collaterals linked to thermal coal. This underscores LGT's commitment to sustainability and responsible lending practices.

In 2025, LGT supported EU Taxonomy objectives by advancing stewardship activities that promote improved sustainability practices and disclosures. Highlights include a climate dialogue with Linde Plc and InfluenceMap to encourage greater transparency, lead engagements through PRI Advance, and a second roundtable with construction businesses and policymakers in London with CCLA and the UK Cabinet Office – helping enhance data quality and taxonomy alignment among investee companies.

Regarding the design of own products in relation to the EU Taxonomy, LGT continued to review EU Taxonomy data, reaffirming challenges regarding the limited scope, geographic coverage and consistency across data providers. Quality concerns persist, both with data providers and investee company disclosures. We anticipate improvements as regulatory reporting broadens and machine-readable formats become more widely adopted, but for now, available data remains limited.

4. Qualitative information on the alignment of trading portfolios

In forthcoming business years, credit institutions will be required to provide quantitative disclosures on their trading book if they exceed the thresholds specified in Article 94(1) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013. LGT will evaluate the size of its trading book during the relevant business year and disclose the quantitative and/or qualitative information as required.

Table 7: 0. Summary of KPIs to be disclosed by credit institutions under Article 8 Taxonomy Regulation

Disclosure reference date/period
31.12.2025

		Total exposure to Taxonomy-aligned activities (Million CHF)		KPI[1] (%)	KPI[2] (%)	% coverage (over total assets)[3] (%)	Non-assessed exposures (% of covered assets)[4] (%)	Non-assessed exposures (% of covered assets)[4] (%)
		Turnover-based	CapEx-based	Turnover-based	CapEx-based		Turnover-based	CapEx-based
Main KPI	**Green asset ratio (GAR) stock**	65.56	70.85	0.52%	0.56%	22.33%	0.00%	0.00%

		Total exposure to Taxonomy-aligned activities (Million CHF)		KPI[1] (%)	KPI[2] (%)	% coverage (over total assets)[3] (%)	Non-assessed exposures (% of covered assets)[4] (%)	Non-assessed exposures (% of covered assets)[4] (%)
		Turnover-based	CapEx-based	Turnover-based	CapEx-based		Turnover-based	CapEx-based
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	74.03	83.11	0.77%	0.87%	23.43%	0.00%	0.00%
	Trading book	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Financial guarantees	0.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Assets under management	193.28	311.84	7.36%	11.87%	4.65%	0.00%	0.00%
	Fees and commissions income[5]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

[1] Based on the Turnover KPI of the counterparty.
[2] Based on the CapEx KPI of the counterparty.
[3] % of assets covered by the KPI over banks' total assets.
[4] In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation.
[5] Fee and commission income from services other than lending and AuM.
Note 1: Across the reporting templates: cells shaded in grey should not be reported.
Note 2: Fee and Commission (sheet 6) and Trading Book (sheet 7) KPIs shall only apply starting 2028.
n/a: Information is not being reported for the current business year.

Environmental information
ESRS E1 – Climate change

Strategy

DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Investors can future-proof their portfolios by reducing exposure to companies negatively affected by climate change and increasing investments in adaptive companies. LGT employs this strategy through systematic risk management and climate protection measures. To support this approach, LGT has identified material impacts, risks and opportunities related to climate change adaptation and mitigation across its value chain. For more information, see ESRS 2 SBM-3, pages 34–42.

In line with its DMA and the importance of climate protection in its business strategy, LGT aims to reduce GHG emissions across its value chain. LGT encourages investments in assets subject to environmental and/or social screening, aiming to mitigate climate change impacts while providing clients with opportunities in the evolving global economy.

As a private banking and asset management group, LGT focuses its efforts on reducing both financed and own GHG emissions where material risks and opportunities related to climate change arise, namely:

- Own investments
- Client investments
- Credit and loans
- Operations

Climate-related risks

LGT defines sustainability risks as environmental (including climate-related), social or governance events or conditions that could materially and negatively impact its activities and operations. In line with market and regulatory practices, LGT considers sustainability risks to be drivers of traditional risk categories, such as market risk, liquidity and funding risk, credit risk, operational risk and reputational risk. Sustainability risks are therefore considered an integral component in the assessment of any of the traditional risk categories.

When conducting its climate risk assessment, LGT considers both physical risks – which could damage physical assets or disrupt supply chains – and transition risks, including regulatory, litigation, reputational and greenwashing risks. Physical risks encompass potential losses from the physical effects of environmental factors on investments and can be categorised into acute risks (eg specific severe weather events) and chronic risks (eg long-term climate changes).

While LGT's short- to medium-term exposure to physical risks is low but increasingly noticeable, its long-term exposure is expected to increase. In a scenario with a temperature increase, the severity of physical risks for its operations and physical collateral would lead to greater business disruption, higher capital expenditures and insurance costs and a depreciation of physical assets.

In the short term, LGT is particularly concerned with transition risks, which involve potential losses arising from stricter policies and regulations, technological advancements and business model shifts as well as changes in investor sentiment.

In the short term, LGT also faces an elevated risk of breaching legal and regulatory requirements due to a lack of best practices, data availability issues and diverging policies. Additionally, there is a heightened risk of being perceived as failing to meet industry standards, greenwashing and litigation, which could lead to reputational damage and revenue losses. Over time, these risks are expected to decrease as regulatory frameworks stabilise, market practices improve and data becomes more reliable.

While the impacts of some technological and business model changes will only become apparent in the long term, the associated risks are significant for LGT's clients' investments due to rapidly evolving regulations. They could lead to increased operational costs and reduce the value of investments and collateral. A rapid shift in client sentiment, if not addressed with suitable offerings, could result in a loss of assets under management.

Table 8: LGT's climate-related material impacts, risks and opportunities

IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Impacts on ecosystem services, nature and people due to climate change	Impact[4]		● ● ●		LGT's operations, while comparatively low-emitting for financial services, still contribute to global, transboundary climate impacts. Supplier engagement can mitigate emissions, yet some effects are irreversible or difficult to remedy. Financed emissions from investments and lending constitute the dominant contribution to climate impacts, as portfolio and borrower activities generate GHG emissions across regions and sectors. Decarbonisation targets, stewardship and allocation to lower-emitting assets can reduce these impacts over time, while residual effects remain, due to ongoing economic activity.
Physical: Acute and chronic climate change	Risk	●	● ●	● ● ●	Sudden severe weather events (eg floods, extreme storms) could negatively affect market prices (eg due to damage to investees' operations or physical assets serving as collateral). A possible increase in the frequency and severity of acute weather events could impact LGT's business operations and value chain in the long term. Acute weather events are expected to be local and limited to specific regions. In addition, chronic weather change is expected to evolve gradually and have a greater impact on financial and physical assets in the long term.
Transition: Policy and regulation change	Risk	● ● ●	● ●	● ●	Increased risks and operating costs are expected for both investees' and LGT's own operations due to changes in climate policies and regulation, including potentially diverging climate policies. These risks will be higher if stricter policies are introduced with little notice. Changes in policy (eg carbon pricing/energy transition regulation) could have a significant impact on business models and financial performance and lead to devaluations in financial and physical assets. Rising carbon prices could make it increasingly difficult to meet net-zero targets should the purchase of carbon credits become too expensive.
Transition: Technological and business model change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Investments, especially in carbon-intensive sectors, may be negatively affected if investee companies do not adapt quickly enough to technological changes in their sector. Potential negative effects on companies not adjusting their business models may emerge quickly, but may also only manifest in the long term. Furthermore, for investees, higher expenditures are expected to enable them to keep pace with accelerating technological advances. Financed buildings not implementing new emissions reduction technologies may be prone to devaluation. For own operations, the further transition to lower emissions technologies may lead to higher costs.
Transition: Market sentiment change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	LGT failing to adjust its offering to support its clients with the products that help them achieve their investment objectives is a short- and medium-term risk. Having the wrong product shelf could lead to loss of client confidence and of business. Portfolios not meeting their promised or expected sustainability outcomes could have a negative effect on LGT's ability to retain assets under management. Corporates and sovereigns failing to become more climate risk-resilient could suffer from decreased revenues and/or debt repayment difficulties, leading to a devaluation of their securities.

IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Transition: Litigation	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	The risk of being perceived as not adequately managing climate-related risks or neglecting fiduciary duties towards clients or of being accused of greenwashing may arise. Furthermore, if LGT's actions are perceived as failing to meet its commitments, industry standards or practices or if its climate-related disclosures are deemed unsatisfactory, its reputation could be negatively impacted. Regulatory uncertainty, inconsistent climate-related definitions and the absence of best practices for climate-related disclosures and sufficient data further increase the risk of penalties and litigation. This could result in lower revenues and/or higher litigation or operating costs.
Climate-related products	Opportunity[5]		● ● ●		The pressure for financial institutions to increase their sustainable offerings predicts a future upward trend. It has to be assumed that a change in client sentiment, which is not addressed by a corresponding offering, could lead to a loss of assets under management. In addition, LGT believes that low-carbon investments will be more resilient against climate-related risks.
Climate-friendly operations	Opportunity[5]		●		LGT's upstream value chain is of lower materiality when it comes to climate-friendly operations. These kinds of operations are considered to have a minimal impact on LGT's financials, mainly in the form of cost savings resulting from climate-friendly operations, for example, increases in energy efficiency or renewables leading to lower energy costs.

[1] As defined in ESRS 2 BP-2, page 20.
[2] The number of dots indicates the level of impact, risk or opportunity potential, with more dots representing higher impact, risk or opportunity levels, ranging from one dot for low impact, risk or opportunity to three dots for high impact, risk or opportunity.
[3] Short = short term; Medium = medium term; Long = long term
[4] LGT does not differentiate impacts across short-, medium- or long-term horizons.
[5] LGT does not differentiate opportunities across short-, medium- or long-term horizons.

Climate-related opportunities

LGT identifies both climate-related risks and opportunities. It seeks to mitigate key climate risks while leveraging opportunities by focusing on key elements of LGT's value chain, namely, own investments, client investments, credit and loans[5] and operations. For example, LGT is expanding its investment offerings that focus on climate solutions. In its own investments, it makes impact investments to support businesses that focus on a positive impact in response to impending environmental challenges. Additionally, it advises clients with mortgages on improving the energy efficiency of their buildings.

Resilience of climate change strategy

LGT closely monitors climate initiatives and has become a signatory to commitments and pledges that support it in achieving its climate-related goals. To strengthen its resilience, LGT applies exclusion policies, sets net-zero targets and directs investments towards less climate-sensitive sectors or companies with a favourable transition prognosis.

[5] In its credit business, LGT PB focuses on Lombard loans and residential mortgage facilities. Credit is an integral part of LGT PB's offering and is granted based on bankable assets and in accordance with a conservative lending policy.

Key elements of LGT's climate strategy

LGT Private Banking

LGT PB has committed to achieving net zero emissions across its entire balance sheet and operations by 2050. This commitment covers all balance sheet emissions, including own investments and credits/loans, and requires adherence to a Paris-aligned emission reduction pathway. Residual emissions will be offset with long-lived carbon removals.

As part of its Climate Ambition 2030, LGT PB is committed to reducing emissions it can directly influence, ie operations and own investments, and has set respective targets. For more information on emission reduction targets, see ESRS E1-4, pages 76–79. LGT PB's Climate Ambition 2030 will be regularly reviewed to ensure progress and alignment with its goals.

LGT Capital Partners

LGT CP has committed to achieving net-zero emissions across all assets under management by 2050. This commitment includes transparent reporting and the establishment of interim targets. LGT CP's Climate Action Strategy outlines the firm's ambition and provides a formalised strategy and targets for managing assets in alignment with this goal. The LGT CP Climate Action Strategy encompasses several key areas, including a net-zero commitment for LGT CP's investments by 2050; a climate action strategy resting on three pillars (mitigation, adaptation, integration); levers for climate action; and a clear stance on offsetting. The strategy also outlines the methodology for setting emission budgets based on sector-specific pathways outlined in the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Net Zero 2050 scenario – LGT CP employs a methodology that involves calculating carbon budgets for individual asset classes and aggregated portfolios, emissions measurement and coverage and LGT CP's climate scenario analysis. LGT CP's strategy includes reducing its exposure to high-emission companies, reallocating capital to climate-resilient sectors and investing in climate solutions such as green bonds or renewable infrastructure. Additionally, it includes an active ownership philosophy, an education and performance management process and guidelines for governance and disclosures. LGT CP's Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing all mandatory ESG and sustainability standards, including climate action, and monitoring their implementation.

LGT Group

LGT will purchase high-quality carbon credits to cover the remaining emissions from operations and a portion from its own investments between 2025 and 2030, focusing on GHG emission avoidance and removal outside its value chain. The share of remaining emissions covered with carbon credits will reach 100 % in 2030. LGT has been further developing its Carbon Credit Strategy in 2025 and 2026.

For more information on transition, see ESRS E1-1, pages 61–65.

Scenario analysis

Scenario analysis involves creating narratives of possible futures based on climate science and helps LGT explore and understand how various combinations of climate-related risks could affect its own investments. The scenarios used are not designed to predict the future, but to highlight the risks and opportunities associated with different potential outcomes. The models assume that companies remain static and do not change or adapt over time. The analysis reflects a snapshot of current holdings and does not account for risk mitigation actions, such as engagement or portfolio adjustments.

For LGT, the advantage of scenario analysis lies in its use of forward-looking data, complementing the calculation of current metrics. Scenario analysis helps to better understand the potential impacts of various pathways (expected and unexpected) and to identify risks and opportunities. This approach answers the question of how global warming could impact the value of LGT's investments.

To capture the uncertainty surrounding different decarbonisation pathways in its resilience analysis, LGT applies several scenarios in line with the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) developed by the IPCC or, on the basis of the foregoing, the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS):

- Orderly scenarios: These scenarios assume that climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent. Both physical and transition risks are relatively subdued. In these scenarios, costs for carbon-intensive sectors will increase due to policy impact, and significant investments in low-carbon technologies will be made and will steadily increase.
- Disorderly scenarios:[6] These scenarios examine higher transition risks caused by delayed or divergent policy implementation across countries and sectors. For example, carbon prices would be likely to rise sharply after a period of delay.
- Hot house world scenarios: These scenarios assume limited implementation of climate policies in certain jurisdictions, but globally insufficient efforts to prevent significant global warming. This leads to severe physical risks, including irreversible impacts such as rising sea levels.

[6] Applies only to LGT PB

LGT's climate resilience assessment explores possible (favourable and unfavourable) outcomes by applying the following scenarios with different pathways:

- 1.5 °C scenario: Aims to limit global warming to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. It requires rapid and comprehensive measures to reduce emissions, including a rapid expansion of renewable energies, a drastic reduction in the use of coal and the strong promotion of energy-efficient technologies.
- 2.0 °C scenario: Measures are less stringent but still include significant emission reductions and a major transition to clean energy. This scenario envisages more moderate but still far-reaching political and technological changes.
- 3.0 °C scenario: Measures to reduce emissions are less ambitious, leading to greater use of fossil fuels and slower transitions to renewable energies. The associated risks to the environment and society are significantly higher, including more intense weather extremes and greater economic losses.

Based on these three scenarios, stress testing is conducted by introducing more severe physical risk and/or disorderly transition assumptions.

Own investments

The climate resilience assessment is informed by scenario analysis for stress testing conducted using the third-party application MSCI Climate Lab Enterprise (CLE). CLE utilises science-based scenarios developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The models estimate scenario-specific impacts from physical climate risks, transition risks or technological opportunities, and express the expected impact on own investments as a percentage change of asset value (+/-), referred to as Climate Value-at-Risk (CVaR). The three scenario pathways represent possible outcomes and are not assigned any probabilities. A distinction is made between average (baseline) scenarios, which reflect resilience, and more aggressive (stress) scenarios. This calculation is performed on individual assets and aggregated at the portfolio level. Due to data limitations, this analysis is currently performed on investments in listed corporates.

Transition risk is assessed using integrated assessment models, which combine socioeconomic, energy and climate development models in feedback loops to estimate the effects that

policy decisions could have on variables such as energy mix, energy prices and global mean temperature. Physical climate risks – both acute and chronic – are identified for ten hazards, including coastal and fluvial flooding, as well as extreme cold and heat.

Transition opportunities are identified by applying technology scenarios, which include, for example, forecasting green revenues. This includes calculating the relative quality score of each patent over time and forecasting green revenues and profits based on their innovative low-carbon capacities.

The CVaRs for these three areas (transition risks, physical risks and opportunities) are then combined into an aggregated CVaR. CVaR serves as a forward-looking metric, providing the highest expected loss for the measured portfolios under the different scenarios, as per MSCI methodology.

The results of the scenario analysis indicate an overall low negative CVaR, with the 1.5 °C scenario having the largest negative impact, while the 2.0 °C and the 3.0 °C scenarios show lower negative impacts. This result shows that transition risks outweigh physical climate risks in the portfolio. Values for stress-testing are slightly elevated, reflecting the greater exposure of investees to transition than to physical risk. Information derived from scenario analysis can complement the calculation of GHG emissions (GHGe), enhancing the information available for decision-making.

Client investments

LGT Private Banking

LGT PB regularly assesses the carbon footprint of client assets and evaluates the progress made with regard to decarbonisation compared to the 2019 baseline. The results of this assessment have been reported to senior management on a continuous basis.

In 2025, LGT PB conducted a scenario analysis on client investments for the first time to understand the potential impacts of climate change and various future scenarios, helping to identify risks and opportunities in investment portfolios. This analysis focused on those assets where the bank has direct control over the assets, which includes LGT PB's discretionary mandates. Within these strategies, LGT PB focused on direct holdings of equities and corporate bonds. The analysis was conducted using Climate Value-at-Risk (CvaR), which is the same methodological approach as applied to LGT PB's own investments outlined on page 58.

The results indicate an overall low negative CvaR, with the 1.5 °C scenario having the largest negative impact, followed by the 3.0 °C and the 2.0 °C scenarios in descending order. Orderly transitions have slightly lower negative impacts than disorderly transitions in all scenarios.

LGT Capital Partners

Bottom-up company-level climate risk assessment

LGT CP conducts a detailed assessment of investment holdings' exposure to physical and transition climate risks under two climate scenarios and for the two time horizons 2030 and 2050.

The physical risk exposure is evaluated via two metrics – the physical risk exposure scores, identifying the climate hazards posing the greatest risks to a company's assets at a given location, and the physical risk financial impact, expressing estimated losses due to changes in climate hazard exposure as a percentage of a company's value. The analysis is based on the low- and the high-risk scenario of the IPCC using the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) and Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) framework. It assesses nine physical risks of climate change, such as drought and different types of flooding.

Transition risk is also assessed on the basis of two metrics – the EBITDA margin impact, estimating the reduction in earnings, and carbon price risk exposure, flagging carbon price risk. Both assessments are based on future carbon pricing and evaluated in a low transition scenario which assumes the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions, but a failure to meet the 2 °C degrees target under the Paris Agreement, and a high transition scenario that reflects policies in line with the Paris Agreement.

- Physical risk: The analysis indicates that physical risk exposure across all hazard types rises by roughly 28 % between the low risk short-term 2030 scenario and the high risk 2050 scenario, while the associated financial impact increases by about 70 %. Among the physical risk hazards, extreme heat stands out as the most significant driver for LGT CP's assets, showing the highest levels of both exposure and financial impact.

- Transition risk: The analysis shows that the number of companies exposed to significant carbon price risk doubles between the low transition 2030 scenario and the high transition 2050 scenario. Over the same period and scenarios, the negative EBITDA margin impact increases roughly three times.

For more information see the LGT CP TCFD and TNFD Report 2025.

Top-down asset allocation scenario analysis

LGT CP has developed a long-standing scenario-based approach for its asset allocation process, which also includes climate considerations. This process is designed to navigate future uncertainty and complexity, while accounting for less likely but potentially impactful events. This approach aims to optimise long-term portfolio resilience and integrates climate and sustainability considerations throughout the process. Building on its extensive experience in scenario modelling and in line with the TCFD recommendations, LGT CP's asset allocation process places particular emphasis on assessing the financial impacts of climate, sustainability and other factors on various asset classes.

Credit and loans

Financed emissions represent the total GHG emissions associated with lending and investment activities. LGT PB tracks these emissions to enhance its climate data and monitors key metrics on emissions intensity. While widely recognised standards exist for measuring financed emissions for mortgage loans, no such standards are available for Lombard loans. Given the importance of Lombard loans in LGT PB's credit portfolio, it has developed a methodology to calculate financed emissions for these loans.

The methodology considers the collateral for loans for which climate data is available. Additionally, LGT PB is monitoring the market for the emergence of standardised calculation methods for Lombard loans. Once reliable emissions data becomes available, LGT PB will evaluate how to manage these emissions.

LGT PB is also evaluating different tools for analysing physical climate risks for financed buildings. The planned implementation in 2025 has been rescheduled for 2026 due to extensive data protection requirements and the need for further clarification. However, the tool will enable LGT PB to assess risks in its mortgage loan portfolio caused by different natural and climate hazards and will help assess the financial impact of different hazards on buildings using different science-based scenarios and time horizons.

LGT PB has not yet conducted a dedicated resilience analysis for its mortgage portfolio. However, due to its conservative credit strategy, it does not expect the impacts of sustainability-related risks to be material. With the implementation of a physical climate risk tool, LGT PB will be able to more comprehensively evaluate the financial impacts of specific risks. Following the rescheduling, LGT PB expects to conduct its first formal resilience analysis for the 2026 financial year.

Operations

LGT manages climate-related risks and impacts by aiming to reduce energy consumption across its properties, to increase the use of renewable energy and to reduce business travel per FTE. Additionally, suppliers are required to adhere to the LGT Supplier Code of Conduct, which includes requirements in terms of climate-related behaviour. As part of its business continuity management plan, LGT conducts annual climate-related risk assessments and implements measures to mitigate and reduce the impact of acute physical risk.

E1-1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation

According to the IPCC, global GHG emissions must reach zero by 2050 to meet the Paris Agreement's target of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C by the end of the century. LGT, which is not included in the EU Paris-aligned benchmarks, has committed to supporting this transition through GHG emissions reduction within its value chain, including financed GHG emissions. This commitment is reflected in LGT PB's Sustainability Strategy 2030, which includes its Climate Ambition 2030 and its Net Zero 2050 commitment, as well as in LGT CP's Net Zero 2050 commitment to the Net Zero Asset Managers (NZAM)[7] initiative.

For more information on LGT's targets, see ESRS E1-4, pages 76–79.

At the beginning of 2020, LGT introduced a Group-wide thermal coal exclusion policy to avoid exposure to issuers with a less favourable outlook. For more information, see ESRS E1-2, page 71. Together with Lightrock,[8] LGT also supports sustainable businesses through impact investments in dedicated climate investments.

While elements of LGT's operational climate transition plan already exist, such as emission reduction and related targets and specific measures that contribute to these targets, a detailed transition plan is to be developed.

Own investments

LGT PB committed to achieving net-zero emissions for its balance sheet by 2050, a goal established upon joining the former Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA). LGT PB remains dedicated to this objective as the NZBA has transitioned from a member-based alliance to a framework with its guidance at the core. LGT is committed to reducing financed emissions aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels by 2100.

In 2024, LGT PB published a high-level transition plan that includes both intermediate (-45 % by 2030) and long-term (-90 % by 2050) targets for LGT's own investments. This plan aligns with LGT's commitment to achieve net-zero emissions for LGT's own investments by 2050 and mitigate the transition risks associated with climate change. The plan adopts a Group-wide approach and was approved by LGT PB's Core Steering Committee and by the Foundation Board.

The primary decarbonisation levers for LGT PB's financial portfolios are:

- Excluding sectors and investees with high emissions.
- Investing in climate change leaders with a positive trajectory pathway.
- Engaging with investment managers to promote emission reductions.
- Making impact investments.

In 2025 data quality for calculating carbon emissions in own investments has been improved by applying PCAF methodology also to agencies and supranationals. As part of this, proxies were replaced with calculated values. Advancements were also achieved in starting to calculate and monitor Scope 3 emissions, providing a more comprehensive foundation for portfolio analysis.

As part of LGT PB's overall Sustainability Strategy 2030, the Climate Ambition 2030 sets an intermediate target to reduce the carbon intensity of its own investments by 45 % (measured in tGHGe/USDm) by 2030. In addition, LGT PB will purchase high-quality carbon credits to offset a share of the remaining residual emissions associated with its own investments.

For more information on targets, see the NZBA Transition Plan and ESRS E1-4 (targets), pages 76–79.

Given the very small proportion of investments in climate-sensitive sectors, LGT did not conduct an assessment of locked-in GHG emissions, as these investments are not considered to be a risk with regard to the achievement of its emission-reduction targets.

[7] At the time of writing this report, NZAM has partly suspended its activities and conducted a review to ensure it remains relevant and effective in the evolving climate landscape. LGT CP maintains its commitment to NZAM.

[8] Lightrock is a partner company of LGT that is also owned by the Princely Family of Liechtenstein. As a global impact investor, Lightrock focuses on growth capital that backs purpose-driven entrepreneurs tackling some of the world's biggest challenges.

Client investments

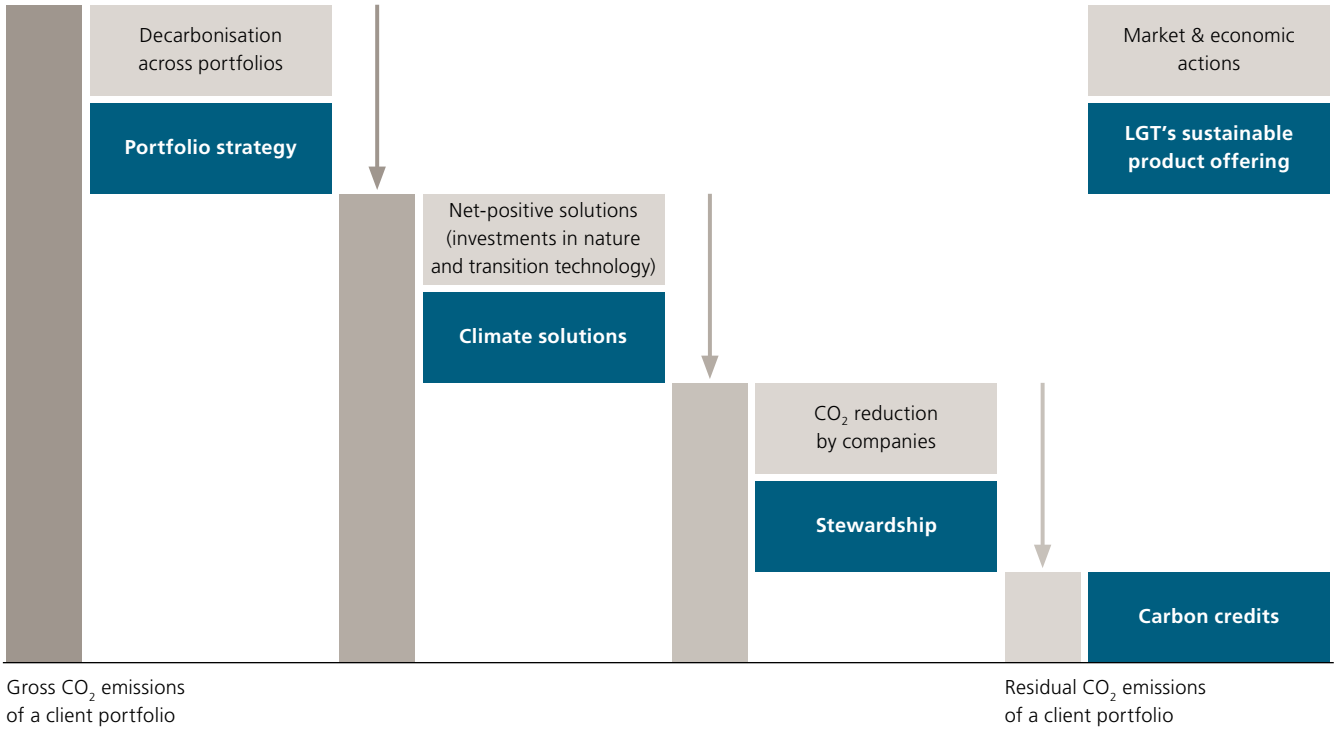
To decarbonise its clients' portfolios, LGT takes a multifaceted approach:

- Portfolio strategy: LGT seeks to decarbonise portfolios by managing discretionary investments in such a way as to maintain a lower carbon profile than their strategic asset allocation. This strategy includes enhancing transparency around the carbon footprint of client portfolios and offering a variety of low-carbon investment products. Through these measures, LGT helps clients reduce the carbon footprint of their investment strategies.
- Climate solutions: LGT focuses on providing net-positive investment opportunities, such as investments in companies whose products and services are needed to transition to a lower carbon economy.
- Stewardship: LGT takes on stewardship responsibilities through LGT PB and LGT CP by engaging with companies, participating in collaborative initiatives, voting and advocating for public policy changes. These efforts are aimed at promoting activities that benefit clients, society and other stakeholders. LGT's global stewardship strategy has two key goals: ensuring the bank fulfils its fiduciary duty to provide stable investment returns in line with clients' objectives and helping ensure a sustainable future. LGT actively participates in initiatives such as Climate Action 100+ to align strategies with the Paris Agreement, voting in line with climate principles and encouraging companies to commit to net-zero emissions goals.
- Carbon credits: Recognising that low-carbon investment strategies also have residual emissions, LGT offers clients for its largest strategy, the Princely Portfolio, a share class which offsets the strategy's current emissions through the purchase of removal and avoidance credits in the carbon credits market. LGT is actively exploring additional measures to enable clients to offset emissions of other positions in their portfolios.

LGT Private Banking

Although not currently bound by a formal net-zero commitment for its clients' investments, LGT PB aims to reduce the carbon footprint of both discretionary and advisory portfolios. This goal will be accomplished through a range of strategies aimed at reducing GHG emissions in portfolios and investing in climate solutions. LGT PB also actively works with companies to drive positive change through its stewardship activities, with a focus on engagement.

Decarbonising LGT's investment portfolios (illustrative model)



LGT Capital Partners

In March 2021, LGT CP joined the NZAM initiative, aiming to achieving net-zero GHG emissions across all assets under management by 2050. As part of this pledge, LGT CP has committed to ensuring transparency and rigorous accountability. For more information, see ESRS E1-4, pages 76–79.

In the same year, LGT CP introduced its holistic Climate Action Framework to reach its two core objectives: energy transition and decarbonisation, while building climate-resilient portfolios to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. LGT CP is using different levers to achieve this ambition, which are described in LGT CP's Climate Action Strategy.

The levers encompass the reallocation of capital to more climate-resilient portfolios; a continuously decreasing carbon budget derived from the IEA Net Zero 2050 scenario; a focus on climate solutions; active dialogue with companies; and exercising voting rights. The specific implementation of these measures depends on factors such as asset class, mandate guidelines, data availability, robust methodologies and whether investments are made directly or through third-party managers.

LGT CP's liquid market portfolios are already at an advanced stage of implementation. For its private market portfolios, however, the strategy will be implemented gradually due to the illiquidity of the portfolios. The implementation also depends on factors such as changes related to methodology, net-zero commitments of underlying managers and improved data availability.

Credit and loans

Credit and loans fall under LGT PB's Net Zero 2050 commitment. Initial measures have been implemented in alignment with LGT PB's standards and strategy.

The sustainability of Lombard loans largely depends on the collateral backing them. LGT PB therefore focuses on measures related to the client investments that qualify for such loans, as these influence the emissions associated with Lombard loans. Regarding the sustainability of borrowers, LGT PB has a highly restrictive credit policy for granting Lombard loans to operating companies, approving such facilities only in exceptional cases.

In the context of mortgages, LGT PB emphasises prioritising client engagement and fostering awareness. Mortgage clients are asked to provide detailed building data to improve CO_2 data quality over time, thus addressing a significant challenge in this area. This approach is designed to guide clients through the transition towards energy-efficient structures. Ongoing training and access to factsheets for employees underpin these efforts. LGT PB is also evaluating the possibility of integrating a tool to assess physical climate risks within its mortgage portfolio in order to conduct comprehensive analyses of the buildings involved. For more information, see DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3, page 60.

For information on specific actions, see ESRS E1-3, pages 72–76.

Operations

LGT manages climate risks by improving operational processes and standards, aiming to reduce the energy consumption of its properties, to increase the use of renewable power and to reduce the footprint of business travel and staff commuting. Additionally, suppliers are required to comply with the LGT Supplier Code of Conduct, which outlines its expectations for climate-related practices. Further to this, local roadmaps are developed by the various regions. Since 2010, LGT has purchased carbon credits to cover a share of its remaining operational emissions annually, and will continue to do so going forward.

LGT Private Banking

In Liechtenstein, LGT PB heats its buildings through a district heating network that sources heat from a waste incineration plant. LGT PB considers using heat generated in this way to be a useful and responsible solution, however, it contributes to GHG emissions, which are accounted for in line with the GHG Protocol. Although the emission factor for this heat is lower than that for oil or gas, it remains relatively high. Connecting its existing and new buildings to the district heating network requires a longer-term commitment, making it challenging to reduce these emissions further. To address this issue, LGT PB relies on sustainable development measures at the waste incineration plant.

In Vienna, around 50 % of district heating comes from combined heat and power plants (gas). The remaining heat comes from industrial waste heat, waste incineration, biomass and geothermal and ambient heat. The considerations for this system are similar to those for Liechtenstein. However, the district heating network in Vienna has set itself an ambitious goal and aims to become natural gas free by 2040.

LGT PB expects that these indirect emissions (Scope 2) in Liechtenstein and Vienna will remain below 300 metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent per year, with a steady decline over the coming years. If the buildings and the district heating network remain undamaged, these emissions can be regarded as locked in.

As LGT PB rents space in numerous buildings, its ability to influence energy choices is often limited. However, many of these buildings already utilise renewable energy or are transitioning to it, supported by energy attribute certificates for biogas or renewable electricity.

For more information on specific actions, see ESRS E1-3, pages 72–76.

LGT Capital Partners

Sustainability-related topics are managed by the COO Office and the CSR sub-committee. LGT CP groups operational topics into four pillars: people, community, suppliers and buildings, where buildings, suppliers and people impact LGT CP's operational footprint.

As part of LGT CP's ambition to constantly reduce its operational footprint, it will continue to measure and monitor the environmental impacts of its own operations, for example, energy consumption and business travel. Sustainability is deeply rooted in the firm's culture and is part of its employees' yearly review process.

To minimise its footprint, LGT CP continuously enhances its people-focused reduction measures. In Switzerland and Liechtenstein, LGT CP actively encourages staff to use public transport by offering financial incentives for alternative mobility solutions. In addition, charging stations for electric vehicles are available at several locations.

LGT CP has long been committed to responsible environmental and operational management, achieving several important milestones. Since 2022, 100 % of the electricity used at LGT CP's Swiss headquarters has come from renewable sources, primarily hydropower. LGT CP also regularly assesses carbon markets to ensure the quality and integrity of the certificates it purchases. In addition, LGT CP expects its suppliers to follow the LGT Supplier Code of Conduct, which outlines the actions suppliers are encouraged to take on climate issues, among other things.

For more information on specific actions, see ESRS E1-3, pages 72–76.

LGT CP rents its offices and strives to limit its operational emissions where possible. It therefore has limited exposure to locked-in GHG emissions from buildings.

Climate transition in LGT's strategies

The figures "LGT PB climate change transition" and "LGT CP climate change transition" illustrate how LGT PB and LGT CP incorporate the climate transition into their respective sustainability strategies. For more information, see ESRS 2 SBM-1, pages 32–34.

Allocation of financial resources

LGT provides information and updates on its alignment with the key performance indicators required for credit institutions. For further information on taxonomy-aligned key performance indicators, see the separate EU Taxonomy disclosure which is part of the Annual Report.

LGT PB climate change transition

	LGT Private Banking			
	NZBA commitment			
	Pillar 1: Clients & Investments	**Pillar 2: Business & Operations**	**Pillar 3: People & Society**	**Transition plan established**
Own investments	▪ Build up a portfolio of high-quality carbon credits to neutralise residual emissions from own investments		Education	✓
Client investments	▪ Increase range of investment solutions that consider environmental and social factors, and contribute to decarbonisation, while delivering on clients' investment objectives ▪ Enable clients to make informed decisions on investment solutions that consider environmental, social and decarbonisation factors ▪ Leverage stewardship activities through engagement, exercising of voting rights and active ownership		Philanthropy	✗
Credit and loans	▪ Improve sustainable financing offering and reduce CO_2 emissions in mortgage book			✗
Operations	▪ Use 100 % renewable electricity and heating energy ▪ Reduce CO_2 emissions from own operations by 90 % ▪ Reduce CO_2 emissions per FTE from business flights by 50 % ▪ Reduce energy consumption by 30 %, paper consumption by 50 % per FTE ▪ Build up a portfolio of high-quality carbon credits to neutralise residual emissions from operations		Volunteering	✗

LGT CP climate change transition

	LGT Capital Partners	
	NZAM commitment	
	LGT CP Climate Strategy	**Transition plan established**
Own investments	LGT CP follows the same approach as LGT PB, as the scope of own investments includes the entire LGT Group	✓
Client investments	▪ LGT CP is committed to the net-zero carbon emission target across all assets under management until 2050, in line with the initial NZAM goal ▪ Interim investment target under NZAM to reduce carbon intensity of in-scope assets by 50 % until 2030 (baseline 2020) ▪ Actively engage with portfolio companies held in direct strategies as well as with managers, increasing awareness of various ESG topics and specifically encouraging them to advance on climate action	✓
Credit and loans	Not applicable, as credit and loans are not part of LGT CP's value chain	
Operations	▪ Renewable electricity: LGT CP sources 100 % renewable electricity for its Swiss headquarters ▪ Commuting: LGT CP has a public transport subsidy in place since 2024 ▪ Business travel: LGT CP monitors CO_2 emissions per FTE from business flights to make the carbon footprint and reduction potential visible ▪ Training: LGT CP enhances ESG knowledge and skills of its employees through the ESG introduction course for new joiners and regular update sessions ▪ Buildings: LGT CP updated its strategy for the selection of new office locations to prioritise labelled buildings and apply a sustainable fit-out approach (recycle, upcycle, sustainable materials) where possible	✓

Impacts, risks and opportunity management

DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities

In 2025, LGT conducted an update of the DMA to identify climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities. For more information, see ESRS 2 IRO-1, pages 42–45.

LGT is impacted by climate change, which affects the value of investments and mortgage collateral. Climate change also impacts its business operations, properties, suppliers and partners, which in turn affects LGT. Additionally, new or enhanced climate change laws and regulations, along with shifts in investor demand for climate-focused products and services, could also impact LGT's business. LGT has identified investments and mortgages as the primary areas impacted by climate change risk.

LGT has identified climate change-related risks and opportunities throughout its value chain. A detailed assessment confirmed that the impact and financial materiality of climate change are substantial.

While LGT's operations have a relatively low impact on climate change compared to other industries, its supply chain activities and GHG emissions from energy use and mobility contribute to climate change. The climate impact of LGT's own investments and client investments varies, but can be substantial. Physical climate risks pose threats for LGT's office infrastructure, while transition risks from new regulations could increase operational and procurement costs. Reputational risks may also arise if climate actions are not sufficiently addressed, potentially negatively impacting client trust and investment value. To address these challenges, LGT prioritises compliance with evolving climate regulations and actively addresses client and market requirements as part of its strategic approach to managing climate-related risks and opportunities for sustainable growth.

LGT Private Banking

Integrated risk management approach

LGT PB's risk management strategy is based on its standard Risk Management Framework, which is detailed in its Risk Policy. Climate change risk is treated as a broad-based risk driver within traditional risk categories, rather than as a separate risk category. This integrated approach ensures that climate-related risks are addressed within the existing risk management processes.

LGT PB's risk management process consists of four key steps: identification, assessment/analysis, management, and monitoring and reporting. Climate-related risks are integrated into each of these steps, ensuring that climate risks are considered in every risk category and reflected in key figures, scenarios and reports.

LGT is continuously adapting its processes, procedures, tools, methodologies and metrics to better manage climate risks. Its methodologies and metrics align with widely accepted standards and industry practices, representing minimum requirements at LGT. Climate-related risks are analysed in terms of physical and transition risks over the short, medium and long term. Improvements in carbon emissions measurement and climate-related ratings monitoring for specific assets and portfolios are also part of this process.

For LGT PB's risk management process, please refer to the Risk management section of LGT Group's Consolidated financial statements, page 202.

Recognising climate change as a key risk, LGT PB's climate risk appetite is reflected in its exclusion policies and GHG reduction targets, which apply to LGT's own investments, client investments, credit and loans and operations.

LGT PB's processes ensure regular monitoring and internal reporting of material climate risk exposures, regulatory changes and emerging sustainability risks. This ongoing oversight supports the proactive management of climate-related risks and aligns with regulatory requirements and market expectations.

By embedding climate risk drivers into traditional risk categories and integrating them into all relevant processes, LGT PB ensures it takes a comprehensive and effective approach to managing climate-related risks. This strategy supports ongoing monitoring, regulatory compliance and alignment with market requirements.

Approaches to identifying and assessing climate risks

To identify material climate-related risks, LGT PB considers both physical and transition risks with the help of the following:

1. Regular strategic reviews: Top management regularly reviews LGT PB's business strategy and offerings, taking into account climate-related risks. New products and services must undergo the New Business Activity Approval and Review (NBAAR) process to ensure climate change risks are identified and discussed. Legal and regulatory changes are proactively monitored for potential risks to activities, clients and key investments.
2. Annual top-down climate risk assessments: Subject matter experts identify and assess key climate risk exposures. The process follows an established climate risk driver taxonomy, which divides climate risk drivers into various categories. These are acute and chronic physical climate risk and the following transition risks: policy and regulation change, technological and business model change, market sentiment change and litigation. The assessment includes an analysis of the likelihood and impact of climate risks over different timeframes and is a primarily qualitative assessment. Risks are rated as low, medium or high based on qualitative assessments and available quantitative data.
3. Annual Risk and Control Self-Assessments (RCSA): This bottom-up assessment involves subject matter experts who review operational risk exposures and controls within their business areas. This supports key risk identification and the definition of necessary mitigation measures. The updated operational risk inventory and risk events are recorded in LGT PB's operational risk database to support its ongoing enhancement.

By integrating climate risks into its risk management framework and continuously enhancing its processes, LGT PB aims to effectively manage and mitigate climate-related risks.

Table 9: Climate risk drivers

Physical risk	Transitional risk
Acute climate change: ▪ Heat wave, cold wave ▪ Flooding (coastal, fluvial) ▪ Wildfires ▪ Drought ▪ Storms, tornados ▪ Heavy precipitation ▪ Avalanches, landslides **Chronic climate change:** ▪ Rising temperatures ▪ Water stress ▪ Extreme weather variability ▪ Rising sea levels ▪ Changes in sea currents and winds ▪ Ocean acidification ▪ Changes in precipitation ▪ Changes in land and soil productivity	**Policy and regulation change:** ▪ Legal restrictions on investments or legal commitments ▪ Carbon, pollution and waste pricing/tax ▪ Existing and emerging regulation aimed at addressing climate change through both mitigation policies that reduce climate change and adaptation policies that support adaptation to a changing world **Technological and business model change:** ▪ Emergence of disruptive technology or business models ▪ Emerging technologies aimed at supporting the global low-carbon transition **Market sentiment change:** ▪ Shifting supply and demand for commodities, products and services ▪ Increasing pressure from non-governmental associations and environmental groups **Litigation:** ▪ Climate- and nature-related litigation (eg environmental damages) ▪ Breaches of underlying legal frameworks ▪ Fines, penalties and sanctions for environmental damages, greenwashing

LGT Capital Partners

LGT CP believes that a rigorous approach to risk management is essential to delivering high-quality asset management services. It invests in a range of asset classes including, but not limited to, equities, fixed income, private equity, hedge funds and insurance-linked strategies. LGT CP adjusts its approach to sustainability and climate-related risks to align with the specific characteristics and requirements of each asset class.

LGT CP implements its investments through either a direct investment approach or partnerships with selected third-party managers/General Partners. These different approaches result in varying levels of transparency and access to underlying exposures, meaning that different methods are needed to implement LGT CP's sustainability criteria.

To ensure risk is covered at different levels of the decision-making process, LGT CP applies the three lines of defence model across its investments. For more information on LGT CP's risk management approach, see LGT CP's TCFD and TNFD Report 2025.

Own investments

For its own investments, LGT assesses climate risk by sector, portfolio, asset type, investee and intended holding period, applying generally accepted standards such as PCAF calculation metrics (eg carbon footprint). LGT adheres to its thermal coal exclusion policy for these investments. LGT strives to include all different asset classes of its own investments in the calculation to be able to measure total carbon emissions and carbon footprint across all portfolios and sectors.

Given the lack of a universally accepted definition for carbon-related assets, LGT applies a consistent definition for comparability, following TCFD guidance and using the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). LGT uses the terms carbon-related assets and carbon-intensive sectors interchangeably. The metrics selected are useful for managing LGT PB's portfolios, which contain different asset classes and serve various purposes. Absolute emissions provide an overview of total GHG emissions, while the carbon footprint enables comparison of GHG emissions at the portfolio level.

Calculating a portfolio's GHG emissions enables LGT to identify and assess climate-related risks for climate-sensitive sectors within its own investments. LGT will continue to analyse its investments in carbon-intensive sectors in order to guide informed decision-making about necessary measures. This aligns with the TCFD Implementing Guidance, which assigns carbon-related assets to four different categories: energy; transportation; materials and buildings; and agriculture, food and forest products.

To ensure accurate GHG accounting, LGT aims to improve data quality over time. LGT procures data from investee companies via market data providers. For missing data, it uses proxy data with the help of third-party methodologies. For private equity and other illiquid asset classes, LGT engages with fund and investment managers to obtain GHG emissions data.

LGT PB uses the third-party application MSCI Climate Lab Enterprise (MSCI CLE) to identify and assess climate-related risks affecting its own investments. This tool supports GHG emissions calculations and forward-looking methodologies, such as scenario analysis. LGT PB uses scenario analysis to stress-test holdings against physical and transition risks under different climate scenarios. Scenario analysis and portfolio temperature scores, while evolving, support LGT PB in assessing future outcomes and opportunities related to low-carbon technologies.

For further information on the use of scenario analysis to identify climate risks and opportunities, see the section Resilience of climate change strategy (DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3, pages 54–60).

LGT follows PCAF principles to calculate financed emissions, recognising that data quality and availability constraints may affect accuracy. Coverage for the calculation of GHG emissions for the reporting year is 95 % (2024: 94 %) of investments.

An analysis of LGT's own investments, which primarily consists of the listed bonds, investment funds and private equity asset types, reveals low exposure to carbon-intensive sectors. Within these sectors, the majority of financed GHGe stems from exposure to industrials and utilities, followed by the sectors energy, consumer staples, real estate and materials. In non-carbon-intensive sectors, the financial sector represents a significant portion of LGT's allocation across all portfolios. Most of LGT's investments are in the financial sector (including sovereigns), However, LGT mitigates these risks through diversification and by adhering to its thermal coal exclusion policy. Further, investments support innovative companies that actively contribute to reducing climate risks. LGT considers the overall climate-related risks for its own investments to be low. This is due to its ability to make short-term portfolio adjustments, its moderate-to-low exposure to carbon-intensive sectors and its long-term investments in impact sectors that drive positive transitions.

Client investments

LGT PB uses the ESG Navigator and LGT CP the ESG Cockpit to identify climate risks by evaluating how well companies are prepared for environmental and societal challenges and assigning sustainability ratings accordingly. In the past year, the tool was enhanced with forward-looking GHG data assessments to simulate potential impacts on managed portfolios and model future emissions. This data helps LGT align investments with carbon-reduction scenarios.

LGT PB's ESG Navigator and LGT CP's ESG Cockpit support investment specialists by providing an overview and analysis of companies' strategies and commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It also incorporates Principal Adverse Impact indicators (PAI) for deeper risk analysis. Additionally, the tool enables relationship managers and analysts to assess portfolios against decarbonisation benchmarks and the Paris Agreement.

By excluding thermal coal across the Group, LGT avoids exposure to assets with the highest transition risks. In addition, LGT PB has introduced minimum requirements for sustainability key performance indicators and established restrictions within various investment strategies. ESG data is integrated into the investment selection processes with the help of the ESG Navigator, which provides analysts with detailed information, including the LGT Sustainability Rating, and incorporates a broad ESG data set.

LGT Private Banking

The LGT Sustainability Rating, based on the ESG Navigator, integrates climate data into sustainability performance assessments. In Europe, clients with sustainability profiles under MiFID must avoid investments in 1-star rated companies, reflecting poor climate and environmental performance. This criterion also

applies to discretionary mandates classified as Article 8 strategies under the SFDR (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation), which helps to manage these strategies so that they have a lower carbon intensity than their benchmarks. At the individual strategy level, the ESG Navigator makes it possible to assess CO_2 emissions and carbon footprint relative to a net-zero-aligned benchmark.

In Europe, an investment case is written for every asset selected in discretionary portfolio management. This case, grounded in fundamental research, also considers sustainability and climate aspects.

LGT has expanded its range of strategies beyond a sustainability best-in-class approach to also include funds which invest in climate solutions and sustainable transition leaders. These strategies aim to balance risks and opportunities while fostering a holistic and forward-looking investment approach with a dual objective: creating long-term shareholder value and promoting the transition to a more sustainable future.

LGT Capital Partners

To assess its climate risks, LGT CP employs various tools tailored to the asset class in question. For public equity, and as proxy for private portfolios, the ESG Cockpit enables LGT CP to identify climate risk for individual companies. For direct public equity, the tool draws on publicly available ESG data to generate ESG scores for individual listed companies. It analyses the ESG attributes of a company's operations, ESG controversies and the impact of the company's products and services on the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The ESG Cockpit is also used to conduct proxy analyses for certain Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators within LGT CP's private equity portfolios, based on comparable data from public market companies in the same industry.

LGT CP was an early member of the ESG Data Convergence Initiative (EDCI) in 2021, an initiative in the private market space that requests data points for portfolio companies from its General Partners to improve the quality and consistency of ESG portfolio company-level information for private companies. These comprise financial metrics as well as climate-related metrics, such as GHG emissions and renewable energy consumption. The standardisation enables private equity managers and portfolio companies to benchmark their positions, track ESG progress and enhance transparency for investors. LGT CP has aligned its ESG Annual Questionnaire with this initiative, requesting managers to provide the relevant data. To advance the industry progress, LGT CP joined the Steering Committee of the EDCI in January 2025. In 2025, LGT CP received data from a total of 210 managers, covering more than 4000 underlying companies and approximately 30 % weighted coverage of its overall private equity portfolio for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Complementing its efforts in directly held strategies, LGT CP's long-standing manager rating system provides additional insights. This system involves annual assessments of its managers through detailed questionnaires that include questions on climate risks and opportunities, helping LGT CP identify areas of excellence and opportunities for improvement. The manager rating was further enhanced in the past cycle, reflecting rising levels of ESG integration und harmonising the assessment framework to make it more robust.

For more information on how LGT CP includes the forward-looking IIGCC Net Zero Investment Framework (NZIF) into its climate action investment framework for listed companies or the detailed physical and transition risk assessment, see LGT CP's TCFD and TNFD Report 2025.

Credit and loans

To assess risks arising from natural hazards, accurate and comprehensive data on individual risks, which vary by region, is crucial. LGT PB is currently evaluating external tools to analyse the physical climate risks and natural hazards associated with its financed buildings, with implementation planned for 2026. This tool will provide location-specific analysis of natural hazards and project future impacts under various science-based climate scenarios. Additionally, it will offer insights into the financial impact these natural hazards could have on the buildings or associated loans. This data will enable LGT PB to assess and manage climate risks at individual locations and across its entire mortgage portfolio. LGT PB plans to explore additional ways to integrate the physical climate risk tool into its credit processes.

In parallel to analysing physical climate risks, LGT PB collects energy-efficiency data for financed buildings to calculate the GHG emissions of its mortgage portfolio. This process helps LGT PB identify and monitor specific climate-related risks associated with individual properties. LGT PB is committed to improving data quality over time to ensure accurate GHG calculations. To

support this effort, clients are asked to provide additional information and documentation during the credit granting and credit review process. By advising clients on the benefits of energy-efficient buildings, LGT PB aims to reduce the emission intensity of its mortgage portfolio over time.

Although well-established standards exist for measuring financed emissions from mortgage loans, no such standard is currently in place for Lombard loans. Recognising the significance of Lombard loans in its credit portfolio, LGT PB has developed a methodology to calculate financed emissions for these loans. The methodology considers the climate data available for the collateral securing the loans. Additionally, LGT PB is monitoring industry developments for standardised calculation methods for Lombard loans. Once reliable emission data is available, LGT PB will evaluate strategies for managing these emissions.

Operations

LGT has been collecting operational emissions data for Scope 1, 2 and 3 for many years to understand and report on their impacts. This data collection has facilitated the introduction of targets and measures related to GHG emissions, energy consumption and resource efficiency. LGT aims to continuously improve data quality. As an example, its electric vehicles have been tracked more precisely since 2025.

Risk assessments for LGT's operational emissions are based on data collected for environmental indicators, commuting and travel information. Analysing this data allows LGT to respond to potential changes, report significant variations to top management and make informed decisions to reduce emissions and enhance resilience to climate change.

LGT Private Banking

In addition to establishing clear emission-reduction targets, LGT PB's Sustainability Strategy 2030 contains the Climate Ambition 2030 to further address operations-related climate risks. LGT PB regularly monitors and internally reports on material sustainability risk exposures. Changes in regulations and emerging sustainability risks are also monitored as part of LGT PB's processes.

LGT Capital Partners

As of 2024, LGT CP conducts an annual review of its climate-related risks and opportunities analysis for investments and operations. This review focuses on specific topics and timeframes for action and identifies tools available to mitigate climate-related risks or capitalise on potential opportunities. The assessment is performed qualitatively, by involving relevant stakeholders and conducting discussions and seeking approvals within the relevant sub-committees.

E1-2 Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

LGT has several policies in place to address climate change mitigation and adaptation. Collectively, these policies aim to systematically reduce carbon-intensive investments and integrate sustainable practices across LGT's operations.

Thermal coal exclusion policy

LGT introduced a Group-wide thermal coal exclusion policy[9] at the beginning of 2020. The Foundation Board is ultimately responsible for overseeing and approving the policy, which applies to LGT's trading book, all LGT funds and mandates managed directly by LGT, as well as Lombard loans. LGT is actively collaborating with the businesses it acquired in 2023 to ensure they effectively implement this exclusion policy. External asset managers who manage mandates for LGT are encouraged to apply similar standards.

LGT Private Banking

Sustainable investing policy

The policy establishes the framework for sustainable investing and greenwashing prevention at LGT PB. It defines the responsibilities and minimum standards which apply to LGT PB's investment products and services to ensure alignment with its sustainability risk appetite.

This directive applies to all processes that involve providing clients with investment advice, in particular advisory and portfolio management services, as well as all client-related communication and internal decisions. The policy outlines minimum sustainability standards, including the integration of Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) considerations, the assessment of good

[9] lgt.com/cwep

governance and the incorporation of sustainability risks. The Foundation Board is responsible for defining, periodically reviewing and monitoring the parameters for sustainable investing, and ensuring alignment with the overall strategy.

LGT Capital Partners

ESG policy

LGT CP integrates ESG factors into its investment process to achieve long-term societal impact while generating positive financial returns. The firm recognises both the risks and opportunities associated with ESG integration, striving to minimise negative impacts on the UN's SDGs while enhancing business performance and contributing to climate action. The ESG policy serves as an overarching framework of LGT CP's firm-wide ESG efforts. It encompasses the ESG governance structure, including roles, responsibilities and committees; the focus topics climate action and biodiversity; approaches applied across all asset classes and investment strategies covered by LGT CP – including equities, fixed income, private equity, private debt, hedge funds and ILS; and organisational requirements related, for example, to external communication, greenwashing and employee education. LGT CP is committed to global initiatives such as the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI) and the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative (NZAM), aligning its investments with the ambition to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

The LGT CP Board of Directors (BoD) is ultimately accountable for ESG policy implementation, setting standards and overseeing progress. The Executive Committee (EC) is tasked with executing the Board's directives, while the ESG Committee (ESGC) coordinates policies and procedures. This work is supported by sub-committees that focus on specific areas such as climate action and ESG regulation.

E1-3 Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies

To strengthen its resilience, LGT has implemented and plans to implement additional climate risk reduction measures across its value chain. LGT integrates climate-related risk management into its governance structures and core processes, ensuring these risks are identified, assessed and embedded in day-to-day risk management and reporting. In line with its conservative risk profile, LGT addresses sustainability risks over short-, medium- and long-term horizons by applying general screening and quantitative and qualitative criteria.

Thresholds and limits are established to keep sustainability risks at acceptable levels, and risks are managed by integrating these thresholds and limits into all relevant processes. This approach is supported by controls and guidelines, such as investment research and exclusion guidelines. Decision criteria and controls for sustainability risks are implemented across all processes with material risks, including timely approval and escalation by the responsible departments. LGT PB plans to expand its quantitative criteria by incorporating additional metrics based on widely accepted standards and integrating this data into its monitoring and reporting processes.

Table 10: Overview of climate-related actions implemented by LGT

Key action	Scope	Purpose	Comment
All areas			
Regular monitoring and reporting of material sustainability risks and of climate-related regulatory developments	LGT	Risk management	–
Developing sustainability strategies	LGT	Risk management	For more information, see ESRS E1-1, page 61.
Applying the company-wide thermal coal exclusion policy	LGT	Risk management	LGT applies thermal coal exclusion guidelines to own investments, client-advised and portfolio management mandates, as well as credit and loans. For more information, see ESRS E1-2, page 71.
Monitoring and signing climate-related commitments and memberships	LGT	Risk management	LGT PB and LGT CP have signed various commitments and pledges to support their Climate Ambition goals. These include UNEP FI's Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB), the UN's Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative (NZAM), the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI), the UN Global Compact, the International Investor Group on Climate Change (IIGCC), Climate Action 100+, the WEF Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF).
Providing staff training and increased sustainability-related FTE resources	LGT	Risk management	Training increases expertise and helps prevent the provision of product advice that does not align with LGT's climate ambition, as well as the spread of misleading information. All new LGT PB employees complete web-based sustainability and sustainable investing training. In 2024, all LGT PB employees in LGT's key regions completed web-based training on greenwashing and all new LGT CP employees completed a course on ESG.
Assessing climate-related risks in the New Business Activity Approval and Review process (NBAAR)	LGT PB	Risk management	–
Assigning climate risk management responsibilities according to the three lines of defence framework	LGT PB	Risk management	–
Own investments			
Developing and publishing a transition plan	LGT	Risk management	For more information, see ESRS E1-1, pages 61–65.
Making impact investments to mitigate and reduce climate-related risks, and identifying climate change leaders with a positive trajectory pathway	LGT	Risk management/ Opportunity	In collaboration with Lightrock, LGT PB supports businesses that focus on a positive impact in response to imposing environmental challenges. LGT CP supports sustainable businesses through its impact investing programmes, which have themes such as climate change.
Calculating GHG emissions at the portfolio, sector, asset and investee levels and conducting portfolio monitoring	LGT	Risk management	This includes expanding climate risk metrics and monitoring portfolio alignment with the Paris Agreement goals and exposure to carbon-intensive sectors, with detailed reporting to top management.
Implementing MSCI ESG Research's Climate Value-at-Risk (CVaR) for investments in listed corporates	LGT	Risk management	This gives LGT insights into how climate change could affect the valuations of its own investments under different scenarios.
Utilising dashboards to measure progress in reducing GHG emissions	LGT	Risk management	This helps LGT monitor its progress in attaining the net zero 2050 targets for its own investments and adjust risk management processes accordingly.

Key action	Scope	Purpose	Comment
Client investments			
Integrating ESG into financial analysis	LGT	Risk management	In addition to traditional investment information, LGT PB's portfolio management strategies also integrate sustainability and climate considerations into its investment theses. LGT CP's ESG approach is applied to all asset classes. It integrates, among others, environmental metrics and GHG emissions in different ways depending on the asset class.
Integrating climate risk into portfolio management mandates	LGT	Risk management	GHG emissions data is integrated across portfolio management systems, and guidelines ensure reduced GHG emissions for all SFDR Article 8 mandates, with portfolio managers maintaining a lower greenhouse gas intensity than their benchmarks.
Adhering to due diligence process and monitoring	LGT	Risk management	Due diligence questionnaires are conducted to assess third-party fund managers' alignment with the net-zero commitment and their contribution to managing climate risks.
Applying thematic ESG investment ideas	LGT	Risk management/ Opportunity	Thematic research focuses on identifying investee companies whose products and services will benefit from the need for low-carbon technologies and solutions.
Conducting stewardship activities via engagement, collaborative initiatives, voting and public policy advocacy	LGT	Risk management	For more information, see: LGT PB's Stewardship Report 2025 LGT CP's Active Ownership Report 2025 LGT CP's Proxy Voting Report 2025
Assessing the standard product range and client demand, as well as assessing and expanding the existing offering	LGT	Risk management/ Opportunity	Ensuring that LGT offers products and services that meet client demand with regard to climate change mitigation. LGT PB has launched offerings that enable clients to invest in transition leaders and climate solutions. LGT CP is looking to enhance the inclusion of climate considerations in its standard products, which might contribute to the transition to a low-carbon economy.
Integrating climate-related data points into the ESG Cockpit/ ESG Navigator	LGT	Risk management	The ESG Cockpit/ESG Navigator enables LGT to assess different climate-related metrics for listed companies and portfolios.
Integrating Principal Adverse Impact indicators into the ESG Cockpit/ESG Navigator	LGT	Risk management	The ESG Cockpit/ESG Navigator includes all PAI metrics and additional voluntary social and related indicators. LGT PB ensures that no SFDR Article 8 and Article 9 products or sustainable advisory services include entities with the lowest ESG performance.
Allocating capital sustainably	LGT	Risk management/ Opportunity	LGT PB integrates ESG aspects as per the SFDR. LGT PB also collaborates with LGT CP, Lightrock and the LGT Venture Philanthropy Foundation to leverage their expertise. LGT CP's stringent securities selection and capital reallocation ensures low exposure to carbon-intensive sectors.
Informing clients	LGT	Opportunity	LGT PB holds a series of Climate Conferences where clients, guests and speakers discuss the latest scientific insights on climate and biodiversity and the role of policy, regulations and the financial industry in addressing climate change. LGT CP hosts the LGT CP Sustainability and Impact Academy for clients, fostering a dialogue and transfer of knowledge between research and investment specialists. LGT CP also regularly has educational calls with clients to tell them about its overall ESG framework and discuss climate action in more detail.
Leveraging the LGT Sustainability Rating[1]	LGT PB	Risk management	The LGT Sustainability Rating informs clients about the sustainability quality of their investments and their contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For certain mandates, it also provides specific indicators such as an investment's carbon footprint, aiding in climate risk management. This transparency helps clients make informed investment decisions by raising awareness and providing essential information.
Publishing a position paper on LGT CP's sustainable funds and distributing these products	LGT CP	Risk management/ Opportunity	LGT CP excludes unconventional oil and gas extraction[2] activities from sustainable investment funds, which are also distributed by LGT PB, due to their severe climatic, environmental and social risks. In the conventional oil and gas production segment, LGT CP limits itself to companies that are strongly committed to the energy transition and whose revenues from oil and gas production, pipelines and transportation, refining, equipment and services are low.

Key action	Scope	Purpose	Comment
Implementing a carbon budgeting framework to integrate GHG emissions and environmental metrics into investment due diligence and monitoring processes	LGT CP	Risk management	Applied initially to direct investments and subsequently to both internal and external managers. By joining NZAM in 2021, LGT CP made a commitment to reaching net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 across all assets under management. As part of this commitment, LGT CP discloses the proportion of assets to be managed in line with net zero, the respective methodology for alignment and interim emission-reduction targets. LGT CP reports annually on the progress made against these targets. LGT CP's Climate Action framework is applied to most asset classes and integrates GHG emissions into portfolio construction, investment due diligence and monitoring processes. The framework was developed to assess and align portfolios with the Paris Agreement goals in accordance with its NZAM commitment to reach net zero by 2050.
Credit and loans			
Collecting energy-efficiency data for each mortgage loan and calculating GHG emissions	LGT PB	Risk management	This data helps LGT PB assess its mortgage portfolio and monitor progress on financed emissions and emissions intensity. Data is collected during client interactions and will improve over time.
Monitoring financed emissions	LGT PB	Risk management/ Opportunity	LGT PB monitors both financed emissions and emissions intensity from lending activities. While standards exist for measuring financed emissions for mortgage loans, none exist for Lombard loans. Given the significance of the latter in LGT PB's credit portfolio, the bank has developed its own methodology to calculate these GHG emissions, which considers emissions from securities issued by enterprises that are used as collateral for Lombard loans.
Ensuring buildings are adequately insured against fire, water and natural hazards	LGT PB	Risk management	Clients are required to insure their buildings against fire, water and natural hazards, with LGT PB regularly checking and advising on adequate coverage.
Determining the loan-to-value basis through assessments by external appraisers who take ESG criteria into consideration	LGT PB	Risk management	–
Evaluation of external tools to assess the natural and climate risks of financed buildings as well as their financial impacts using various science-based climate scenarios	LGT PB	Risk management	Due to data protection requirements and the need for additional clarifications, the implementation has been postponed to 2026. The tool will provide viable data on the physical climate risks of the mortgage portfolio.
Training staff	LGT PB	Risk management	Workshops on sustainability topics related to the mortgage business were concluded for all employees who process mortgages in 2024, supporting them in advising clients and raising awareness. Factsheets containing information on sustainability topics are accessible to all employees.
Offering environmental mortgages	LGT PB (CH, FL)	Opportunity	Offering LGT environmental mortgages for Switzerland and Liechtenstein.
Engaging and advising clients on transitioning to more energy-efficient buildings[3]	LGT PB (CH)	Risk management/ Opportunity	Currently focusing on owner-occupied single-family and holiday homes in Switzerland, with potential future expansion to other property types and markets. Providing targeted advice on property energy efficiency can give LGT PB a competitive edge by appealing to clients who value sustainability. This may also lead to a decrease in emissions intensity.
Operations			
Collecting operational emissions data for Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions while enhancing data quality	LGT	Risk management	For more information, see ESRS E1-6, pages 81–86.
Setting reduction targets and/or initiating measures related to GHG emissions, energy consumption and resource efficiency	LGT	Risk management	For more information, see ESRS E1-4, pages 76–79.

Key action	Scope	Purpose	Comment
Ensuring sustainable building practices and renewable energy procurement	LGT	Risk management	Before renovating its offices, LGT PB conducts environmental assessments. New LGT buildings are constructed in a sustainable manner, in accordance with international energy efficiency standards. Renewable energy is utilised for heating and cooling purposes in many buildings. LGT is actively working to reduce electricity consumption at its offices by evaluating and adjusting server room temperatures and comfort cooling conditions.
LGT Supplier Code of Conduct	LGT	Risk management	Suppliers must adhere to the climate-related principles outlined in the LGT Supplier Code of Conduct. LGT monitors suppliers and may take further actions if breaches are identified. For more information, see G1-2, page 128.
Offsetting operational GHG emissions	LGT	Risk management	LGT offsets a share of its remaining in-scope operational carbon emissions through a diverse portfolio of carbon credits including GHG emissions avoidance and removal instruments.[4]
Office circularity initiatives	LGT	Risk management	LGT resells outdated hardware to reduce electric waste. In addition, LGT aims to improve office fit-outs by following the LGT Supplier Code of Conduct, emphasising efficiency and sustainability by considering supply origins, lifecycle and recyclability.
Introducing measures related to supply chain due diligence	LGT	Risk management	An ESG screening process for LGT's largest suppliers, with initial data indicating that most have clear supply chain-related climate goals.
Developing local roadmaps containing measures that contribute to more sustainable operations or to specific 2030 operational goals	LGT PB	Risk management	A checklist for sustainable operations that considers local conditions has been provided. This helps identify areas where action should be taken. Further, to achieve LGT PB's operational goals, local roadmaps for every major location were developed in 2024 and their implementation was monitored in 2025.
Employee commuting initiatives	LGT PB (FL, CH), LGT CP (CH, FL)	Risk management	LGT PB regularly conducts commuting surveys. Since 2010, LGT PB has a mobility directive with an adjusted bonus/malus system in Switzerland and Liechtenstein and conducts regular awareness raising activities. LGT CP has a public transport subsidy for employees commuting in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Both LGT CP and PB offer charging stations for electric vehicles at several of their locations.

[1] Launched in 2017, the LGT Sustainability Rating is calculated using the ESG Cockpit, which draws on data sourced from six third-party ESG data providers.
[2] Unconventional production includes the extraction of oil and gas from tar/oil sands, shale oil, shale gas and Arctic wells.
[3] In line with the guidelines of the Swiss Bankers Association.
[4] The bank has also secured access to removal certificates through South Pole's NextGen CDR Facility.

Metrics and targets

E1-4 Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

After establishing its overall sustainability approach, LGT defined sub-targets aligned with its business activities. These sub-targets fall into four categories. Because most of LGT's emissions are associated with GHG Scope 3.15 (Investments), LGT follows the GHG Protocol by splitting Scope 3.15 emissions into three categories, while emissions from all other scopes are combined into a single category:

- Own investments
- Client investments (including advised client investments and discretionary mandates)
- Credit and loans
- Operations (covering Scope 1, 2 and 3.1–3.14)

Table 11: LGT's CO_2e reduction-related targets and commitments

Value chain element	Scope	Target	Commitment	Decarbonisation levers[1]
Own investments	LGT	▪ 45 % reduction in emissions intensity (tCO_2 per USD million invested) by 2030 relative to 2022 ▪ 90 % reduction in emissions intensity (tCO_2 per USD million invested) by 2050 relative to 2022	▪ Climate Ambition 2030[2] (partial coverage) ▪ Net Zero 2050 commitment	▪ Exclusion of sectors and investees with high emissions ▪ Investments in climate change leaders with a positive trajectory pathway ▪ Engagement with investment managers to encourage emission reductions ▪ Impact investing
Client investments	LGT PB	▪ No specific net zero targets included	▪ Not included in LGT PB's Climate Ambition 2030	▪ Carbon footprinting and ensuring data availability ▪ Leverage stewardship activities ▪ Offer low-carbon investment products for clients
	LGT CP	▪ 50 % GHG emission reduction by 2030 for initial assets committed ▪ Net zero by 2050 for all assets under management	▪ Net Zero 2050 commitment	▪ Carbon budgeting: Increasing exposures to single companies or entire sectors whose emission pathways are aligned with the Net Zero 2050 target. ▪ Climate solutions: Allocations to green bonds and the renewable infrastructure segment; identifying investments that can make a positive contribution to mitigating climate change. ▪ Active ownership: Drive necessary change through voting and engaging with companies held in LGT CP's direct strategies and with LGT CP's managers. ▪ Reallocating capital: Move capital to strategies, sectors richer in sustainable and climate-related investment opportunities. Avoid concentrated climate-risk allocations, build climate-resilient portfolio.
Credit and loans[3]	LGT PB	▪ No explicit targets set at present. Implicit -90 % reduction target by 2050 because of Net Zero 2050 commitment.	▪ Net Zero 2050 commitment	▪ Apply exclusion policies for thermal coal and controversial weapons to Lombard loans ▪ Prioritise client engagement and awareness of energy-efficient mortgages
Operations	LGT PB	▪ 90 % reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 relative to 2019 ▪ 50 % reduction in emissions from business flights per FTE by 2030 relative to 2019	▪ Climate Ambition 2030[2]	▪ Implement energy efficiency measures in operations ▪ Promote sustainable travel policies and virtual meetings to reduce business flight emissions
	LGT CP	▪ No explicit targets set at present.	▪ –	▪ –

[1] LGT does not currently assess the overall quantitative contributions of the decarbonisation levers.
[2] The Climate Ambition 2030 is based on reducing emissions and covering a share of residual emissions with carbon credits. As described in BP-2, it replaces the former Net Zero 2030 Ambition while adhering to the same reduction targets and ambition regarding carbon credits. The ambition covers the full operational emissions (including the portion for which targets have been set and described in the table) and a portion of own investments. In contrast, the Net Zero 2050 reduction targets for own investments described in the table cover the full own investments and emission intensities to measure these targets are extrapolated for 100 % coverage.
[3] Value chain element not applicable to LGT CP.

Own investments

Through its commitment to the former Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) and the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB), LGT PB has pledged to achieve net-zero emissions for its balance sheet by 2050 at the latest. In alignment with the Net Zero Banking Guidance, LGT PB has established science-based[10] intermediate and long-term targets. LGT PB has set the following Net Zero 2050 targets for LGT's own investments (baseline year: 2022):

- By 2030, LGT aims to reduce the GHG emission intensity (tGHGe/USDm invested) of its own investments by 45 %.
- By 2050, LGT aims to reduce the GHG emission intensity (tGHGe/USDm invested) of its own investments by 90 %.

The following update is made following LGT PB's PRB commitment to disclose progress. For LGT's own investments[11] the target for 2025 was 68 tCO_2e/USDm invested (2024: 73 tCO_2e/USDm). The actual intensity in 2025 was 29 tCO_2e/USDm invested (2024: 59 tCO_2e/USDm invested). This is in line with the reduction pathway to reach the interim target of reducing GHG emissions by 45 % (base year 2022) by 2030 in order to achieve net zero by 2050. The emission intensities for NZBA target setting are extrapolated for 100 % coverage.

For more information, see LGT PB's NZBA Transition Plan.[12]

Client investments

LGT Private Banking

LGT PB intends to use its indirect influence to support clients to reduce portfolio GHG emissions as well as to mitigate residual CO_2 emissions in portfolios through offerings that include the use of carbon credits.

LGT Capital Partners

LGT CP joined the NZAM initiative in March 2021 and committed to reaching net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 across all of its assets under management. In doing so, LGT CP pledged to ensure it provides transparency and rigorous accountability. As part of this commitment, LGT CP disclosed the following information:

- The proportion of assets to be managed in line with net zero
- Its methodology for net-zero alignment
- Interim targets for emission reductions

LGT CP reports on its progress against its targets annually and submits these results to the respective NZAM network partners for review. This process ensures its approach follows a robust methodology consistent with the Race to Zero criteria and is in line with its net-zero commitment.

LGT CP's initial target for the share of assets under management aligned with net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 was set at 22 % of its total assets under management, reflecting the firm's 2021 commitment.

LGT CP has set ambitious interim targets for its investments and aims to achieve a 50 % reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a baseline year of 2020. The 2020 baseline performance for assets under management (funds and mandates) committed to net zero is 40.4 tCO_2e/USDm. For 2030, LGT CP aims to reduce its baseline emissions by 50 %, with annual interim targets based on its emission budget. When determining the carbon budget, LGT CP uses the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) developed by the IEA.

LGT CP has decided to include securities from corporate issuers, such as equities and corporate bonds, in its initial targets. Due to methodological and data limitations, certain asset classes (eg sovereign debt, insurance-linked strategies and private market portfolios) are not yet included.

For the investments that LGT CP tracks as part of its NZAM commitment, its target for 2025 was 30.2 tCO_2e/USDm invested (2024: 34.7 tCO_2e/USDm). The actual intensity in 2025 was 20.5 tCO_2e/USDm invested (2024: 24.2 tCO_2e/USDm invested), which is approximately 32 % below the target.

- Target: Net zero by 2050 for all assets under management with an intermediate target of -50 % GHG emission reduction by 2030 for initial assets committed under the NZAM framework
- Scenario: IEA Net Zero 2050 Scenario (NZE)
- Goal: Limiting the rise in global temperatures to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels
- Approach: Combination of sector decarbonisation approach and value-added approach (science-based)
- CO_2 emission pathway: Nearly 40 % reduction between 2020 and 2030 for global energy-related and industrial process CO_2 emissions

[10] Targets are derived in line with the latest scientific findings and were approved by the NZBA.
[11] All carbon footprints extrapolated for 100 % portfolio coverage.
[12] https://www.lgt.com/resource/blob/208044/7287726081989f97fe1fc4d2b25de267/NZBA_Transition_Plan_en.pdf

Credit and loans

Credit and loans are covered by LGT PB's Net Zero 2050 commitment. LGT PB aims to provide a sustainable financing offering and reduce the emissions intensity of its credit portfolio. For mortgage loans, it aims to reduce emissions intensity by advising clients on the advantages of energy-efficient buildings and by improving the data quality used to calculate financed emissions.

Operations

LGT Private Banking

LGT PB has set the following indirect climate targets as part of its Sustainability Strategy 2030:

- Compared to the 2019 baseline, reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 90 % by 2030 (see Table 16, page 75)
- Compared to the 2019 baseline, reduce flight emissions/FTE by 50 % by 2030 (see Table 16, page 75)
- Use 100 % renewable electricity and heating energy or district heating
- Compared to the 2019 baseline, reduce energy consumption/FTE by 30 % by 2030
- Compared to the 2019 baseline, reduce paper consumption/FTE by 50 % by 2030

LGT PB's renewable energy and district heating share increased to 83 % in 2025 (compared to 2019: +21 %), its energy consumption/FTE increased by 3 % in 2025 (compared to 2019: -20.4 %) and its paper consumption decreased by 1 % in 2025 (compared to 2019: -59 %).

LGT Capital Partners

LGT CP strives to continuously optimise the energy consumption of its buildings and engage with its landlords on topics such as energy use, waste management, the provision of electric chargers for electric vehicles and parking areas for bikes. In Switzerland and Liechtenstein, LGT CP actively offers financial incentives for alternative mobility solutions to encourage staff members to use public transport to reduce emissions from commuting. It also offers charging stations for electric vehicles at several locations. In 2025, a specific focus lay on the tracking and communication of flight emissions caused by business travel. LGT CP introduced a dashboard function to increase transparency for frequent flyers and provide practical guidance on how to reduce travel-related emissions. This initiative lays the groundwork for developing additional measures and programmes in the coming years to control and reduce LGT CP's flight-related footprint.

For own operations, LGT CP measures and monitors Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions attributable to its offices, as well as the following Scope 3 emission categories: purchased goods and services, fuel- and energy-related activities, waste production and recycling rates, business travel and employee commuting. Also, LGT CP measures water consumption and paper usage.

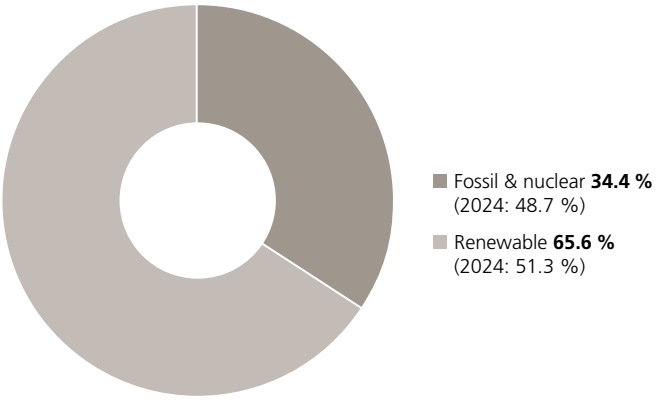
E1-5 Energy consumption and mix

Information on energy consumption is collected from the LGT locations mentioned in E1-6 using the Sulytics tool. To estimate the energy consumption at smaller locations, data is extrapolated based on Group-level data. In cases where the electricity mix is unknown, LGT uses a location-based approach outside Europe, and for locations in Europe it uses a residual mix approach (see explanations in E1-6). LGT does not operate in a high-climate-impact sector.

Retroactive correction

A retroactive adjustment of +103 tCO_2 was made to electricity emissions for the financial year 2024, as electricity consumption for water treatment in Japan had previously been omitted.

Energy mix



In 2025, LGT produced a total of 410.4 MWh (2024: 397.9 MWh) of electricity from photovoltaics (direct consumption 100 %) and 38 MWh (2024: 36.6 MWh) of heat from solar thermal energy (direct consumption 100 %).

Table 12: LGT's energy consumption and mix

Energy consumption and mix	2025	2024[1]	% change from 2024
Total fossil energy consumption (MWh)	7 561.8	10 618.3	-28.8
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	34.3	48.5	-29.3
Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	30.1	39.4	-23.5
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	0.1	0.2	-24.0
Fuel consumption from renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biological origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.) (MWh)	539.7	876.3	-38.4
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	13 465.4	9 932.7	35.6
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	448.4	434.5	3.2
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	14 453.6	11 243.5	28.6
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	65.6	51.3	27.7
Total energy consumption (MWh)	22 045.5	21 901.1	0.7
Energy intensity			
Total energy consumption per full-time equivalent (MWh/FTE)	3.74	3.76	-0.4

[1] Retroactive adjustments due to inclusion of company car energy use and correction of reported energy consumption for Japan.

E1-6 Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions

Table 13: LGT's material operational and financed GHG emissions per entity: LGT Group

	Retrospective[1]				Milestones and target years[2]		
LGT Group GHG emissions in tCO_2e	2025	2024	2019 (base year)	% change from 2024	2030	2050	Annual % target/base year
Scope 1 GHG emissions[3]							
Gross emissions	614	811	669	-24.3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Scope 2 GHG emissions							
Gross location-based emissions	2 103	2 430	2 654	-13.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gross market-based emissions	938	2 565	1 846	-63.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	**1 552**	**3 376**	**2 516**	**-54.0**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions[4]							
Total gross indirect emissions	1 510 636	1 920 765	1 692 516	-21.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 Purchased goods and services[5]	39 450	39 910	189	-1.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
2 Capital goods[6]	12 128	38 498	no data	-68.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
3 Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	1 133	1 313	762	-13.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
4 Transportation and distribution	not material				not material		
5 Waste generated in operations	not material				not material		
6 Business travel	9 617	9 488	5 757	1.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
7 Employee commuting	5 277	5 264	no data	0.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
8 Leased assets	not material				not material		
9 Transportation and distribution	not material				not material		
10 Processing of sold products	not material				not material		
11 Use of sold products	not material				not material		
12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	not material				not material		
13 Leased assets	not material				not material		
14 Franchises	not material				not material		
15 Investments	1 443 032	1 826 292	1 685 808	-21.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Own investments[6]	323 555	784 539	928 493[7]	-58.8	-45%	-90%	n/a
Client investments	1 104 155	1 026 371	757 315	7.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mortgages & commercial real estate[8]	15 322	15 382	no data	-0.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total GHG emissions							
location-based emissions	1 513 352	1 924 006	1 695 839	-21.3			
market-based emissions	1 512 188	1 924 141	1 695 031	-21.4			

[1] Retroactive corrections compared to previous reports: due to an adjustment of electricity consumption in Japan: 2024: Scope 2 market-based +88 t and location-based +78 t, Scope 3.3 +15 t. 2019 due to rounding error: Scope 2 market-based -1 t and Scope 3.6 +1 t.
[2] LGT PB and CP are operationally separated. Therefore, several indicators and milestones are not applicable at Group level and other indicators are only applicable at PB and CP level.
[3] Total biogenic CO_2 emissions in 2025: 108 tCO_2e (2024: 176t CO_2e).
[4] LGT considers emissions material if they represent 5 % or more of the total market-based GHG emissions.
[5] Data expanded to include business and office expenses from FY 2024 on. Not comparable to base year.
[6] Effective carbon emissions, not extrapolated for 100 % coverage.
[7] This data corresponds to 2022 data as the base year for the targets related to Scope 3.15 – Own investments is 2022.
[8] The comparative prior-year amounts for mortgages and commercial real estate have been adjusted following an enhancement of the underlying data.

Table 14: LGT's material operational and financed GHG emissions per entity: LGT Private Banking

	Retrospective[1]				Milestones and target years[2]		
LGT Private Banking GHG emissions in tCO_2e	**2025**	**2024**	**2019 (base year)**	**% change from 2024**	**2030**	**2050**	**Annual % target/base year**
Scope 1 GHG emissions							
Gross emissions	531	732	462	-27.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Scope 2 GHG emissions							
Gross location-based emissions	1 886	2 169	2 340	-13.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gross market-based emissions	835	2 306	1 690	-63.8	For indirect climate targets see ESRS E1-4		
Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	**1 366**	**3 039**	**2 152**	**-55.1**	**-90%**	**n/a**	**-36.5**
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions[3]							
Total gross indirect emissions	861 248	759 788	5 377	13.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 Purchased goods and services[4]	32 122	34 076	172	-5.7	For indirect climate targets see ESRS E1-4		
2 Capital goods[5]	11 435	32 870	no data	-65.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
3 Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	1 024	1 188	701	-13.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
4 Transportation and distribution	not material				not material		
5 Waste generated in operations	not material				not material		
6 Business travel	6 963	7 450	4 504	-6.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Business flight emissions in tCO_2e/FTE	1.1	1.2	1.5	-7.8	-50%	n/a	-24.1
7 Employee commuting	4 303	4 357	no data	-1.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
8 Leased assets	not material				not material		
9 Transportation and distribution	not material				not material		
10 Processing of sold products	not material				not material		
11 Use of sold products	not material				not material		
12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	not material				not material		
13 Leased assets	not material				not material		
14 Franchises	not material				not material		
15 Investments	805 401	679 848	no data	18.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Own investments	not applicable at entity level, see Table 15				not applicable at entity level, see Table 15		
Client investments[5]	790 079	664 466	no data	18.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Client investments carbon footprint tCO_2e/USD million invested[5]	33	33	no data	0.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mortgages & commercial real estate[6]	15 322	15 382	no data	-0.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total GHG emissions							
location-based emissions[7]	863 664	762 690	8 179	13.2			
market-based emissions[7]	862 614	762 827	7 529	13.1			

[1] Retroactive corrections compared to previous reports: due to an adjustment of electricity consumption in Japan: 2024: Scope 2 market-based +88 t and location-based +78 t, Scope 3.3 +15 t.
[2] LGT has defined targets for 2030 and 2050 without any milestones for 2025.
[3] LGT considers emissions material if they represent 5 % or more of the total market-based GHG emissions.
[4] Data expanded to include business and office expenses from FY 2024 on, attributed to entity level based on spending share in 2025 and based on FTEs in 2024. Not comparable to previous years.
[5] Refers to client assets in discretionary portfolio management mandates invested in single-line listed equity and corporate fixed income assets based on Avaloq and Figaro. Emissions were calculated using both reported and estimated emissions data with an average PCAF Score of 3.
[6] The comparative prior-year amounts for mortgages and commercial real estate have been adjusted following an enhancement of the underlying data.
[7] The base year (2019) did not yet include Scope 3.15.

Table 15: LGT's material operational and financed GHG emissions per entity: LGT Capital Partners

	Retrospective				Milestones and target years[1]		
LGT Capital Partners GHG emissions in tCO_2e	**2025**	**2024**	**2019 (base year)**	**% change from 2024**	**2030**	**2050**	**Annual % target/base year**
Scope 1 GHG emissions							
Gross emissions	83	79	207	5.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Scope 2 GHG emissions							
Gross location-based emissions	217	261	314	-16.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gross market-based emissions	103	258	157	-60.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	**186**	**337**	**364**	**-44.8**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions[2]							
Total gross indirect emissions	325 833	376 437	758 646	-13.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
1 Purchased goods and services[3]	7 327	5 834	17	25.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
2 Capital goods[4]	693	5 628	no data	-87.7			
3 Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	109	125	61	-13.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
4 Transportation and distribution	not material				not material		
5 Waste generated in operations	not material				not material		
6 Business travel	2 654	2 038	1 252	30.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
7 Employee commuting	974	907	no data	7.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
8 Leased assets	not material				not material		
9 Transportation and distribution	not material				not material		
10 Processing of sold products	not material				not material		
11 Use of sold products	not material				not material		
12 End-of-life treatment of sold products	not material				not material		
13 Leased assets	not material				not material		
14 Franchises	not material				not material		
15 Investments	314 076	361 905	757 315	-13.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Own investments	not applicable at entity level, see Table 15				not applicable at entity level, see Table 15		
Client investments[5]	314 076	361 905	757 315[6]	-13.2[7]	n/a	n/a	n/a
Client investments carbon footprint tCO_2e/USD million invested	24.7	27.4	40.4[6]	-9.9[7]	-50%	net zero	-38.9
Mortgages & commercial real estate	not applicable at entity level, see Table 15				not applicable at entity level, see Table 15		
Total GHG emissions							
location-based emissions[8]	326 133	376 777	759 167	-13.4			
market-based emissions[8]	326 019	376 774	759 010	-13.5			

[1] LGT has defined targets for 2030 and 2050 without any milestones for 2025.
[2] LGT considers emissions material if they represent 5 % or more of the total market-based GHG emissions.
[3] Data expanded to include business and office expenses from FY 2024 on, attributed to entity level based on spending share in 2025 and based on FTEs in 2024. Not comparable to previous years.
[4] Scope added in FY2024.
[5] Figures for assets under management that are in scope of the NZAM commitment. The AuM in scope varies due to market conditions and fund flows. In 2025, the committed assets represent approximately 13 % of the total AuM, compared to approximately 22 % in the base year.
[6] This data corresponds to 2020 data as the base year for the targets related to Scope 3.15 – Client investments is 2020.
[7] The year-over-year change presented is based on a relative calculation between the two consecutive periods. This calculation does not fully account for changes in the underlying assets, shifts in AuM exposures, or other portfolio adjustments that may impact the comparability of the figures. The reported delta should be interpreted with these limitations in mind.
[8] The base year (2019) did not yet include Scope 3.15.

LGT reports in accordance with the GHG Protocol. For financial institutions, there are no emissions regulated under emission trading schemes.

LGT is using the financial control approach. This means that LGT's Scope 1 and 2 cover emissions from activities over which it has financial control (including leased assets) and other sources of emissions under operational control. Its Scope 3 covers emissions for activities not under financial control but related to its value chain.

Table 16: LGT's GHG intensity

GHG intensity	2025	2024[2]	% change from 2024
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per million net revenue in CHF (tCO_2eq/monetary unit)	522	650	-20.1
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per million net revenue in CHF (tCO_2eq/monetary unit)	521	650	1.9
Net revenue in CHF million[1]	2 900	2 670	8.6
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per full-time equivalent ($kgCO_2e$/FTE)	257	324	-21.0
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per full-time equivalent ($kgCO_2e$/FTE)	257	324	0.8
Full-time equivalents	5 889	5 825	1.1

[1] Total operating income as stated on page 127 (Consolidated financial statements of LGT Group).
[2] Retroactive adjustments according to changes in total GHG emissions.

Operational emissions (Scope 1, 2, 3.1–3.14)

Calculation methodology

- Standards: WRI/WBCSD Greenhouse Gas Protocol
- Tool: Sulytics (since 2020)
- Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors: IPCC Assessment Report 4[13] and Assessment Report 5[14] (2023)

Current GHG Protocol emissions being collected and calculated include Scope 1 (company facilities and vehicles), Scope 2 (purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling), Scope 3.1 (purchased goods and services), Scope 3.2 (capital goods), Scope 3.3 (fuel- and energy-related activities), Scope 3.6 (business travel) and Scope 3.7 (employee commuting). Other emission categories have very low or no emissions and are therefore considered non-material by LGT.

To calculate emissions, activity data such as electricity consumption/production, (district) heating/cooling energy consumption, refrigerants, business travel, hotel stays, business and office expenses, additions to capital goods and commuting behaviour are collected in part at the Group level and in part across locations using the Sulytics tool. Missing activity data is extrapolated. The Sulytics tool maps the activity data to emission categories in line with GHG Protocol guidance and calculates GHG emissions using the emission factors in Table 17.

The emission factors for district heating in Vienna, Geneva, Salzburg, Zurich, Bern and Bendern have been adapted in 2025 to reflect the actual shares of the energy sources that generate district heating. No adjustment for previous years has been made, because the change is below the 5 % threshold.

These emission factors generally consider the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (Nf_3). Corresponding emissions are converted to CO_2e using the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values in Table 17, published by the IPCC over a 100-year time horizon. It should be noted that a few of these emission factors do not account for all of the above-mentioned greenhouse gases, reflecting limitations in the methodologies of the third-party suppliers of these emission factors. In general, LGT strives to use emission factors based on the latest AR publication whenever possible. The availability of emission factors updated to AR6[15] remains limited. Moreover, the differences in GWPs between AR4, AR5 and AR6 are minor, leading to slight variations in the emissions estimates for the relevant greenhouse gases. Consequently, GWPs are currently taken from AR4 and AR5 publications.

LGT purchased Renewable Energy Certificates to cover electricity consumption in Hong Kong, Thailand and Dubai and a share of electricity consumption in Singapore for FY 2025 because no direct contracting of renewable energy through the utility company was possible. These RECs were accounted for accordingly in Sulytics and were selected according to a well-known standard.

[13] Fourth Assessment Report AR4
[14] Fifth Assessment Report AR5
[15] Sixth Assessment Report AR6

Table 17: Scope 1, 2, 3.1–3.14 emission factors and GWP

Category	Emission categories	Source of emission factors	GWP
Refrigerants	Scope 1	IPCC AR5	AR5
Fuels	Scope 1, Scope 3.3	BEIS Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2020	AR4
District heating	Scope 2, Scope 3.3	Intep, Treibhausgas-Emissionsfaktoren für den Gebäudesektor, 2024	AR5
		BEIS Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2025	AR5
Electricity (market-based technology)	Scope 2, Scope 3.3	treeze Ltd., Umweltkennwerte und Primärenergiefaktoren von Energiesystemen, 2017	Unknown
		Intep, Treibhausgas-Emissionsfaktoren für den Gebäudesektor, 2024	AR5
Electricity (market-based unknown/location-based) Switzerland	Scope 2, Scope 3.3	Stromkennzeichnung.ch 2025 electricity mix	–
		Intep, Treibhausgas-Emissionsfaktoren für den Gebäudesektor, 2024	AR5
Electricity (market-based unknown) Europe	Scope 2, Scope 3.3	AIB Association of Issuing Bodies (European Residual Mix), 2025	–
		Intep, Treibhausgas-Emissionsfaktoren für den Gebäudesektor, 2024	AR5
Electricity (location-based) Europe	Scope 2, Scope 3.3	Our World in Data (OWID) 2025	–
		Intep, Treibhausgas-Emissionsfaktoren für den Gebäudesektor, 2024	AR5
Electricity (market-based/ location-based) US	Scope 2, Scope 3.3	eGRID 2025, NYCW (2023 EF data)	–
		Intep, Treibhausgas-Emissionsfaktoren für den Gebäudesektor, 2024	AR5
Electricity (market-based/ location-based) rest of world	Scope 2, Scope 3.3	Our World in Data (OWID) 2025	–
		Intep, Treibhausgas-Emissionsfaktoren für den Gebäudesektor, 2024	AR5
Purchased goods and services & Capital goods	Scope 3.1, Scope 3.2	Spend-based: Exiobase v3.3.18 (purchaser price and corrected for inflation and currency 2025)	AR5
		Activity-based: BEIS Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2020	AR4
Business travel flights	Scope 3.6	BEIS Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2025	AR5
Business travel car and accommodation	Scope 3.6	BEIS Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2022	AR5
Employee commuting	Scope 3.7	BEIS Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2022	AR5

Table 18: Key locations by entity in the Sulytics data collection tool[1]

Region/entity	Key locations
LGT PB	Vaduz, Bendern, Zurich, Geneva, Basel, Lugano, Bern, Hamburg, Vienna, Salzburg, London, Bristol, Jersey, Edinburgh, Barcelona, Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Bangkok, Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Gurgaon, Dubai
LGT CP	Pfäffikon, Bendern, New York, London, Hong Kong, Paris, Dublin
Coverage (%)	98

[1] The coverage is calculated as the share of FTEs at Sulytics locations with measured or estimated data, relative to the total FTEs that are covered through extrapolations.

Significant changes in 2025

- Focus on improving data quality for Scope 1, 2 and 3.6 emissions, eg documentation of evidence in Sulytics tool and efforts to obtain measured data.
- Retrospective data adjustments (see footnotes in Table 13 and 14).
- Emissions in Scope 3.2 decreased significantly due to reduced additions to the balance sheet.
- LGT PB's Scope 1 and 2 absolute emissions decreased by 55 % compared to the previous year and 37 % compared to the base year. The significant Scope 2 emission reductions are mainly driven by REC purchases. Scope 1 emissions declined due to lower heating oil and refrigerant consumption, as well as accounting for the relevant business cars as electric vehicles.
- LGT PB's flight emissions per FTE in 2025 decreased by 24.1 % compared with 2019.
- A 20.4 % improvement in LGT PB's energy efficiency compared with 2019 and a 3.1 % increase compared to 2024. This increase is explained by an increase in consumed heating energy, while electricity consumption has decreased.

Data accuracy

- If actual data is unavailable or of low quality, average data from representative locations is used for extrapolation.
- For small locations, data extrapolation is conducted at the Group level using emissions data for an average full-time equivalent (FTE) employee.
- Commuter mobility emissions are based on data from a survey performed bi-annually, in this case in 2024, and extrapolated to the entire Group. The responses from 2024 were extrapolated to account for total FTEs in 2025.
- An assessment of data quality is updated annually to prioritise improvements in emissions data accuracy, particularly for locations where data quality enhancement is most critical.

Financed emissions (Scope 3.15)

Calculation methodology

- Standard: PCAF (Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials)[16]
- Scoring: PCAF data quality scorecard (1 = certain, 5 = uncertain)
- Scope: Investment and financing

Significant changes in 2025

- Increase in data quality led to lower absolute GHG emissions and subsequently to a decrease in the overall footprint.
- Decarbonisation efforts in some investments improved the carbon footprint.
- Occasional switches and divestments between different asset classes affecting the GHG emissions and footprint.
- Initial calculation and monitoring of Scope 3 emissions.

Data accuracy

- In 2025, LGT was able to reduce the use of proxies and replace these with calculated values following a methodology change of MSCI for agency and supranational asset classes.
- Data accuracy is crucial for reliable emissions calculations. LGT is committed to continuously improving data quality to ensure more precise results.

[16] LGT applies the PCAF Standard to calculate total carbon emissions (equivalent to financed emissions Scope 3 category 15 under the PCAF Standard).

Own investments

Table 19: Key metrics – Own investments

Metric	2025	2024	Description	Purpose	Merits	Limitations
Total carbon emissions (tCO_2e)[1]	323 555	784 539	Total effective GHG emissions (not extrapolated) of an asset class or portfolio. Establishes the total GHG emissions of a portfolio's investments.	To understand the climate impact of loans and investments and set a baseline for climate action.	Shows absolute volume of GHG emissions emitted by the portfolio.	Due to its link to portfolio size, comparability and benchmarking is limited.
Carbon footprint (tCO_2e/CHFm)[2]	34	62	Absolute emissions divided by the loan or investment volume in CHF, expressed as tCO_2e/CHFm invested. Measures a portfolio's GHG emissions normalised by its market value.	To understand how the emission intensities of different portfolios (or parts of portfolios) compare to each other per monetary unit.	Enables comparison of different portfolios' emissions, irrespective of size per unit of comparison.	Sensitive to changes in portfolio value.
Carbon footprint (tCO_2e/USDm)[2]	27	56	Absolute emissions divided by the loan or investment volume in USD, expressed as tCO_2e/USDm invested. Measures a portfolio's GHG emissions normalised by its market value.	To understand how the emission intensities of different portfolios (or parts of portfolios) compare to each other per monetary unit.	Enables comparison of different portfolios' emissions, irrespective of size per unit of comparison.	Sensitive to changes in portfolio value.
Exposure to carbon-related assets (in % of investment value)[3]	6.6	8.1	The percentage of carbon-related assets in a portfolio.	To understand the portfolio's exposure to sectors and industries considered most GHG-emissions-intensive.	Shows exposure of investments to carbon-intensive sectors.	Does not provide information on sectors other than those included in the definition of carbon-related assets.
Coverage (%)	95	94	in % of investments			
PCAF average score	2–3	2–3	The PCAF quality score is a weighted-average data quality score based on the investment amount.			
Calculation	Based on PCAF Standard (financed Scope 1 and 2 emissions)					
Data source	Reported data or proxies					
GWP	Unknown					

[1] Effective carbon footprint, not extrapolated for 100 % coverage.
[2] USD/CHF exchange rate impacts the present value of investments and therefore also footprint. Effective carbon footprint, not extrapolated for 100 % coverage.
[3] In 2025, the full consumer staples sector is being considered a high emitting sector and not just food products. This change has been retroactively applied for 2024.

Table 20: Calculation key metrics – Own investments

Metric	Formula[1]
Total carbon emissions (tCO_2e)	$MtCO_2e = \sum \left(\frac{\text{current value of investment}}{\text{issuer's EVIC}} \times \text{issuer's GHG emissions} \right)$ EVIC = enterprise value including cash
Carbon footprint (tCO_2e/USDm invested)	$tCO_2e/\text{USD m invested} = \frac{\sum \left(\frac{\text{current value of investment}}{\text{issuer's EVIC}} \times \text{issuer's GHG emissions} \right)}{\text{current portfolio value}}$
Exposure to carbon-related assets (in % of investment value)	$\%\ \text{of investment value} = \frac{\sum \text{current value of investments in carbon-related assets}}{\text{current portfolio value}} * 100$

[1] Formula for corporates, other asset types (eg sovereigns) are calculated according to their respective methodology.

Table 21: Own investments – Financed carbon emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per sector[1, 2, 3]

GICS sector	2025				2024			
	tCO_2e	in % of total GHGe	tCO_2e/USDm invested	tCO_2e/CHFm invested	tCO_2e	in % of total GHGe	tCO_2e/USDm invested	tCO_2e/CHFm invested
Communication Services	1 469	0.5	15	19	2 879	0.4	20	22
Consumer Discretionary	2 668	0.8	14	18	8 042	1.0	22	24
Consumer Staples	4 773	1.5	32	40	6 840	0.9	27	29
Energy	8 924	2.8	310	392	1 560	0.2	70	78
Financials	241 262	74.6	26	33	673 810	85.9	71	79
Health Care	4 546	1.4	13	16	12 991	1.7	21	23
Industrials	22 793	7.0	41	52	19 727	2.5	24	27
Information Technology	7 340	2.3	13	17	19 249	2.5	21	23
Materials	352	0.1	14	18	7 137	0.9	68	75
Real Estate	3 515	1.1	142	180	4 888	0.6	38	42
Utilities	16 893	5.2	116	146	4 328	0.6	24	27

[1] Where possible for a portfolio, improved method for distribution of carbon emissions within sectors has been applied based on effective emissions instead of investment volume. For 2024, this improved calculation method has been retroactively applied.
[2] Cash and exposure which cannot be assigned to a specific sector are not listed. This is the reason that the sum of percentages of total GHGe does not equal 100 %.
[3] Effective carbon footprints, not extrapolated for 100 % coverage.

Client investments

LGT Private Banking

Table 22: Key metrics – Discretionary mandates client investments

Metric	2025	2024
Total carbon emissions Scope 1 and 2 emissions (m tCO_2e)	0.79	0.70
Carbon footprint Scope 1 and 2 (tCO_2e/CHFm)	41	36
Carbon footprint Scope 1 and 2 (tCO_2e/USDm)	33	33
Coverage (%)	98	94
PCAF average score[1]	3[2]	3[2]
Calculation	Based on PCAF Standard (financed Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	
Data source	Reported data or proxies	
GWP	Unknown	
Scope	Assets in discretionary portfolio management mandates invested in single-line listed equity and corporate fixed income assets	
Scope (bn USD)	24	20
Asset data	Year-end; based on Avaloq and Figaro	
Carbon data	The relevant data is sourced from a third-party data provider and used to calculate financed emissions using enterprise value, including cash (EVIC) and carbon footprint. Investee companies' emission data is based on a mix of reported data (PCAF Score 2) and estimated data (PCAF Score 5). Due to the time lag in company reporting and the provision of data by a third-party data provider, the fiscal year date for carbon data may not be identical to the reporting year of asset data.	

[1] The PCAF quality score is a weighted-average data quality score based on the outstanding amount.

[2] The reason for this is that LGT PB's clients' investments are globally dispersed across investee companies with varying levels of data availability. LGT PB therefore uses a mix of reported and estimated data.

Table 23: Financed carbon emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per sector LGT PB

GICS sector	tCO_2e per USDm invested	tCO_2e per CHFm invested
Communication Services	5.4	6.8
Consumer Discretionary	13.1	16.5
Consumer Staples	16.2	20.5
Energy	228.6	288.6
Financials	1.0	1.3
Health Care	3.1	3.9
Industrials	28.7	36.3
Information Technology	5.7	7.2
Materials	297.4	375.4
Real Estate	5.6	7.1
Utilities	127.3	160.7

LGT PB informs its clients about their portfolio emissions. For clients who have expressed sustainability preferences, LGT PB provides information about the carbon footprint, both for discretionary mandates and advised investments, in their statement of assets.

Although its clients' investments are not in scope for LGT PB's Climate Ambition 2030, LGT PB uses its indirect influence to support clients in reducing client-driven emissions. In Europe and APAC, all of LGT PB's Article 8 discretionary mandates are restricted to a carbon profile below their respective benchmark.

Significant changes in 2025

- The carbon footprint decreased significantly compared to the previous year. Carbon footprint metrics are sensitive to fluctuations in asset values, particularly EVIC, over time.
- There were no significant changes in the calculation methodology for 2025.

Data accuracy

- Both calculated emissions (emissions reported by companies) and proxies are used for the calculation.
- LGT PB aims to reduce the use of proxies in the coming years to achieve higher accuracy. However, this largely depends on the data reported by companies and the securities in its portfolios.
- Data accuracy is crucial for reliable emissions calculations. LGT is committed to continuously improving data quality to ensure more precise results.

LGT Capital Partners

For the investments that LGT CP tracks as part of its NZAM commitment, its target for 2025 was 30.2 tCO_2e/USDm invested (2024: 34.7 tCO_2e/USDm). The actual intensity in 2025 was 20.5 tCO_2e/USDm invested (2024: 24.2 tCO_2e/USDm invested), which is approximately 32 % below the target.

Table 24: Key metrics – In-scope assets under NZAM

Metric	2025	2024
Total carbon emissions Scope 1 and 2 emissions (m tCO_2e)	0.31	0.36
Carbon footprint Scope 1 and 2 (tCO_2e/CHFm)	24.7	27.4
Carbon footprint Scope 1 and 2 (tCO_2e/USDm)	20.5	24.2
Coverage (%)	96	94
PCAF average score	–	–
Calculation	Based on PCAF Standard (financed Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	
Data source	Reported data or proxies	
GWP	Unknown	
Scope	Assets covered with our NZAM commitment	
Scope (bn USD)	12.7	13.2
Asset data	Year-end	
Carbon data	The relevant data is sourced from a third-party data provider and used to calculate financed emissions using enterprise value, including cash (EVIC) and carbon footprint. Investee companies' emission data is based on a mix of reported data (PCAF Score 2) and estimated data (PCAF Score 5). Due to the time lag in company reporting and the provision of data by a third-party data provider, the fiscal year date for carbon data may not be identical to the reporting year of asset data.	

Table 25: Financed carbon emissions (Scope 1 and 2) per sector LGT CP

GICS sector	tCO_2e per USDm invested	tCO_2e per CHFm invested
Communication Services	4.1	4.9
Consumer Discretionary	11.6	14.0
Consumer Staples	11.0	13.2
Energy	228.6	275.4
Financials	0.9	1.1
Health Care	3.2	3.9
Industrials	26.1	31.4
Information Technology	4.9	5.9
Materials	150.6	181.4
Real Estate	6.5	7.8
Utilities	111.2	134.0

Significant changes in 2025

- The GHG emissions from LGT CP client investments covered under the NZAM commitment were approximately 32 % below the allocated emissions budget.
- There were no significant changes in the calculation methodology for 2025.

Data accuracy

- Both calculated emissions (emissions reported by companies) and proxies are used for the calculation.
- LGT CP aims to reduce the use of proxies in the coming years to achieve higher accuracy. However, this largely depends on the data reported by companies and the securities in its portfolios.
- Data accuracy is crucial for reliable emissions calculations. LGT is committed to continuously improving data quality to ensure more precise results.

Credit and loans

Table 26: Key metrics – Financed emissions per asset class and property category

PCAF asset class[1]	Outstanding in CHF million[2]		Measured in CHF million		Financed emissions in tCO_2e[3]		Emission intensity in tCO_2e/CHFm[4]		PCAF weighted data quality score		Coverage (%)[5]	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Mortgages	4 942	4 490	4 730	4 273	13 708	13 632	2.90	3.19	3.92	3.92	96	95
Commercial real estate	269	249	266	246	1 614	1 750	6.07	7.11	4.13	4.14	99	99
Total	**5 211**	**4 739**	**4 996**	**4 519**	**15 322**	**15 382**[6]	**3.07**	**3.43**	**3.94**	**3.94**	**96**	**95**
Calculation	Based on PCAF Standard (financed Scope 1 and 2 emissions)											
Data source	PCAF emission factor database (version September 2025) and PCAF European building emission factor database (version March 2025)											
GWP	Unknown											
Scope	All properties booked with LGT PB, except properties booked with LGT Crestone											
Asset data	Year-end											

[1] When calculating and evaluating financed emissions, properties are divided into PCAF asset classes. The Mortgages asset class includes apartment buildings, freehold flats, two-family houses, residential and commercial buildings, detached houses, semi-detached houses and villas. The Commercial real estate asset class includes hotels, guest houses, business premises, factory buildings/equipment, small trades, commercial properties, sales outlets and properties used for agriculture and forestry.
[2] This number may differ from the figure in the Annual Report due to different accounting standards. The difference between the outstanding and the measured amount is primarily attributable to financing granted for land loans, which are not included in the PCAF Standard. Furthermore, in some regions, no emission factors or proxies are available for certain types of real estate.
[3] Total GHG emissions attributable to LGT PB.
[4] Amount of tGHG emissions emitted per CHF 1 million mortgage loan.
[5] The remaining financing is not covered by the PCAF methodology or cannot be calculated due to missing emission factors or scores for specific countries.
[6] Amounts adjusted following an enhancement of the underlying data.

Significant changes in 2025

- LGT successfully calculated 36 objects using the effective consumption data for PCAF Score 2. This represents significant progress and reflects LGT's efforts to enhance data quality.
- Emissions intensity decreased by 11 % in 2025. Given that the same emission factors were used as for the calculation of 2024 figures, this decline further underscores the high quality of the financed properties of LGT.

Data accuracy

- LGT adheres to the highest data quality standards when calculating financed emissions.
- If the PCAF database does not offer emission factors for a country, LGT PB uses the emission factors of a comparable country for its calculation. No other proxies are used for the calculation.
- The PCAF database is expected to expand, which will gradually reduce the need for proxies.
- Data quality is crucial for calculating financed emissions. Significant fluctuations in reported results may occur until data becomes more accurate, differentiated and standardised.
- Improving data may result in considerable variations in future outcomes.
- LGT PB is committed to continuously enhancing data quality to ensure results are as realistic as possible, recognising that higher data quality will yield more accurate emissions estimates.

E1-7 GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits

GHG removals

In 2025, LGT did not implement any projects within its own operations that resulted in GHG removals and storage, nor did it contribute to any projects in its upstream or downstream value chain that achieved GHG removals and storage.

GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits

Mandatory and voluntary carbon markets are becoming increasingly important for achieving net zero targets and can therefore be an integral component of a comprehensive climate action strategy. While LGT continues to focus on measures such as avoiding and reducing emissions, and engaging, investing and re-allocating assets to decarbonise portfolios, it believes that financing GHG mitigation projects through the purchase of CO_2 certificates can also be expedient in certain situations. In such cases, it aligns with the voluntary carbon offsetting principles of the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC). LGT PB's senior management receives regular progress updates, with the Core Steering Committee and the Chairman of the Foundation Board playing a more hands-on role in defining the Climate Ambition 2030 and the Foundation Board having approved the Climate Ambition 2030.

The carbon credits retired in 2025 displayed in Table 27 have partly been purchased and retired directly by LGT to cover operational emissions generated in 2024 as well as emissions from certain events in 2024 (24 %). The remaining 76 % have been financed indirectly through an LGT balance sheet investment in an investment fund managed to purchase and retire carbon credits equivalent to 100 % of the financed emissions on behalf of investors.

LGT PB acquired 22 000 credits from an emission reduction project in 2024. These credits were retired in June 2025 to cover operational emissions and emissions from certain events in 2024. The remaining credits will be retired in 2026 for FY 2025 emissions. Additionally, LGT Private Banking has entered into a multi-year offtake agreement with Climeworks, a Zurich-based carbon removal company. The corresponding credits have not yet been delivered. These credits are included in Table 27 as carbon credits being designated for future retirement.

Furthermore, LGT has entered into a multi-year offtake agreement with the NextGen CDR Facility to source a portfolio of technological carbon removal credits. The exact number of credits has not yet been determined. To date, 4761 credits have been delivered, but have not yet been retired. These credits are included in Table 27.

Table 27: Carbon credits retired in 2025

Carbon credits retired	2025	2024
Total (tCO_2eq)	**82 713.2**	**43 908.9**
Share from removal projects (%)	41.4	21.6
Share from reduction projects (%)	58.6	78.4
Verra (%)	52.6	79.2
Climate Action Reserve (%)	7.5	0.0
Global C-Sink Standard (%)	5.5	4.3
American Carbon Registry (%)	34.5	16.5
ICROA-endorsed standards (%)	100.0	100.0
Share from projects within the EU (%)	0.0	0.0
Share of carbon credits that qualify as corresponding adjustments (%)	0.0	0.0

Table 28: Carbon credits designated for future retirement

Carbon credits designated for future retirement	
Total (tCO_2eq)	**15 807**

Net zero targets

LGT Private Banking

LGT PB is committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and has set interim targets in its Climate Ambition 2030. These interim targets include GHG emissions from its own operations (Scope 1, Scope 2 and business flights, ie the majority of Scope 3.6), and a share of its own investment emissions as stated in ESRS E1-1, pages 61–65 and in ESRS E1-4, pages 76–79. However, no targets have been set for other operational emissions.

LGT Capital Partners

LGT CP has committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 across all of its assets under management. In pursuit of this goal, it has set ambitious interim targets, including reducing GHG emissions by 50 % by 2030 compared to the 2020 baseline. LGT CP has also set an initial target for the share of its assets under management that will be managed in line with the 2050 net-zero objective.

LGT Group

LGT plans to retire high-quality carbon credits each year, starting in 2025, to offset remaining in-scope emissions according to its Carbon Credit Strategy.

LGT does not currently claim to be GHG neutral.

1-8 Internal carbon pricing

There is currently no framework in place at LGT which includes an internal carbon price.

Environmental information
ISSB Index

Table 29 provides a detailed mapping[17] of the ISSB standards to the corresponding ESRS references, along with the respective page numbers for further reference.

[17] Based on IFRS's ESRS–ISSB Standards Interoperability Guidance, https://www.ifrs.org/content/dam/ifrs/supporting-implementation/issb-standards/esrs-issb-standards-interoperability-guidance.pdf

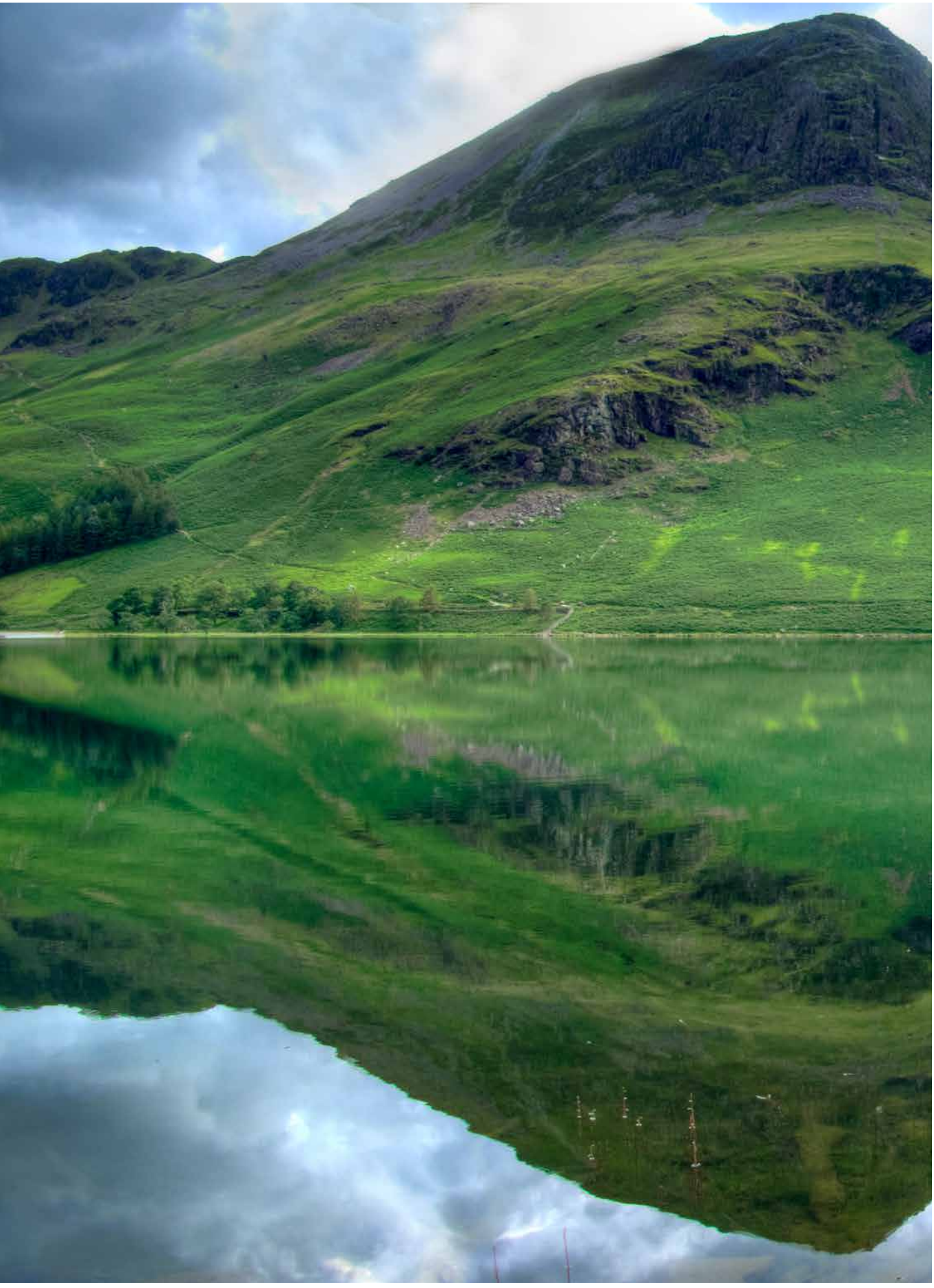
Table 29: ISSB–ESRS mapping table

ISSB Standards	ESRS Reference	Page(s)
Governance		
IFRS S2.6(a)(i)-(v)	▪ ESRS 2 GOV-1–GOV-2	22–29
IFRS S2.6(b)(i)-(ii)	▪ ESRS 2 GOV-1–GOV-2	22–29
IFRS S1.21(b)	▪ ESRS 2 GOV-3 ▪ ESRS E1 DR related to ESRS 2 GOV-3 ▪ ESRS 1[1]	30 30 –
Strategy		
Climate-related risks and opportunities		
IFRS S2.10(a),(c)	▪ ESRS 2 SBM-3	34–42
IFRS S2.10(b)	▪ ESRS E1 DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3	54–60
IFRS S2.10(d)	▪ ESRS 2 BP-2 ▪ ESRS E1 DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1 ▪ ESRS 1[1]	20–21 66–71 –
IFRS S2.12	▪ ESRS 1[1]	–
Business model and value chain		
IFRS S2.13(a)-(b)	▪ ESRS 2 SBM-3	34–42
Strategy and decision-making		
IFRS S2.14(a)(i)	▪ ESRS 2 SBM-3 ▪ ESRS E1 DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3	34–42 54–60
IFRS S2.14(a)(ii)-(iii)	▪ ESRS 2 IRO-2 ▪ ESRS E1-3 ▪ ESRS E1-4	46–49 72–76 76–79
IFRS S2.14(a)(iv)	▪ ESRS E1-1	61–65
IFRS S2.14(a)(v)	▪ ESRS E1-3	72–76
IFRS S2.14(b)	▪ ESRS E1-3	72–76
IFRS S2.14(c)	▪ ESRS E1-1	61–65
Financial position, financial performance and cash flows		
IFRS S2.15(a)-(b)	▪ ESRS 2 SBM-3	34–42
IFRS S2.16(a)-(d)	▪ ESRS 2 SBM-3	34–42
IFRS S2.17	▪ ESRS E1.AR70(a) ▪ ESRS E1.AR73(a) ▪ ESRS E1.AR74(a)	Omitted

[1] LGT has prepared its entire report in accordance with the principles set out in ESRS 1.

ISSB Standards	ESRS Reference	Page(s)
Climate resilience		
IFRS S2.22(a)(i)-(iii)(1-3)	▪ ESRS E1 DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3	54–60
IFRS S2.22(b)(i)(1)	▪ ESRS E1 DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3	54–60
IFRS S2.22(b)(i)(2-6)	▪ ESRS E1 DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1	66–71
IFRS S2.22(b)(i)(7)-(iii)	▪ ESRS E1 DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3	54–60
IFRS S1.23	▪ ESRS E1-1	61–65
IFRS S1.B42(c)	▪ ESRS 1[1]	–
IFRS S2.23*	▪ ESRS 1[1]	–
Risk Management		
IFRS S2.25(a)(i),(iii)-(v)	▪ ESRS 2 IRO-1	42–45
IFRS S2.25(a)(ii)	▪ ESRS E1 DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1 ▪ ESRS E1-2	66–71 71–72
IFRS S2.25(b)	▪ ESRS 2 IRO-1 ▪ ESRS E1 DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1 ▪ ESRS E1 DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 ▪ ESRS E1-2	42–45 66–71 54–60 71–72
IFRS S2.25(c)	▪ ESRS 2 IRO-1	42–45
IFRS S2.26	▪ ESRS 1[1]	–
Metrics and Targets		
IFRS S2.29(a)(i)(1-3)	▪ ESRS E1-6	81–91
IFRS S2.B38-B57	▪ ESRS 1[1]	–
IFRS S2.29(a)(ii)-(vi)(1-2)	▪ ESRS E1-6 ▪ ESRS 1[1]	81–91 –
IFRS S2.B19, B30-B32, B34, B56(a)-(b)	▪ ESRS E1-6	81–91
IFRS S2.29(a)(vi)(2)	▪ ESRS 1[1]	–
IFRS S2.29(b)-(d)	▪ ESRS E1-9	Omitted
IFRS S2.29(e)	▪ ESRS E1-1	61–65
IFRS S2.29(f)	▪ ESRS E1-8	93
IFRS S2.29(g)(i)-(ii)	▪ ESRS 2 GOV-3 ▪ ESRS E1 DR related to ESRS 2 GOV-3	30 30
IFRS S2.31	▪ ESRS E1-9	Omitted
IFRS S2.B65(e), B6710	▪ ESRS 1[1]	–
IFRS S1.21(b)	▪ ESRS 1[1]	–
IFRS S1.50(c)	▪ ESRS 1-4	76–79
IFRS S2.32	▪ n/a	n/a
IFRS S2.33(a)-(h), 34(a)-(d), 35, 36(a)-(d)	▪ ESRS 1-4	76–79
IFRS S2.36(e)(i)-(iv)	▪ ESRS E1-7	92–93
IFRS S2.37	▪ ESRS 1[1]	–

[1] LGT has prepared its entire report in accordance with the principles set out in ESRS 1.



Environmental information
TCFD Index

LGT has fully incorporated the TCFD recommendations into ESRS E1 – Climate change. For information on the scope, see ESRS 2 BP-1, page 20. Table 30 provides a detailed mapping of the TCFD recommendations to the corresponding ESRS references, along with the respective page numbers for further reference.

Table 30: TCFD–ESRS mapping table

Recommended disclosure	ESRS Reference	Page(s)
Governance		
a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	▪ ESRS 2 GOV-1–GOV-2	28–29
b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing risks and opportunities	▪ ESRS 2 GOV-1 ▪ ESRS 2 GOV-3	22–29 30
Strategy		
a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term	▪ ESRS 2 BP-1, section "Time horizons" ▪ DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 ▪ DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1	20 54–60 66–71
b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy and financial planning	▪ ESRS 2 SBM-1 ▪ ESRS E1-1 ▪ DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 ▪ DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1 ▪ ESRS E1-2 ▪ ESRS E1-3 ▪ ESRS E1-4	32–34 61–65 54–60 66–71 71–72 72–76 76–79
c) Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2 °C or lower scenario	▪ DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 ▪ DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1	54–60 66–71
Risk Management		
a) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	▪ ESRS 2 IRO-1 ▪ DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1	42–45 66–71
b) Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks	▪ ESRS E1-2 ▪ ESRS E1-3 ▪ ESRS E1-4	71–72 72–76 76–79
c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk	▪ ESRS 2 GOV-5 ▪ ESRS 2 IRO-1 ▪ DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3	31 42–43 54–60
Metrics and Targets		
a) Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process	▪ ESRS E1-6 ▪ ESRS E1-3 ▪ DR related to ESRS 2 GOV-3	81–91 72–76 30
b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the related risks	▪ ESRS E1-6	81–91
c) Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets	▪ ESRS E1-4	76–79

Environmental information
ESRS E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems

Strategy

DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

LGT recognises the increasing importance of biodiversity and is considering how related challenges might be addressed through its activities. The impact and dependency of LGT's operations on biodiversity and ecosystem services is considered low due to it's mostly urban locations. As a financial services provider, LGT's operational sites do not have an impact on biodiversity and none of these sites is located in biodiversity-sensitive areas. LGT has not identified negative impacts from its operational sites concerning land degradation, desertification, soil sealing or threatened species.[18]

In addition, the impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services is also expected to be minor across the supply chain. However, natural disasters arising from biodiversity loss could potentially occur in locations relevant to LGT's suppliers. If this were to occur, a reassessment of the impacted supplier(s) would be conducted.

[18] According to the following two sources: UNESCO World Heritage sites and key biodiversity areas, and Natura 2000 network of protected areas.

LGT's investments in private and public markets result in an indirect impact and dependency on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Significant biodiversity loss has the potential to alter macroeconomic environments. Systemic risks include the possibility of ecosystem collapse due to the reaching of ecological tipping points, which could trigger widespread market or economic system disruptions and therefore client trust.

As a financial services provider, LGT has determined that engaging with affected communities in sustainability assessments of shared biological resources and ecosystems is not material to its operations. LGT does not engage in activities such as site development, raw material production or sourcing in its operations that could negatively impact biodiversity or ecosystems. As such, there are no specific sites or raw material sources that could potentially negatively impact affected communities within its operational activities. LGT is therefore not required to disclose community involvement in materiality assessments or address ecosystem service impacts relevant to affected communities related to its operations.

For information on LGT's process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities, see DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1, page 101.

Table 31: LGT's material impacts, risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems

IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Biodiversity loss due to pollution, resource use and land use change	Impact[4]		● ● ●		As a financial services provider, the impact of LGT operations is considered limited. The indirect impact of investments, however, is considered to be high, as LGT and its clients invest globally and most companies potentially harm biodiversity through their business activities.
Physical: Acute and chronic hazards for nature	Risk	●	●	● ●	Acute physical risks from nature loss and biodiversity decline are expected to be low in the near to medium term, as LGT's operations and properties have limited dependency and exposure and are in relatively stable climates under robust environmental safeguards. Over a longer horizon, escalating climate pressures may intensify habitat degradation and extreme weather, increasing uncertainty and potentially raising insurance, maintenance and supply-chain costs or necessitating staff relocation. Therefore, the potential of acute physical risk in the long term is assessed as medium. LGT therefore gives a medium rating to long-term risk and will continue to refine its scenarios and adaptation measures.

IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Transition: Policy and regulation change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	LGT regularly evaluates the transition risks associated with changing policies and regulations relating to nature and biodiversity. These risks are considered medium across the short, medium and long term, reflecting the dynamic landscape of global regulatory developments and increasing societal expectations. The evolving policy environment, including potential shifts in biodiversity targets and nature-related disclosure requirements, necessitates ongoing scrutiny and adaptive strategies. Through continuous monitoring and engagement, LGT aims to anticipate and respond effectively to regulatory changes, seeking to ensure resilience.
Transition: Technological and business model change	Risk	●	● ●	● ●	In the short term, risks resulting from business model changes and technological innovation are regarded as low, largely due to effective diversification and flexible strategies that allow for efficient risk mitigation. Over the medium and long term, however, the rapid pace of innovation, changing stakeholder expectations and evolving industry standards are anticipated to elevate risk levels to medium. LGT continuously enhances its monitoring of emerging trends and integrates nature-related considerations into its strategic planning, ensuring its adaptability and preparedness for future developments.
Transition: Market sentiment change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Risks related to changing market sentiment are assessed as medium in the short, medium and long term, reflecting the ongoing evolution of client preferences, industry norms and stakeholder expectations. However, given the continuing shift in societal values and potential market dependencies, a medium risk assessment remains appropriate to account for the inherent uncertainties in responding to market sentiment changes.
Transition: Litigation	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	The ongoing evolution of disclosure standards, regulatory frameworks and societal expectations increases the potential for legal challenges, including claims of greenwashing or non-compliance with emerging environmental requirements. While comprehensive due diligence processes and enhanced transparency contribute to risk mitigation, they cannot entirely eliminate the likelihood or potential impact of litigation. The long-term nature of these risks is underpinned by their persistent complexity and the unpredictable regulatory landscape. As a result, a medium risk assessment remains appropriate across all time horizons.
Biodiversity-related products	Opportunity[5]		● ●		LGT considers opportunities related to biodiversity-focused products as medium across the short, medium and long term, reflecting the growing relevance of nature in financial markets. Although the development of biodiversity-related investment opportunities is still emerging, increased public interest and evolving regulatory expectations lead to significant potential for innovation and growth in sustainable finance offerings. The broad scope and evolving landscape of the biodiversity sector underpin the medium potential for positive impact over time.

[1] As defined in ESRS 2 BP-2, page 20.
[2] The number of dots indicates the level of impact, risk or opportunity potential, with more dots representing higher impact, risk or opportunity levels, ranging from one dot for low impact, risk or opportunity to three dots for high impact, risk or opportunity.
[3] Short = short term; Medium = medium term; Long = long term
[4] LGT does not differentiate impacts across short-, medium- or long-term horizons.
[5] LGT does not differentiate opportunities across short-, medium- or long-term horizons.

E4-1 Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model

In today's dynamic business landscape, the resilience of strategies and business models is increasingly linked to the health of biodiversity and ecosystems. It is therefore paramount for both wealth managers and asset managers to successfully navigate this intricate terrain and recognise the symbiotic relationship between financial success and environmental sustainability. In an era where climate change and environmental degradation pose significant challenges, businesses must acknowledge the impact of their operations on biodiversity. A strategic approach not only safeguards companies' financial interests, but also seeks to preserve the delicate balance of ecosystems.

By considering ESG factors, including biodiversity, in its investment processes, LGT believes it can enhance the understanding of both risk and value drivers, which can foster financial resilience. Understanding the dependencies and impacts of business activities on ecosystems is essential for identifying risks and opportunities that may not be immediately obvious, but are critical to long-term business success. Companies with sustainable practices are better positioned to navigate the challenges posed by changing regulations and evolving consumer preferences. They can also capitalise on opportunities by identifying innovative technologies and solutions to pressing issues. This approach makes it possible to adapt strategies with a view to mitigating risks and leveraging emerging trends to foster long-term success.

However, biodiversity poses challenges for LGT due to its complexity. Unlike climate, which can be linked to a handful of data points, biodiversity lacks such straightforward metrics. Furthermore, only a small number of companies currently produce comprehensible reports on biodiversity, making data collection and analysis particularly challenging.

LGT Private Banking

These challenges associated with biodiversity-related data led LGT PB to begin working with a data provider specialising in biodiversity and nature data in 2024. The data provided by this external provider enables LGT PB to assess the biodiversity impacts and dependencies exposure of its clients' portfolios. As a result of the limited data available, LGT PB is initially focusing on listed equities. This initial biodiversity assessment enables LGT PB to gain an overview of its exposure to high-risk biodiversity sectors and serves as a foundation and a benchmark for further analysis.

The definition of the ambition forms the starting point for LGT PB's activities in the area of nature and biodiversity. LGT PB is assessing the possibility of integrating the topic into the different elements of the value chain, based on relevance, feasibility and its scope of influence. The aim of the implemented biodiversity-related actions is to contribute to the vision of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and the associated goals.

In 2024, LGT PB introduced initiation targets aligned with the target-setting guidance of the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge, which LGT PB joined in 2022. By implementing these targets and deriving actions, LGT PB strives to fulfil its commitments under the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge and build a solid foundation for further measures.

For more information on targets, see ESRS E4-4, pages 104–105.

LGT Capital Partners

Biodiversity is now formally embedded in LGT CP's ESG Policy, underscoring its importance for sustainability considerations and long-term financial viability. The policy establishes governance over the topic and defines the leading role of the Climate Action & Biodiversity sub-committee in driving related initiatives. LGT CP's Climate Action & Biodiversity sub-committee is also tasked with coordinating internal knowledge building and deciding on subsequent actions. The sub-committee is supported by a working group tasked with providing input and suggestions to this end and exploring different approaches for integrating biodiversity into LGT CP's overall sustainability framework. A biodiversity roadmap was approved by the sub-committee, summarising the achievements to date and setting focus topics for the year ahead.

LGT CP takes biodiversity aspects into account in certain investment areas and is working on expanding this coverage. It monitors biodiversity-related KPIs, such as water usage, pollutants and hazardous waste, and prioritises positive impacts on SDGs when developing certain sustainable public market strategies. For these strategies, it incorporates both biodiversity considerations and financial factors into its investment analyses and decisions. In addition, LGT CP aims to help drive positive change through engagement and by actively advocating for responsible value chains. It should be noted that LGT CP's approach does not require impacts on biodiversity to be explicitly positive.

For private debt, LGT CP has a comprehensive exclusion list that prohibits any activities with a clear negative impact on biodiversity, such as deforestation for palm oil or wood pulp production, and companies that have engaged in non-sustainable economic activities to grow their business. In addition, LGT CP conducts an assessment of biodiversity risks before making an investment decision.

For this assessment, LGT CP uses a third-party analysis tool, Altitude, by AXA Climate. If a potential investee company is found to have material or potential biodiversity-related operational risks, including indirect risks linked to its supply chain, LGT CP will not proceed with the investment. However, if only minor risks or impacts are identified and the investment team believes that strong mitigating actions are being taken by the management team or the majority shareholder, the opportunity may be proposed for further consideration.

Assessing biodiversity is challenging due to the lack of comparable data and the complexity of defining appropriate KPIs. To address this, LGT CP has launched a testing phase using publicly available information for its initial biodiversity assessment, primarily using the ENCORE[19] database.

The ENCORE tool, which is maintained and continuously improved by Global Canopy, UNEP FI and UNEP-WCMC (World Conservation Monitoring Centre), evaluates how the economy – across sectors, subsectors and production processes – depends on and impacts nature. ENCORE addresses 13 pressures, which are grouped into the following five biodiversity loss drivers: changes in land and sea use, direct resource exploitation, climate change, pollution and invasive species/other factors. In addition, it identifies nature dependency by indicating how industries rely on 25 different ecosystem services, with impacts and dependencies rated on a five-point materiality scale from very low to very high. ENCORE also maps upstream and downstream value chain links, identifying key first- and second-tier economic activities associated with biodiversity impacts and dependencies.

Because ENCORE's biodiversity assessment takes an activity-based approach for which only the company's industry needs to be known, LGT CP's analysis includes both public equity and private markets. However, as this methodology is industry-based rather than company-specific, LGT CP acknowledges that the analysis does not account for company-specific factors such as location, proximity to threatened species or the presence of protected areas.

LGT CP uses ENCORE to explore biodiversity-related impacts and dependencies and integrated a flag in the ESG Cockpit to deliver deeper insights into biodiversity issues while continuing to test the robustness of this industry-level methodology.

For information on biodiversity within the context of materiality, risks and opportunities, see DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3, pages 34–42.

Impacts, risks and opportunity management

DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities

To date, LGT has not used biodiversity and ecosystems scenario analysis. To identify and assess material risks and opportunities across various time horizons, it is necessary to evaluate the data applicable to LGT's value chain. Scenario analysis will therefore be conducted at a later time.

For more information see the LGT CP TCFD and TNFD Report 2025.

For more information on the identification of IROs, see ESRS 2 IRO-1, pages 42–45.

E4-2 Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems

LGT has no biodiversity or ecosystem-related policies in place at present. LGT PB developed a statement on biodiversity in 2025, but has not integrated biodiversity into an existing policy and does not plan to implement a separate policy.

LGT CP addresses biodiversity through two key documents that guide its investment decisions and processes: the ESG Policy and the LGT CP Sustainable Funds Positioning Paper. The ESG Policy provides a broader framework for integrating biodiversity into LGT CP's overall investment and stewardship approach. In contrast, the Sustainable Funds Positioning Paper outlines clear implementation steps for sustainable equity strategies. These include monitoring nature controversies, biodiversity-linked KPIs, such as water usage and waste management, and a KPI looking into biodiversity impact reduction measures, as well as contributions to SDG 14 Life below water and SDG 15 Life on land.

[19] ENCORE: Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure. https://www.encorenature.org/en.

For more information on LGT PB's targets, see ESRS E4-4, pages 104–105.

For more information on LGT CP's ESG Policy, see ESRS E1-2, pages 71–72.

E4-3 Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems

Table 32: Overview of actions related to biodiversity and ecosystems implemented and planned by LGT

Key action	Scope	Purpose	Comment
Actions taken			
Nature risk assessment	LGT	Risk management	LGT conducted its first nature risk assessment in 2025. LGT's subject matter experts evaluated risk drivers and identified both current and potential risks over the short, medium and long term. The assessment will be conducted on a regular basis and additionally informs the financial materiality assessment as part of DMA.
Implementing exclusion policies	LGT	Risk management	LGT's Group-wide exclusion policy on thermal coal helps mitigate the negative impacts that investments have on climate change. As climate change is one of the main drivers of biodiversity loss, the thermal coal exclusion policy indirectly contributes to stopping biodiversity loss. For more information on LGT's exclusion policies, see ESRS E1-2, page 71.
Conducting stewardship activities via engagement, collaborative initiatives, voting and public policy advocacy	LGT	Risk management/ Opportunity	LGT believes that stewardship enables investors to positively impact companies' ESG activities and identify opportunities and gives them a new lens through which to scrutinise companies' sustainability commitments (downside risk protection). LGT engages with companies in different ways, through collaborative engagements and directly through dialogues with company management. LGT has been a member of Nature Action 100 since 2023. For more information, see: LGT PB's Stewardship Report 2025 LGT CP's Active Ownership Report 2025 LGT CP's Proxy Voting Report 2025
LGT Supplier Code of Conduct	LGT	Risk management	Both LGT PB's and LGT CP's global sustainable procurement frameworks incorporate environmental factors, meaning that biodiversity-related aspects are considered in the divisions' supply chain activities. For more information on the LGT Supplier Code of Conduct, see ESRS G1-2, page 128.
LGT Sustainability Rating	LGT PB	Risk management	The LGT Sustainability Rating provides clients with information about the sustainability quality of their investments and their contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The ESG Navigator integrates biodiversity-related aspects into its ESG analysis of corporates and countries, using KPIs such as water use, resource efficiency and biodiversity impact reduction. In addition, LGT uses its SDG product impact score and net impact score to assess both positive and negative impacts of investments on biodiversity in the context of SDGs 14 (Life below water) and 15 (Life on land). For more information on the ESG Navigator, see ESRS E1-3, page 74.
Conducting initial impact analysis	LGT PB	Risk management	LGT PB started collaborating with a data provider specialising in biodiversity and nature data in November 2024. In 2025, LGT PB initiated its first analysis by assessing sector-level exposure to the high-impact sectors identified by the Finance for Biodiversity (FFB) Foundation. This approach serves as an initial step towards quantitative analysis on nature and biodiversity.
Incorporating nature-related aspects into ESR Check (KYC)	LGT PB	Risk management	Nature-related topics and aspects have been incorporated into LGT PB's client onboarding process, which also includes checks for environmental, social and reputational risks. The topics covered by the ESR Check include agriculture, fishery, forestry activities, ship-breaking yards and the production of and trade in animals and plants (focus on CITES). For more information about the ESR Check, see ESRS 2 IRO-1, page 44.

Key action	Scope	Purpose	Comment
Memberships and collaboration	LGT PB	Opportunity	LGT PB actively participates in the working group (eg impact assessments, target setting, reporting) of the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge. Further, LGT PB is present in regular update and exchange meetings of the Verein für Umweltmanagement (VfU) and the PRB Nature Community.
Publishing statement on biodiversity	LGT PB	Opportunity	In 2025, LGT PB published a statement which outlines the fundamental principles LGT PB adheres to in order to contribute to the reduction of biodiversity loss and describes the structures and processes implemented.
Establishing biodiversity governance	LGT CP	Risk management	LGT CP incorporated the topic of biodiversity into the activities of its Climate Action & Biodiversity sub-committee. The committee is responsible for driving and coordinating the biodiversity agenda, monitoring biodiversity implementation efforts and increasing in-house expertise in this area.
Biodiversity working group	LGT CP	Risk management	The working group is exploring various options for integrating biodiversity into LGT CP's overall ESG framework, taking into account the differing requirements of the various asset classes and stakeholders. The working group is also examining data providers, has performed an initial biodiversity assessment and has laid the foundation for LGT CP's biodiversity-related targets. It reports to the Climate Action & Biodiversity sub-committee about all relevant developments, progress and proposals.
Onboarding a nature-related risk assessment tool	LGT CP	Risk management	LGT CP's Private Debt team onboarded a biodiversity tool in early 2024, making biodiversity the 7th pillar in the private debt asset selection and monitoring process. This step makes possible early detection of biodiversity risks for an investment and facilitates the monitoring of biodiversity data. LGT CP's ESG analytics tool has incorporated selected biodiversity metrics for several years now. These include KPIs such as water, waste and biodiversity impact reduction, as well as controversies and impacts on SDGs 14 and 15.
Launching the first biodiversity assessment	LGT CP	Risk management	In 2024, LGT CP conducted its first biodiversity assessment using the publicly accessible ENCORE database. As impacts, dependencies and supply chain linkages of the ENCORE tool are industry-dependent, LGT CP was able to include both public assets and private markets in the assessment.
Biodiversity represented in the manager assessment	LGT CP	Risk management	Inclusion of biodiversity-related items in the pre-contractual and annually recurring external manager assessment questionnaire (policy, risks and opportunities, reporting).
Biodiversity educational workshop	LGT CP	Risk management	LGT CP conducted internal training workshops with relevant staff together with a biodiversity expert. Due to the positive feedback and the rising importance of the topic, the session was subsequently included in the Sustainability and Impact Academy for clients to increase understanding and deconstruct complexity surrounding the topic.
Actions planned			
Engagement-related targets	LGT PB	Risk management	In 2026, LGT PB plans to initiate the development process for engagement-related targets. This was one of the LGT PB initiation targets which were set in 2024 and will focus on LGT PB's stewardship and engagement activities.
Education	LGT PB	Opportunity	In alignment with LGT's communication framework, LGT PB aims to raise awareness among its employees and clients through the publication of articles focusing on biodiversity-related topics.
Including biodiversity assessment in the proprietary ESG Cockpit	LGT CP	Risk management	LGT CP has incorporated its biodiversity assessment into the ESG Cockpit as a tool for flagging biodiversity-critical issues for companies and informing engagement activities. The flag is now active for public companies, with a rollout to private markets companies planned in the course of 2026.
Manager rating	LGT CP	Risk management	LGT CP is currently reworking the manager rating questionnaire it uses to assess the sustainability commitment of its external managers. Since 2025, the manager rating questionnaire used to assess the sustainability commitments of its external managers contains questions on biodiversity.

Resources allocated

Within the three lines of defence framework, departments and teams such as Group Sustainability Management, Group Risk & Security, the Stewardship team and the LGT CP ESG team are responsible for implementing measures in their respective areas of responsibility, which include biodiversity considerations. However, as biodiversity is embedded in LGT's overall sustainability approach, allocating specific resources to various actions – both current and planned – can be challenging.

LGT PB's activities aim to contribute to reversing and halting biodiversity loss, but are not specifically aligned with the mitigation hierarchy. Biodiversity is integrated into the different elements of the value chain, based on relevance, feasibility and its scope of influence. The biodiversity-related actions that are implemented aim to contribute to the vision of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and the associated goals. Nevertheless, LGT PB's actions are not specifically aligned with the mitigation hierarchy and biodiversity offsets are not integrated in any action plans. Additionally, LGT has not incorporated local or indigenous knowledge into past measures and does not plan to do so for future measures.

Metrics and targets

E4-4 Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems

LGT's target-setting process is aligned with the target-setting guidance of the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge (Nature Target Setting Framework for Asset Managers and Asset Owners), which recommends the implementation of initiation targets as a first step. Initiation targets support the process of understanding the importance of and analysing exposure to nature-related impacts and dependencies, thereby embedding these considerations into existing structures and processes. Group Sustainability Management initiated the target-setting process at LGT in 2024 and LGT PB and LGT CP have both consulted with their top management to finalise their biodiversity-related targets.

LGT CP is not currently a signatory to the Finance for Biodiversity commitment. However, LGT CP and LGT PB are aligned with this commitment for certain targets, which therefore apply for the entire Group. LGT PB committed to setting initiation targets by the end of 2024, underpinning LGT's overall ambition with regard to biodiversity and ecosystems. An overview of its targets can be found in Table 33.

Table 33: Overview of LGT's biodiversity and ecosystems-related targets

Topic	Target	Progress	LGT Group	LGT PB	LGT CP
Governance	LGT will integrate biodiversity and its related responsibilities into its existing sustainability governance.	Achieved	●		
Impact assessment	LGT will conduct an impact assessment to identify its nature-related impacts and dependencies and gain an initial understanding of its risks and opportunities. LGT plans to conduct re-assessments on a regular basis.	On track	●		
	From 2025 onwards, LGT CP aims to incorporate insights from its industry-based biodiversity assessment into the ESG Cockpit to identify issues and inform company engagement.	On track			●
Ambition	In 2025, LGT PB will publish a policy related to biodiversity.	Partially achieved		●	
	In 2026, LGT PB will set and disclose engagement-related targets to be reached in 2030.	On track		●	
Education	In 2025/2026, LGT will include the topic of biodiversity in its existing sustainability education roadmap to sensitise our workforce.	On track	●		
Rating	Starting in 2025, LGT CP will include biodiversity in its ESG manager rating for external managers.	Achieved			●
Reporting	LGT will report transparently on all biodiversity-related processes and actions through ESRS E4.	Achieved	●		
Solutions	In 2025, LGT CP will continue to research natural capital solutions, evaluating opportunity sets and potentially allocating pathways to increase investments in nature capital solutions until 2030.	On track			●

As illustrated in Table 33, the achievement of certain targets did not progress as far as initially planned:

LGT Private Banking

LGT PB initiated a preliminary analysis to evaluate client and own investment exposure to sectors identified as having a high impact on biodiversity (as outlined by Finance for Biodiversity). This approach serves as an initial step towards quantitative analysis of nature and biodiversity. However, in 2025, LGT PB did not identify specific impacts and/or dependencies related to biodiversity. Therefore, the target of conducting an impact assessment to identify nature-related impacts and dependencies has been partially met. Nevertheless, LGT PB aims to enhance its future analysis.

In 2024, LGT set the target of publishing a policy related to biodiversity. Given the outcome intended by LGT PB, namely outlining the importance of the topic to establish a common understanding with its stakeholders, publishing a statement paper is more effective than publishing a policy. Therefore, the target has been partially achieved, as LGT PB still provides publicly available insights on its approach to biodiversity.

LGT Capital Partners

Education should be an ongoing effort. The Biodiversity working group is currently reviewing suitable training offerings to help raise awareness of the topic among management and, in turn, strengthen the case for biodiversity action.

In 2025, LGT CP advanced its work on natural capital solutions by deepening its knowledge base, engaging regularly with investment teams, and investigating relevant data coverage. LGT CP also explored synergies with its climate efforts and continued market research. These steps lay the groundwork for evaluating opportunity sets and preparing potential allocation pathways through 2030.

E4-5 Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change

Given LGT's recent focus on biodiversity preservation and the complex nature of this subject, collecting relevant data and monitoring its effects remain ongoing challenges. Despite this, LGT is actively working to improve its ability to measure its actions and report on how its business affects biodiversity and ecosystems. By analysing impacts and dependencies, implementing targets and using specific biodiversity-related data, LGT aims to define impact metrics in the future to enable it to track progress in the long term.

Social information
ESRS S1 Own workforce

Strategy

DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

LGT's workforce is one of the most critical input factors in its business model and for its success. To achieve its strategic priorities, LGT must have a healthy, motivated and highly skilled workforce. As a result, the working conditions at LGT and its approach to equal treatment and opportunities present both risks and opportunities.

All LGT employees are affected by LGT's operations. Talent shortages, skill gaps, a toxic culture, a hostile working environment and burnouts are among the potential negative impacts that have been identified in connection with LGT's operations and its value chain, products, services and business relationships. However, the positive impacts of LGT's focus on talent recruitment and development, diversity, inclusion, equal opportunities, corporate culture and occupational health and safety have been assessed as being more significant and widespread than the potential negative impacts. These positive impacts are consistent across all types of employees and regions.

Table 34: Overview of impacts, risks and opportunities related to LGT's own workforce

IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Impacts on the mental and physical well-being of employees	Impact[4]		● ● ●		Mental health and physical wellbeing are fundamental to the performance and motivation of LGT's employees. Poor or substandard working conditions, unequal treatment of employees or job insecurity can adversely affect mental and physical wellbeing. The potential impacts can be mitigated through occupational health, safety and wellbeing programmes and fair employment practices.
Positive impacts of training and development on employees	Impact[4]		● ● ●		Continuous training and development of its workforce is a crucial element to the success of LGT as its business is highly dependent on the skills of its workforce. Most of LGT's employees regularly profit from internal or external training and development. These programmes enhance employees' skills and knowledge, leading to increased job proficiency and career growth opportunities, as well as boosting employee morale and job satisfaction.
Transition: Policy and regulation change	Risk	●	● ●	● ●	Continuous changes to policies and regulations can lead to increased complexity of processes and procedures, which in turn increases the risk of mistakes and frustration in the workforce. LGT assesses this topic as low in the short term due to established compliance processes, and medium in the medium and long term as ongoing adjustments and increasing complexity may strain systems, skills and budgets while requiring sustained monitoring and change management.
Transition: Technological and business model change	Risk	●	● ●	● ● ●	Technological and business model change can influence LGT's own workforce through shifting skill requirements, evolving work models and new operational practices, with implications for our culture, talent retention and employee satisfaction. LGT assesses the risk as increasing over time if workforce capabilities do not keep pace with market expectations.
Transition: Market sentiment change	Risk	●	● ●	● ● ●	Shifts in market sentiment and expectations around employer practices affect talent attraction, retention and engagement. LGT assesses the risk as increasing as changing preferences and competitive dynamics intensify over time.

IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Transition: Litigation	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ● ●	Financial penalties, reputational damage or financial losses due to litigations will impact LGT's culture, its ability to attract and retain talent, and damage its reputation as employer of choice. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short to medium term, and high in the long term if practices are not continually aligned with legal and regulatory requirements.
Transition: Reputational damage	Risk	●	● ●	● ● ●	LGT may face challenges in talent recruitment and retention, workforce dynamics, innovation, employee satisfaction and corporate culture. LGT assesses this topic as low in the short term given existing controls, medium in the medium term as regulatory expectations and case law evolve, and high in the long term if practices are not continually updated.
Employee retention and hiring new employees	Opportunity[5]		● ● ●		LGT assesses that providing good working conditions and a safe and healthy workplace, as well as LGT's focus on development, diversity, inclusion and equal opportunities, positively impact LGT's reputation as an employer of choice. Market sentiment changes are considered not only as a risk, but also as an opportunity. Being an employer of choice through continuous adaptation of the HR strategy to meet employees' needs and expectations will lead to a competitive advantage. Technological and business model change (such as AI) is also considered as an opportunity. Being a leader in new technology and continuous adaptation of the business model to the needs of our clients and workforce will lead to a competitive advantage and make LGT an employer of choice.

[1] As defined in ESRS 2 BP-2, page 20.
[2] The number of dots indicates the level of impact, risk or opportunity potential, with more dots representing higher impact, risk or opportunity levels, ranging from one dot for low impact, risk or opportunity to three dots for high impact, risk or opportunity.
[3] Short = short term; Medium = medium term; Long = long term
[4] LGT does not differentiate impacts across short-, medium- or long-term horizons.
[5] LGT does not differentiate opportunities across short-, medium- or long-term horizons.

LGT's family-oriented and people-centric culture is at the heart of how it works and attracts potential employees who identify with these values. LGT offers an inclusive, healthy working environment in which its employees feel comfortable and can grow. The LGT Code of Conduct is at the core of LGT's corporate culture. By offering fair salaries and creating a healthy work-life balance for its employees, LGT is a role model for other companies.

LGT has identified the following focus areas that not only mitigate potential risks, but also transform them into opportunities and enable it to create long-term value:

- Talent recruitment and development
- Diversity, inclusion and equal opportunities
- Corporate culture
- Occupational health and safety

LGT's employees work in safe and healthy office environments located in major financial centres. In 2025, 86 % (2024: 87 %) of LGT's employees worked full-time and 14 % (2024: 13 %) worked part-time. For more information on LGT's workforce, see ESRS S1-6 and S1-7, pages 113–115.

Non-employees in LGT's workforce are typically consultants. Most of these consultants are IT specialists who support LGT's IT projects. Consultants are employed by an external company, do not have an employment contract with LGT and do not participate in programmes such as D&I initiatives, employee surveys, or learning and development activities. This report therefore focuses on employees; consultants are referenced only when expressly mentioned.

LGT's sustainability commitments and actions have a positive impact on its stakeholders. The fact that LGT sets an example in this area is well received by its employees, clients and other stakeholders. No material negative impacts on LGT's own workforce are expected to arise from its transition plans aimed at reducing environmental impacts, including plans and actions to reduce carbon emissions in line with international agreements.

LGT does not consider any segment of its workforce to be at greater risk of harm, nor does it consider any types of risks or opportunities to apply solely to particular groups of people. LGT does not consider any of its operations to be at significant risk of incidents of forced, compulsory or child labour.

Impacts, risk and opportunity management

S1-1 Policies related to LGT's workforce

LGT has numerous internal policies and directives in place to manage the potential risks and opportunities associated with talent recruitment and development, diversity, inclusion and equal opportunities, corporate culture and health and safety. Some of these policies can be tailored to local conditions, meaning that LGT's various locations can adjust and apply Group policies in line with local needs. In addition, LGT has published a Human Rights Statement and a Code of Conduct, both of which contain guidelines for all employees. No significant changes were made to any relevant policies or directives in 2025.

LGT's commitment to human rights

LGT considers human rights violations to be a material sustainability risk. In 2022, LGT published a Group-wide Human Rights Statement addressing investments, clients, employees, suppliers and society at large. With this statement, LGT has committed to having a favourable impact on society by pursuing opportunities to advance human rights in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). LGT has been a supporter and active contributor to the Finance against Slavery and Trafficking (FAST) Initiative since its launch by the Liechtenstein Government in 2018.

In 2012, LGT committed to the UN Global Compact corporate responsibility initiative and its principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption. LGT is committed to respecting human rights as set out in the following initiatives:

- International Bill of Human Rights (including Universal Declaration of Human Rights)
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the UN "Protect, respect and remedy" framework (2011)
- UN Global Compact
- International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- Liechtenstein Initiative – Finance against Slavery and Trafficking (FAST Initiative, Blueprint 2019)
- UN Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB)
- UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)

In line with LGT's sustainability governance structure, various committees are tasked with taking human rights into consider-

ation as part of their responsibilities, with LGT's Foundation Board providing overall oversight of its approach to human rights. The Human Rights Statement undergoes regular reviews and is updated as required.

LGT reports on human rights annually through its sustainability disclosures, such as the UN Global Compact questionnaire. The Internal Audit department serves as the notification office for whistleblowers. Whistleblowers are afforded anonymity and are protected from potential retaliation.

Issues such as human trafficking, forced or compulsory labour and child labour are addressed in the LGT Supplier Code of Conduct. Given LGT's sector and business activities, these topics are not considered material for its employees and the occurrence of such incidents within LGT's own workforce is deemed very unlikely.

LGT Code of Conduct

The LGT Code of Conduct outlines LGT's shared values and ethical and professional standards, which are binding for all employees and members of the supervisory and controlling bodies of LGT and its affiliated companies. The Code is approved by the Foundation Board. It serves as a guide for all employees at all locations worldwide. The following are examples of the binding ethical and professional standards contained in the Code:

- LGT does not tolerate any form of discrimination, harassment or bullying in its work environment.
- Employees treat each other with respect and have respect for different opinions, perspectives and cultural practices.
- LGT offers equal opportunities for employment and advancement regardless of gender, age, religion, nationality, ethnic background, sexual orientation, family or marital status, physical ability or other characteristics.

Diversity, equity and inclusion

Both LGT PB and LGT CP have a specific diversity, equity and inclusion policy that includes ambition levels and measures that are designed to foster an inclusive environment everywhere. Through regular DEI initiatives and training opportunities, LGT has elevated the awareness and understanding of biases within the employee life cycle.

All employees are covered by an occupational health and safety management system, including a workplace accident prevention management system.

S1-2 Processes for engaging with workforce

Throughout the year, various employee events, such as regional or departmental meetings and offsites, are organised to keep the workforce informed of developments and changes. Additionally, digital communication channels, including the intranet and e-mails, are used to disseminate updates. Employees are always encouraged to provide feedback through the channel of their choice. Most managers hold regular meetings (typically weekly or fortnightly) with their direct reports. These meetings provide an opportunity to check in on employees, identify areas where support may be needed and gather feedback and input.

Regular team meetings are also held by most line managers. These meetings foster dialogue and collaboration within the team, ensure updates are provided on strategy and other business-related topics and serve as a forum for discussing new initiatives and ideas. Furthermore, most teams hold an annual offsite meeting, which is usually aligned with annual planning cycles.

These offsites help establish team-specific priorities for the year, informed by relevant business strategies and objectives.

Engagement with the workforce is also driven by LGT's top management, including the CEO of LGT and the Chairman of the Foundation Board. Regular global town halls and Q&A sessions are held to explain LGT's business strategy and ensure all employees share a common understanding of it. During these live events, employees are encouraged to ask questions, fostering two-way communication.

Additionally, LGT's senior management holds regular Management Forums and workshops. These sessions provide detailed updates on business performance, strategies and the business model. Through workshops, breakout sessions and Q&A meetings, for example, employees are encouraged to engage in an active dialogue about LGT's future direction, its strategic initiatives and its approach.

LGT tracks the effectiveness of its stakeholder engagement through regular Great Place to Work surveys and pulse checks. The survey responses are independently analysed by the Great Place to Work Institute, which also reviews employee responses for any red flags, such as reports of harassment, bullying or other serious issues. To date, no red flags have been identified in any of the assessments conducted. As of 2025, LGT CP is using Viva Glint as its employee engagement survey.

S1-3 Channels for workforce to raise concerns and processes to remediate negative impacts

LGT recognises the importance of having a clear process to address concerns related to unlawful behaviour. The LGT Code of Conduct serves as the foundation for this process. LGT has specific rules and procedures in place to address any breach of duty with respect to the LGT Code of Conduct or any other directives and regulations. Employees who observe such behaviour or incidents are required to report them to their supervisor or the Human Resources, Compliance, Legal or Internal Audit department.

Employees can also report such incidents through the whistleblowing channel. With effect from 1 September 2017, LGT established a Group-wide Whistleblowing Office and implemented a corresponding reporting procedure. Group Internal Audit acts as LGT's neutral Whistleblowing Office. Employees can contact this office directly to report serious wrongdoing or malpractice at LGT. This includes criminal offences, breaches of laws or regulations, conduct that could damage LGT's reputation or damage LGT financially and significant violations of internal guidelines and directives. The LGT whistleblowing process ensures anonymity and protects employees from potential retaliation and any negative repercussions arising from their disclosures. LGT also provides employees with regular training on the LGT Code of Conduct that includes information on the whistleblowing channel.

For information on the escalation and remediation of negative impacts, see ESRS G1-3, page 128.

S1-4 Actions on material impacts on workforce

LGT believes that its efforts to address material negative and positive impacts and manage material workforce-related risks not only mitigate potential risks, but also transform them into opportunities. This is evidenced by the results of the Great Place to Work surveys. In 2023, LGT PB conducted its second global Great Place to Work review and was re-certified as a Great Place to Work globally. It also received the internationally renowned Best Workplaces certification in many of its eligible markets. For example, it ranked sixth in the "large companies" category in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. In addition, 90 % of employees agree with the statement, "Taking everything into account, this is a great place to work". In 2024, the first global pulse check was conducted to gain insights from a sample of LGT employees into how LGT Private Banking employees currently perceive its culture and whether key cultural aspects such as collaboration, feedback and diversity and inclusion, are moving in the right direction. Pulse checks are now conducted regularly with the aim of identifying both favourable and unfavourable trends over time, using the 2024 results as a starting point. Local management will be responsible for implementing measures developed on the basis of the findings of the pulse checks. The next global Great Place to Work survey is planned to take place in autumn 2026.

The overall results of LGT CP's DEI survey, conducted across all its offices, were similarly positive. For example, 91 % of survey respondents agreed that LGT CP fosters a workplace where employees can be themselves and feel comfortable at work. Likewise, 91 % agreed that employees value others whose backgrounds, beliefs and experiences are different from their own. In 2025, LGT CP conducted two employee engagement pulse checks using Viva Glint, which resulted in a global engagement score of 78.

LGT's processes also ensure that information on negative impacts is escalated to the Foundation Board. The Foundation Board determines when remediation is necessary and instructs senior management to implement corrective measures. Policies and responsibilities for receiving and reporting critical concerns include an online document on grievance management, encouraging individuals with complaints to submit reports, as well as a whistleblowing function within the Internal Audit department.

Complaints submitted through these channels must be followed up on and are reported by Internal Audit to the Audit Committee. This includes quarterly reports disclosing the number of cases reported and cases closed. If concerns are found to be justified, the results of investigations are documented in a separate case-specific report.

In addition to being informed of negative impacts, the Foundation Board is kept abreast of LGT's people practices and procedures. This includes being informed of the results of talent and succession reviews and of the employee engagement survey and receiving regular updates on key strategic projects (such as the Culture Working Group or updates from the D&I Committee).

Overview of actions implemented by LGT

Talent recruitment and development

LGT values and promotes lifelong learning, empowering employees to continuously grow and acquire new, relevant skills and competencies. Employees are expected to take a proactive role in their development and growth. Regular conversations with their line manager about personal and professional development are encouraged and all employees have access to a wide range of learning opportunities. These include structured curricula, role- or grade-specific programmes, online learning tools, mentoring, peer learning and on-the-job development.

In addition to these opportunities, LGT also offers dedicated and structured leadership development support. A comprehensive range of learning and development solutions is available to ensure that current and future managers are equipped to be effective in their roles, thereby fostering the growth of their teams and LGT as a whole.

LGT also supports external learning opportunities, such as pursuing professional certifications or attending courses at academic institutions. Another cornerstone of LGT's development offerings is the Liechtenstein Academy, which helps employees acquire the knowledge and behavioural skills necessary to navigate today's increasingly complex world, both professionally and in a personal context.

Diversity, inclusion and equal opportunities

Diversity, equity and inclusion are a priority at LGT and LGT encourages its employees to bring their authentic selves to work. To foster and sustain an inclusive culture across various dimensions of diversity and inclusion, LGT has established global D&I committees supported by local committees and sponsors to drive initiatives across the Group and its entities.

Both LGT PB and LGT CP regularly evaluate employee satisfaction through the Great Place to Work survey (from 2025 onwards, LGT CP is using Viva Glint). In 2023, over 90 % of LGT PB survey participants agreed that the organisation treats employees fairly, regardless of sexual orientation (96 %), race (94 %) or gender (91 %). The survey also revealed no significant differences in satisfaction scores across demographics, including gender, age, tenure, working hours or seniority levels. LGT CP also received highly favourable feedback, with 94 % of survey participants agreeing that the organisation treats employees fairly, regardless of their sexual orientation, and 93 % agreeing with this statement as it applies to race or ethnic origin.

Corporate culture

The Liechtenstein Academy Foundation was founded in 1995 to foster LGT's corporate culture. It is a place where employees at all seniority levels and from all locations can meet, step away from their day-to-day responsibilities and take time to focus on personal growth and various aspects of wellbeing.

The LGT Code of Conduct is the cornerstone of LGT's corporate culture. Values such as flat hierarchies and an open-door policy are practised across the organisation. By strictly upholding these principles, management acts as ambassadors of LGT's culture.

Occupational health and safety

LGT has a comprehensive occupational health and safety management system. It believes that exercise, a healthy diet, mental fitness and adequate periods of recovery are essential for maintaining long-term health and productivity. As an employer, LGT recognises its responsibility in this area and provides a wide range of services focused on exercise, nutrition, relaxation and mental wellbeing. The LGT Vitality programme is designed to raise employee awareness of health-related matters through various initiatives and encourage employees to take personal responsibility for their health. LGT is committed to offering employees a variety of opportunities to support their occupational health and wellbeing.

Table 35: Overview of workforce-related actions implemented by LGT

Key action	Scope	Effect	Comment
Talent recruitment and development	LGT	Risk management	Collecting and reviewing feedback from new employees as well as people leaving LGT.
	LGT	Opportunity	Supporting lifelong learning and development through various internal and external offerings.
	LGT	Opportunity	Conducting annual talent reviews, succession planning and nomination rounds.
	LGT	Opportunity	A global employer value proposition was created to align internal and external employer branding activities with LGT's values.
Diversity, inclusion and equal opportunities	LGT	Risk management	Gender-neutral language has been adopted in both written and verbal communication. This approach helps LGT avoid unconscious stereotyping and discrimination, thus mitigating any reputational risks associated with language use.
	LGT PB	Risk management	Offering basic DEI training for all employees to increase awareness about unconscious biases.
	LGT PB	Opportunity	The second cohort of the female mentoring programme has started after very good feedback from the first cohort.
	LGT PB	Opportunity	Diagnostics introduced in several areas to avoid bias, eg mandatory aptitude assessment in recruitment for the graduate programme and aspiration aptitude assessment in the case of leadership interests as well as 360-degree feedback included in several leadership development and transition programmes.
	LGT CP	Opportunity	Gathering feedback through DEI lunches.
Corporate culture	LGT	Risk management	Analysing employee surveys and implementing action plans for focus areas, which are regularly reviewed, challenged and improved in LGT's global, regional and local/functional management boards.
	LGT	Opportunity	Conducting employee engagement initiatives, pulse checks and follow-up measurements, town halls, Culture xChange sessions and local get-togethers.
Occupational health and safety	LGT	Risk management	Designating HR as the official contact for occupational health and safety matters. Certain offices worked with external partners to give employees the possibility to communicate anonymously about issues with a third party. Any related costs were covered by LGT.
	LGT	Risk management	Ensuring employee safety on business trips with the International SOS web app.
	LGT	Opportunity	Supporting better employee health, for example, by providing fresh fruit and discounts on sporting activities or holding learning lunches and running local LGT sport clubs.
	LGT	Opportunity	Distributing FitBags to new employees, which contain tools and exercise tips on how to stay in shape and healthy.

Metrics and targets

S1-5 Targets used to manage risks and opportunities of workforce

Compliance with the LGT Code of Conduct is an integral part of the annual objective-setting and performance assessment of all LGT employees globally.

LGT PB's 2030 D&I strategy includes ambitious global targets for the categories Gender and Age & Generation:

Gender

- 30 % women in senior management; 40 % women in overall management; and 50 % women across the organisation.
- Equal pay for equal work for all employees.

Age & Generation

- Harness the potential of all generations and foster collaboration across age groups, ensuring a balanced mix of ages.
- Position LGT PB as an attractive employer for the next generation of employees.

These goals have been defined and discussed within the global, regional and local D&I committees, which include employee representatives across all seniority levels. Following the introduction of the new LGT PB D&I governance set-up in 2022, several more substantial initiatives as well as D&I reporting to measure progress have been introduced since 2023. One area where LGT PB has identified improvement is in the representation of women in management roles. As at the end of 2025,

22 % (2024: 22 %) of top management positions were held by women; the figure for all management levels was 26 % (2024: 26 %), and for the overall workforce, it was 41 % (2024: 42 %).

While LGT PB has not set specific numerical targets for the Age & Generation category, it has introduced various measures at both global and local levels to achieve its goals. These include the Graduate programme, the Share.Experience programme and new flexible working models such as working from home, part-time arrangements and retirement options as well as further benefits like paternity leave, childcare support in Liechtenstein and Switzerland and sabbaticals. The progress and effectiveness of LGT PB's programmes is tracked by the respective programme leads. For example, LGT PB conducts interviews with participants and their line managers, plus regularly engages with key stakeholders throughout the graduate programme to understand the performance and engagement in the programme as well as the future potential of participants. LGT PB also monitors post-programme effectiveness by tracking retention and career progress. Age distribution is also covered in the D&I reporting, providing managers and Human Resources with the insights needed to monitor the progress made against the goals that have been set. Furthermore, a dedicated Age Diversity Dashboard has been launched for HR. To demonstrate the attractiveness of LGT as an employer of a diverse range of talents, LGT has selected its Employer Value Proposition (EVP) campaign testimonials from employees with different gender or ethnic backgrounds and from different age groups.

LGT CP has identified four key focus areas to foster the positive evolution of staff diversity at all levels, including top management. These areas include enhancing recruiting practices and the way LGT CP retains and promotes talent, improving communication with staff and fostering an open and inclusive culture through initiatives such as unconscious bias training.

Equal pay for work of equal value is regularly reviewed at the location level. For example, in Switzerland, both LGT PB and LGT CP conducted a salary benchmark study and received "fair pay" certification. Equal pay at both LGT PB and LGT CP is monitored by the respective Group Human Resources Compensation Committee. Planned measures in this area include conducting a deep dive analysis, providing education and offering better support to line managers through enhanced data.

S1-6 Characteristics of employees

The data tables in section S1-6 offer insights into the characteristics of LGT's employees and provide context for the information reported elsewhere in the disclosure. All the data reflects the full-year 2025 (as of 31 December 2025) and includes data for LGT PB and LGT CP.

Headcount by gender

At the end of 2025, LGT employed 6124 people, up from 6049 in 2024 (+1 %). Both LGT PB and LGT CP contributed to the headcount growth. In 2025, female employees represented 41 % of LGT's employees, a slight decrease on the previous year.

Table 36: Headcount by gender

	LGT Group		LGT PB		LGT CP	
Gender	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Male	3 616	3 549	3 037	3 003	579	546
Female	2 508	2 500	2 145	2 164	363	336
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**6 124**	**6 049**	**5 182**	**5 167**	**942**	**882**

Total number of employees by headcount, broken down by gender. Headcount-relevant employees are defined as all permanent employees, expats, analysts and graduates. Non-headcount-relevant employees are temporary staff, trainees, interns and apprentices.

Headcount by country

LGT has employees in 22 countries, with the majority working in Liechtenstein, Switzerland and the UK. These three countries combined account for 60 % of LGT's employees. Other major hubs with more than 5 % of total employees are Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia. Further, LGT has employees in 16 additional countries, which combined account for the remaining 16 % of its total headcount.

Table 37: Headcount by country

	LGT Group		LGT PB		LGT CP	
Country	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Liechtenstein	1 519	1 522	1 452	1 416	67	61
Switzerland	1 485	1 462	973	968	512	494
United Kingdom	682	709	610	648	72	61

Total number of employees by country in the countries where LGT has 50 or more employees, representing at least 10 % of the total number of employees.

Headcount by contract type

The majority of LGT's employees are hired on a permanent basis. Temporary employees are engaged to provide support during periods of exceptional workload or to address short-term skills gaps. LGT does not employ non-guaranteed hours employees (employees without a guaranteed minimum or fixed number of working hours).

Table 38: Headcount by contract type

	LGT Group			LGT PB			LGT CP		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Headcount 2025 by contract type									
Number of employees	2 669	3 798	6 467	2 273	3 160	5 433	396	638	1 034
Number of permanent employees	2 508	3 616	6 124	2 145	3 037	5 182	363	579	942
Number of temporary employees	161	182	343	128	123	251	33	59	92
Number of non-guaranteed employees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Headcount 2024 by contract type									
Number of employees	2 669	3 741	6 410	2 307	3 139	5 446	362	602	964
Number of permanent employees	2 500	3 549	6 049	2 164	3 003	5 167	336	546	882
Number of temporary employees	169	192	361	143	136	279	26	56	82
Number of non-guaranteed employees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Total number of employees, broken down by contract type.

Employee turnover rate

LGT's turnover rate increased to 10 % in 2025, up from 8 % in 2024.

Table 39: Employee turnover rate

	LGT Group		LGT PB		LGT CP	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Leavers	599	458	519	403	80	55
Average number of employees	6 091	5 874	5 176	5 025	915	849
Rate of employee turnover	9.8%	7.8%	10.0%	8.0%	8.7%	6.5%

Leavers are defined as terminations by the employee as well as terminations initiated by the employer. The rate of employee turnover is calculated by dividing the number of employees who have left during the reporting period by the average monthly number of employees.

S1-7 Characteristics of non-employees

Non-employees in LGT's workforce are typically consultants, most of whom are IT specialists supporting the firm's IT projects. These consultants are employed by external companies (consultancies) and do not have employment contracts with LGT. The hiring process for consultants is centralised, structured and includes an assessment of the consultancy using an external risk analytics tool, which incorporates an ESG evaluation. Before hiring a consultant, an employment agreement must be signed by the consultancy, specifying that it must comply with all relevant employment laws and regulations. LGT typically works with trusted consultancies over many years, often hiring specific consultants who are known to the firm and the hiring manager. For consultancies that provide larger numbers of consultants, LGT conducts an annual review of their ESG rating and holds feedback sessions as part of the supplier management process.

As of 31 December 2025, 752 consultants worked for LGT, down from 795 in 2024. Numbers shown in Headcount.

S1-8 Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

LGT aims to maintain its status as an employer of choice and makes every effort to offer a fair and friendly work environment, including attractive working conditions.

Collective bargaining agreements

At LGT PB Austria, 100 % of employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement, accounting for 4 % of LGT's total employees.

No collective bargaining agreements exist for LGT employees outside of Austria.

For employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements, LGT offers attractive working conditions, fully in line with the local labour laws and common market practices. For example, in Switzerland, LGT honours the standards defined in the Agreement on the Recording of Working Time (ARWT) of the Employers' Association of Banks and Financial Service Providers in Switzerland.

For non-employees, LGT expects its suppliers to uphold employee rights, including freedom of association and assembly, and to engage with employee representatives and works councils in compliance with applicable laws.

Social dialogue

LGT employees based in Liechtenstein (25 % of the global workforce) are represented by an employee council (ANV), in accordance with the applicable legal requirements. The ANV representatives primarily engage in the following matters:

- Workplace design (safety)
- Ventilation, heating, noise
- Illness and accident prevention, including health care, hygienic facilities
- Safety equipment (employee safety)
- Collective redundancies
- Divestment of areas within the ANV's scope of representation

At least once a year, LGT must inform the ANV about the impact of business operations on employment and employees.

LGT currently has no agreements with its employees for representation by a European Works Council (EWC), a Societas Europaea (SE) Works Council or a Societas Cooperativa Europaea (SCE) Works Council.

Table 40: Collective bargaining agreements and social dialogues

Coverage rate	Collective bargaining coverage		Social dialogue
	Employees EEA (for countries with 50+ employees representing > 10 % of total employees)	Employees non-EEA (for regions with 50+ employees representing > 10 % of total employees)	Workplace representation – EEA only (for countries with 50+ employees representing > 10 % of total employees)
0–19 %	Liechtenstein	Europe, APAC	
20–39 %			
40–59 %			
60–79 %			
80–100 %			Liechtenstein

Summary of collective bargaining agreements and social dialogues in place for LGT's key locations and regions.

S1-9 Diversity indicators

The data tables in this section provide an overview of LGT's gender diversity at the top management level and the age distribution of employees.

Table 41: Gender distribution

	LGT Group				LGT PB				LGT CP			
	Top management 2025		Top management 2024		Top management 2025		Top management 2024		Top management 2025		Top management 2024	
Gender	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	337	79	315	80	252	78	231	78	85	84	84	88
Female	88	21	79	20	72	22	67	22	16	16	12	12
Total	**425**		**394**		**324**		**298**		**101**		**96**	

Gender distribution in headcount and percentage at the top management level. LGT PB defines top management as employees in executive roles, as well as the two management levels below that. LGT CP defines top management as Managing Partners, Partners and Principals.

Table 42: Employees by age group

	LGT Group				LGT PB				LGT CP			
	Employees 2025		Employees 2024		Employees 2025		Employees 2024		Employees 2025		Employees 2024	
Age group	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
< 30	710	12	764	13	546	11	606	12	163	17	158	18
30–50	3 728	61	3 700	61	3 113	60	3 102	60	616	66	598	68
> 50	1 686	28	1 585	26	1 523	29	1 459	28	163	17	126	14
Total	**6 124**		**6 049**		**5 182**		**5 167**		**942**		**882**	

S1-10 Adequate wages

All LGT employees at all locations are paid adequate wages in line with applicable benchmarks and competitive realities. An appropriate, sustainable and market-based remuneration model is central to the attractive and inspiring working environment that LGT strives to provide. To ensure wages remain adequate and competitive, LGT participates in compensation market data surveys, allowing for regular review and comparison of pay levels with relevant industry peers.

S1-11 Social protection

All LGT employees are covered against loss of income during the following major life events, with local laws and regulations serving as the minimum standard:

- Sickness
- Unemployment
- Employment injury and acquired disability
- Parental leave
- Retirement

S1-12 Persons with disabilities

In most countries, LGT does not collect data on employees with disabilities due to legal restrictions or because employees are not required to disclose this information. As a result, LGT cannot disclose the percentage of its workforce with disabilities.

LGT provides fair working conditions including a workplace that offers equal opportunities for employees of all physical abilities.

For example, all new LGT buildings and renovated facilities are accessible. Additionally, reasonable adjustments are made to premises and workspaces to accommodate the needs of all people with disclosed disabilities.

S1-13 Training and skills development metrics

LGT values and promotes lifelong learning, as it enables employees to continue to grow and develop new and relevant skills. LGT's employees benefit from a wide range of learning opportunities through structured programmes, online learning tools, mentoring and on-the-job development. LGT also supports external learning opportunities.

Average hours of training

Table 43: Average hours of training per employee

	LGT PB	
Gender	2025	2024
Male	36	35
Female	31	31
Total average hours	**34**	**33**

Hours of training includes all internal training (eg professional skills, leadership and front office education training), hours of training at the LGT Liechtenstein Academy and the number of hours employees attended external education (eg bachelor's or master's degree programmes, or external specialist education). Notes: (1) Training hours for LGT PB India not available; LGT PB average applied to employees in India to calculate overall PB numbers; (2) LGT CP figures not available for 2024 and 2025.

Performance and career development reviews

All LGT employees (100 %) are eligible to participate in the annual performance and career development reviews.

For performance year 2024, 99 % of LGT PB employees (female: 99 %, male: 99 %) participated in the performance review cycle. Employees who did not participate in the performance review include cases of long-term sickness, as well as maternity leave during the performance review cycle. Employees excluded from the analysis were 1) employees hired late in the year, as they do not participate in the performance review for the year of hire, and 2) employees in India.

The performance review cycle for 2025 will be completed by the end of March 2026, and the 2025 data will be disclosed in the LGT Group Annual Report 2026.

S1-14 Health and safety metrics

The health and safety of LGT's employees is crucial to ensuring responsible and efficient business operations. As an employer, LGT is responsible for ensuring the mental and physical health and safety of its employees.

The number of cases of recordable work-related ill health as well as the days lost due to work-related ill health cannot be disclosed. Employees who fall ill are not generally required to disclose the details of their illness, and LGT is therefore unable to differentiate between cases of work and non-work-related illness.

Table 44: Health and safety metrics[1]

	LGT	LGT PB	LGT CP
% of employees covered by a health and safety management system	100	100	100
Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries or work-related ill health	0	0	0
Number of work-related accidents	2[2]	2	0
Number of days lost due to work-related injuries and fatalities from work-related accidents, and fatalities from ill health	0	0	0
Number of cases of work-related ill health	not available	not available	not available
Number of days lost to work-related ill health	not available	not available	not available

[1] Detailed data was collected for all locations with more than 50 employees, representing 98 % of LGT's employees.
[2] 2 minor accidents: 1 employee fell on an icy surface during a business trip; a window injured another employee.

S1-15 Work-life balance metrics

LGT strives to maintain its status as an employer of choice and offers a fair and friendly work environment, as well as attractive working conditions. In locations where it is standard market practice, LGT grants sabbaticals to help employees develop skills outside of the organisation. It also offers vacation, sick leave, and maternity and paternity leave that exceed the legal requirements.

LGT's home office policy allows parents to work from home for a certain number of days, which gives them greater flexibility, for example, if a child is unwell or in the event of family-related emergencies. All LGT employees (100 %) are entitled to take family-related leave in accordance with local laws and policies. Furthermore, all employees (100 %) who are entitled to family leave make use of at least one of the family leave options available.

S1-16 Remuneration metrics

LGT does not disclose global remuneration metrics as they do not compare "equal pay for work of equal value". Equal pay for work of equal value is regularly reviewed at the location level. For example, in Switzerland, both LGT PB and LGT CP conducted a salary benchmark study and received "fair pay" certification. Equal pay at both LGT PB and LGT CP is monitored by the respective Group Human Resources Compensation Committee. Planned measures in this area include conducting a deep dive analysis, as well as education and better support to line managers through enhanced data.

S1-17 Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

In 2025, a discrimination claim was filed by a former employee to the Australian Human Rights Commission. Following a conciliation hearing on 27 November 2025, the matter was settled on 12 December 2025 and is now closed.

Social information
ESRS S4 Clients

Strategy

DR related to ESRS 2 SBM-3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model(s)

LGT integrates sustainability into its strategy with the goal of meeting client demands, contributing to a sustainable future and creating long-term value. The Group relies on client confidence to ensure business continuity and believes that long-term profitability and prudent risk management are essential to maintaining this trust. Identified key risks in this area include data breaches, service disruptions in operations and misleading investment information, all of which can significantly impact client trust and business reputation. Transparency and preventing misleading sustainability information remain critical to preserving strong client relationships.

LGT PB caters to two primary client groups within the wealth management segment: end-clients and intermediaries, such as external asset managers, lawyers and family offices. LGT CP serves institutional clients, including pension funds, insurance companies, trusts and family offices, who entrust the management of their assets to LGT CP.

Table 45: LGT's client-related material impacts, risks and opportunities

IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Impacts on clients due to lack of data protection	Impact[4]		● ●		Clients may face harm from data breaches, service disruption or non-compliance in handling personal data, as LGT collects, assesses and stores confidential information across lending and investment services. Although cybersecurity and data governance measures are in place, once data is exfiltrated and made public, the problem is difficult to remedy and breaches can also occur at portfolio or service-provider level, extending impacts along the value chain.
Transition risk: Policy and regulation change	Risk	● ●	● ●	●	Policy and regulatory change affecting clients can influence service offerings, disclosures and advisory processes, with implications for costs, operating models and client experience. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short and medium term due to ongoing rule-making, implementation demands and uncertainty across jurisdictions, which require sustained monitoring, adaptation and transparent communication. Over the long term, the risk is assessed as low as regulatory frameworks stabilise and internal capabilities mature, enabling clearer compliance pathways and reduced exposure to disruption.
Transition risk: Technological and business model change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Technological and business model change affecting clients influences service delivery, digital engagement and operational resilience, requiring continuous upgrades to systems and processes. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short, medium and long term, reflecting steady pressures from integrating new technologies alongside legacy platforms, managing data security and adapting advisory approaches to evolving client expectations. Sustained governance and investment discipline are needed to maintain reliability and client confidence while navigating ongoing transformation.
Transition risk: Market sentiment change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Shifts in market sentiment can influence client expectations regarding service quality, sustainability positioning and risk management, with implications for trust, retention and advisory needs. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short, medium and long term, reflecting ongoing exposure to external dynamics such as geopolitical developments, regulatory changes and evolving industry trends that can affect perceptions and behaviour. Consistent engagement, transparent communication and adaptable service delivery are required to manage volatility in sentiment and maintain client confidence over time.

IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Transition risk: Litigation	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Litigation risk in the client context arises from evolving regulatory scrutiny, disclosure expectations and stakeholder challenges, with potential impacts on operations, reputation and compliance. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short, medium and long term, reflecting sustained exposure to enforcement trends, data protection requirements and claims related to transparency or sustainability positioning which remain plausible across time horizons. Robust governance, clear communications and consistent control frameworks are required to manage this risk and maintain client confidence.
Transition risk: Reputational damage	Risk	● ● ●	● ●	● ●	Reputational damage related to client-facing practices and sustainability claims can quickly influence sentiment, trust and client behaviour, making the short-term risk high. As expectations stabilise and communications, due diligence and controls are strengthened, the risk reduces to medium in the medium term, reflecting more consistent management of scrutiny and potential misperceptions. Over the long term, the risk remains medium given ongoing visibility and public interest, with sustained performance and transparent engagement required to preserve client confidence and brand value.
Client-centric banking	Opportunity[5]		● ●		Client-centric service, strong data protection and reliable digital experiences can enhance trust, satisfaction and loyalty, supporting client retention and attraction over time. LGT assesses this opportunity as medium, reflecting ongoing benefits from investing in cybersecurity, data governance and transparent communications, alongside continuous improvements to digital channels and advisory. As capabilities mature, consistent delivery and clear information can strengthen client relationships and brand value, reinforcing growth, including sustainable investment solutions.

[1] As defined in ESRS 2 BP-2, page 20.
[2] The number of dots indicates the level of impact, risk or opportunity potential, with more dots representing higher impact, risk or opportunity levels, ranging from one dot for low impact, risk or opportunity to three dots for high impact, risk or opportunity.
[3] Short = short term; Medium = medium term; Long = long term
[4] LGT does not differentiate impacts across short-, medium- or long-term horizons.
[5] LGT does not differentiate opportunities across short-, medium- or long-term horizons.

Material impacts

- Material impact through own operations/value chain for products that are inherently harmful: LGT does not produce, sell or recommend any such products. For higher-risk investments, a thorough consultation is always conducted with the client and LGT only advises clients to consider such products after confirming their ability to bear the associated risks.
- Material impact on data privacy, freedom of expression and non-discrimination: LGT processes and stores information in a controlled environment, with exceptions made only when LGT is legally required to provide data to authorities or when a client requests and authorises LGT to transfer data to external parties. LGT complies with the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and has established the necessary processes to meet its requirements, even beyond the geographic scope of the EU. It also maintains a data privacy office and processes in key locations including Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Singapore and Hong Kong. In addition, in the case of freedom of expression (insofar as this is applicable to its business model) and non-discrimination, LGT has a process in place to screen new products for adherence to internal and external accessibility guidelines and provisions.
- Material impact on accurate and accessible product- or service-related information: LGT is committed to complying with the European Accessibility Act (EAA), inspired by the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). The EAA aims to harmonise accessibility rules across the EU, ensuring products and services are accessible to everyone. LGT is working to foster a shared understanding of accessibility throughout the entire organisation and has defined responsibilities to offer client solutions that are inclusive, barrier-free and accessible.
- Material impact to particularly vulnerable client groups: LGT does not identify any of its client groups as particularly vulnerable, indicating no material impact on such groups.

LGT considers its material negative impacts to be related to individual incidents. However, the Group is aware that service disruptions and an inconsistent client experience can negatively impact clients and their confidence in LGT. It is therefore important to manage such potential negative effects and ensure business continuity and resilience. Incomplete implementation or adoption of regulations can also negatively affect clients. Similarly, non-transparent or incorrect information in client marketing materials could mislead clients and market participants, potentially having a very negative impact on client confidence and therefore causing client outflow, which LGT strives to prevent.

Among other things, LGT facilitates access to information and its service offering by improving digital accessibility for its clients. At the same time, LGT's framework is designed to protect all clients from improper advice or unsuitable solutions.

LGT PB ensures that all products and solutions recommended to clients align with their specific circumstances, for example, through its investment suitability rules. This approach, combined with the relative homogeneity of its client base, helps LGT ensure that no specific groups are at increased risk.

LGT CP assesses the risk appetite of each investor and informs them of the outcome of this assessment. Only products with a corresponding risk level may be offered to clients.

LGT has identified the following focus areas that not only mitigate potential risks, but also transform them into opportunities and enable the Group to create long-term value:

- Client centricity
- Security and data protection
- Digitalisation
- Sustainable products and solutions

LGT has observed a growing interest in sustainability among its clients. By integrating sustainability into its strategy and adopting a client-centric approach to information, processes and training, LGT is well equipped to meet stakeholder demands in this area. The Group is committed to supporting the transition towards a more sustainable future. It believes that good economic performance can accelerate this process. Robust financial results allow LGT to strengthen its market position and channel its investments into companies and organisations that actively contribute to ensuring a more sustainable future.

Impacts, risks and opportunity management

S4-1 Policies related to clients

Client satisfaction and the secure handling of client assets are fundamental to LGT's business. The Group is committed to building and maintaining trusting, long-term relationships with its clients. LGT has therefore developed several policies that cover most material issues in this area.

LGT Code of Conduct

The LGT Code of Conduct underscores LGT's commitment to its principles of conduct and helps ensure they are adhered to when conducting its business activities. The Code requires employees to treat clients fairly and with respect while delivering excellent products and services. This includes advising clients based on a comprehensive understanding of their financial objectives and their personal risk appetite and risk capacity. Employees are also required to inform clients of both the opportunities and risks associated with financial investments and other short- or long-term opportunities.

Furthermore, LGT attaches great importance to clear and transparent communication with clients and requires that protected client information be treated with the utmost confidentiality and in full compliance with the applicable laws. Information protection is also included in the LGT Code of Conduct, thus ensuring that this issue is properly addressed across the Group. The principles contained in the Code are further elaborated in internal directives and other rules and regulations.

For more information on the LGT Code of Conduct, see ESRS G1-1, on page 127.

LGT's commitment to human rights

LGT is committed to upholding human rights across the entire value chain and considers human rights violations a material sustainability risk. LGT published a Group-wide Human Rights Statement aligned with international covenants, addressing investments, clients, employees, suppliers and society at large. In addition, LGT aims to mitigate or actively reduce risks related to human rights and strives to avoid potential negative impacts. Additionally, human rights considerations are integrated into LGT's stewardship approach through engagement and proxy voting conducted on behalf of clients.[20] LGT PB systematically assesses environmental, social and reputational (ESR) risks, in-

[20] Not applicable to all client investments.

cluding human rights violations, as part of its client onboarding process. This due diligence process also assesses compliance with international norms and standards related to human rights.

Client onboarding for LGT CP is delegated to the funds' administrators. Part of LGT CP's administrator selection and monitoring procedures is a systematic process that ensures their adherence to legal and regulatory anti-money laundering (AML) and know your customer (KYC) requirements.

For more information on LGT's ESR approach, see ESRS 2 IRO-1, page 44.

Controversial weapons and thermal coal exclusion policies

In accordance with its controversial weapons and thermal coal exclusion policies, LGT excludes companies that manufacture or sell controversial weapons[21] and companies involved in producing thermal coal or generating electricity from coal, as it deems these industries to pose significant environmental, social and corporate governance risks. The two policies are in effect Group-wide and apply to LGT's trading book, all funds and mandates managed by LGT and its employees. LGT encourages external asset managers who work with LGT to adhere to similar standards. The Foundation Board is accountable for the implementation of the policies.

For more information on LGT's thermal coal exclusion policy, see ESRS E1-2, on page 71.

S4-2 Processes for engaging with clients about impacts

LGT engages with clients at every stage of the client journey, from initial contact to ongoing service and product advisory. This engagement is personalised through bespoke investment solutions, regional customer satisfaction surveys and offerings such as investments that promote environmental and/or social characteristics, philanthropy advisory and family governance services. LGT engages with clients on an ongoing basis through online platforms and by publishing content on sustainability topics. In addition, the Group raises client awareness of sustainability by organising dedicated events and also engages with clients via its relationship managers, who undergo dedicated sustainability training and ensure clients receive appropriate products.

To ensure the effectiveness of its client centricity-related activities, LGT regularly conducts surveys and ad-hoc interviews with its clients. LGT's CEOs have operational responsibility for ensuring engagement with clients. Furthermore, LGT PB assesses its products and services by subjecting them to tests such as mystery shopping.

LGT CP builds long-term partnerships with its clients. Its Business Development team is in close contact with prospects and investors and any feedback received is taken into consideration and discussed regularly in the Business Development Committee and the Executive Committee.

S4-3 Channels for clients to raise concerns and processes to remediate negative impacts

Complaint management

LGT has clear rules and processes in place to address any grievances expressed towards it. Complaints consist of any expression of dissatisfaction, whether oral or written, and whether justified or not, related to the Group and its services. Eligible complainants include current, former and prospective clients (whether natural or legal persons), as well as their representatives. Finders/introducers and counterparties may also submit a complaint if they are acting on a client's behalf with a power of attorney or if the matter concerns their own business relationship with an LGT company.

Standards for addressing such complaints are in place across the Group and each legal entity has a detailed process for doing so. Relationship managers serve as the initial point of contact for clients to voice their concerns and a grievance mechanism is in place for addressing issues.

Clients can raise grievances through any channel, including directly with any staff member or relationship manager, either verbally or in writing. LGT's General Business Conditions contain a specific and separate paragraph with detailed information on how and where grievances and concerns can be submitted. Ad-

[21] Anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, white phosphorous munitions, depleted uranium munitions, nuclear weapons and biological and chemical weapons.

ditionally, the prominently placed "Contact us" button on LGT's public website can be used to contact LGT directly to flag concerns or grievances. Alternatively, the website of some of LGT's legal entities have a "Concerns and complaints" link.

All LGT entities must adhere to the Group standards, consider additional local conditions, comply with local regulations and create a local Complaint Management unit. Each complaint is first dealt with at the local level. However, all complaints are regularly reported to Group Compliance to ensure effective monitoring and reporting.

For additional information on protection from retaliation, see ESRS G1-1, page 127.

For additional information on LGT's whistleblowing channel, see ESRS G1-3, page 129.

Data breaches

In the event of a data breach, the circumstances as well as the number of affected data sets and data subjects must be identified as quickly as possible. Under the GDPR and applicable national regulations, reportable data breaches must be reported within specified timelines. Any staff member who becomes aware of a potential data breach must immediately notify the Local Data Protection Manager (L-DPM). The L-DPM evaluates whether the incident qualifies as a data breach under the GDPR and documents the case in the corresponding tool. If necessary, the L-DPM identifies immediate measures and assesses the potential risk to the affected data subjects. If the breach poses a medium risk to the rights and freedoms of the data subjects, the relevant data protection authority is notified. In cases where the breach poses a high risk, the affected data subjects must also be informed immediately.

The effectiveness of this process is ensured by LGT's internal data privacy directive and with the help of various awareness-raising measures (eg mandatory employee web-based training, L-DPM training and support etc).

S4-4 Action on material impacts on clients

LGT believes that its past, present and future actions prevent, mitigate or remediate potential material negative impacts and/or deliver positive impacts for its clients. Its focus areas of client centricity, security and data protection, digitalisation and sustainable products and solutions not only mitigate risks, but also transform them into opportunities, enabling the creation of long-term value. To achieve this, LGT focuses on several key areas with departments and roles such as Group Internal Audit, Group Risk & Security, including the Data Privacy Office, Transformation and Operations, Digitalisation, Compliance and relationship managers actively involved in mitigating and remediating material negative impacts for clients.

LGT's sustainability governance monitors and ensures the effectiveness of client-related actions, supporting continuous improvement and development. Transparency is fundamental to this approach, which is why LGT regularly publishes reports for the public and its stakeholders. This ensures its actions are effective, impactful and aligned with its commitment to sustainability.

For an overview of LGT's client-related actions, see Table 46, pages 124–125.

For more information on sustainability governance, see ESRS 2 GOV-1–GOV-2, pages 22–29.

For information on incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts, see ESRS S1-17, page 118.

For information about how LGT assesses the effectiveness of its engagement with clients, see ESRS S4-2, page 122.

For information on the remediation process in the event of other material negative impacts, see ESRS S4-3, pages 122–123.

Table 46: Overview of client-related actions implemented by LGT

Key action	Scope	Purpose	Comment
Client centricity			
Increased transparency through entity and product reporting	LGT	Risk management	LGT informs its clients about its work through various publications, driven by both regulatory requirements and voluntary commitments.
Staff training	LGT	Risk management	LGT regularly updates its training roadmap to enhance both client and employee benefits. LGT's client-facing employees receive training tailored to their specific roles.
Client feedback integration	LGT	Opportunity	LGT prioritises building lasting client partnerships and systematically incorporates client feedback into its decision-making processes.
Security and data protection			
Information security management systems (ISMS)	LGT	Risk management	LGT's ISMS is based on international standards and provides the overarching governance structure for information security processes. It enables LGT to identify information technology risks and act accordingly.
Cyber & Information Security Risk Management Strategy	LGT	Risk management	LGT reviews its Cyber & Information Security Risk Management Strategy annually for alignment with business requirements and to identify actions and projects to address potential gaps. This ensures the continuous improvement of LGT's cyber defence capabilities. The resulting roadmap includes strategic initiatives to operationalise the strategy, focusing on digital operational risk and asset protection.
Cyber Defence Centre (CDC)	LGT	Risk management	LGT's CDC works to continuously improve its capabilities for detecting, analysing and responding to information security issues and cyber threats. It also actively commissions external assessments to gain further insights into its security protection measures.
Staff training	LGT	Risk management	To ensure that IT embraces technology while mitigating potential risks, LGT offers a range of employee training courses (eg on IT, information and cyber security and data privacy).
Protection of client information	LGT	Risk management/ Tracking the effectiveness of action	LGT prioritises client discretion and confidentiality, adhering to legal standards and best practices to protect client information from unauthorised access. Data is disclosed solely as required by law and is accessible within the bank on a strictly need-to-know basis to facilitate service provision.
Reporting of data breaches	LGT	Tracking the effectiveness of action	In the event of a data breach, the L-DPM must be notified immediately so they can assess and determine necessary actions, including reporting to the authorities if required. LGT ensures compliance with the applicable laws through internal directives and awareness measures.
Digitalisation			
Customer journey mapping	LGT	Opportunity	New digital services and improvements are being modelled using customer journey mapping. Clients validate these services before they are implemented.
Generative AI (GenAI) applications	LGT	Opportunity	LGT has started to strategically embed GenAI functionality in core processes including client communication, internal process automation (document capture, compliance checks) and support for relationship managers.
Implementation of channel management strategy	LGT PB	Risk management/ Opportunity	To ensure clients have access to the information they require on LGT's website, LGT PB has a channel management strategy aimed at increasing digital accessibility for clients.
Monitoring trends	LGT	Opportunity	LGT monitors trends to uncover opportunities and challenges relating to digitalisation.
Give clients flexibility through management of various channels	LGT	Opportunity	LGT offers tailored solutions and innovative products both in person and through digital channels, thereby giving clients greater flexibility.
Internal and external assessment of new developments, innovations and methods	LGT	Opportunity/ Tracking the effectiveness of action	To monitor and evaluate its digitalisation-related management processes, LGT conducts internal and external assessments (eg IT research and advice in the area of change management or technical security verifications). It also looks at peer benchmarks and introduces measures, as appropriate, to safeguard its high standards.
Implementation of channel management strategy	LGT PB	Risk management/ Opportunity	To ensure clients have access to the information they require on LGT's website, LGT PB has a channel management strategy aimed at increasing digital accessibility for clients.

Key action	Scope	Purpose	Comment
Sustainable products and solutions			
Application of exclusion criteria	LGT	Risk management	For all of its investments Group-wide, LGT excludes companies that manufacture controversial weapons and are involved in mining thermal coal used in energy production. For more information, see ESRS S4-1, page 122. For its investment solutions promoting environmental and/or social characteristics, LGT PB applies further product- or conduct-based exclusion criteria to corporate and sovereign issuers. The extent to which exclusion criteria are applied depends on the sustainability profile.
Conducting stewardship activities via engagement, collaborative initiatives, voting and public policy advocacy	LGT	Risk management/ Opportunity	LGT believes that stewardship enables investors to positively impact companies' ESG activities and identify opportunities, and gives them a new lens through which to scrutinise companies' sustainability commitments (downside risk protection). LGT engages with companies in different ways, through collaborative engagements and directly through dialogues with company management. For more information see: LGT PB's Stewardship Report 2025 LGT CP's Active Ownership Report 2025 LGT CP's Proxy Voting Report 2025
LGT Sustainability Rating	LGT PB	Opportunity	The LGT Sustainability Rating is used to provide transparent information on the sustainability performance of investments. For more information, see ESRS E1-3, page 74.
Offering investments promoting environmental and/or social characteristics	LGT PB	Risk management/ Opportunity	LGT PB aims to broaden its product shelf by expanding its range of investments promoting environmental and/or social characteristics. LGT's experts perform a qualitative sustainability analysis of individual companies and issuers, identifying those with resilient business models and growth potential, and those that contribute to the SDGs.
Client profiling according to MiFiD II	LGT PB (Europe) Portfolio management and advisory mandates	Opportunity	In line with the MiFID II amendment, LGT PB has defined four profiles for clients to capture the different sustainability preferences of clients in Europe. These four profiles are: Traditional, Basic, Enhanced and Enhanced Plus. This categorisation supports the development and recommendation of investment solutions that best align with clients' investment goals and values.
LGT PB Sustainability Thematic Framework	LGT PB (Europe) Advisory mandates	Opportunity	Developed in 2021, the LGT PB Sustainability Thematic Framework outlines six key focus areas with regard to long-standing sustainability themes, with each theme clearly mapped to the relevant SDG it addresses. The framework allows LGT PB (Europe) to integrate its clients' values and convictions into the investments. The themes covered are: social wellbeing, people empowerment, circular economy, climate action, biodiversity and digitalisation/technology, each of which makes specific environmental and/or social contributions to the SDGs.
ESG integration	LGT CP	Risk management	LGT CP takes a holistic approach to integrating ESG considerations across asset classes. The incorporation of ESG criteria may lead to better risk-adjusted returns, driving long-term value creation. Furthermore, LGT CP aims to reduce exposure to regulatory, reputational and operational risk over the long term through its ESG integration. These assessments provide important input for portfolio managers and are taken into account in Investment Committee discussions. LGT CP monitors portfolios on an ongoing basis for a broad range of risks, including ESG risks, and engages with managers and companies to encourage the further integration of ESG topics.

Metrics and targets

S4-5 Client-related targets

LGT has not currently formulated quantitative client-related targets.

Governance information
ESRS G1 Business conduct

Impacts, risks and opportunity management

DR related to ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

LGT faces significant business conduct-related risks across its value chain. Misconduct, such as corruption or bribery, could severely impact LGT's financial stability, reputation and client trust. The financial industry recognises the importance of adhering to strict business conduct standards, both for financial services providers and suppliers. For client investments, LGT's influence means that unethical practices could have substantial reputational and financial consequences. The financial implications of these risks include potential fines, increased compliance costs and the erosion of client trust. These factors underscore the importance of proactive management to mitigate such impacts.

For more information on the role of LGT's Foundation Board and GMC, see ESRS 2 GOV-1–GOV-2, pages 22–29. For more information on the DMA, see ESRS 2 IRO-1, pages 42–45.

Table 47: LGT's material impacts, risks and opportunities related to business conduct

IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Impacts from bribery and corruption	Impact[4]		● ● ●		Misconduct in operations can undermine business conduct, damage trust and profitability and create lasting repercussions for clients, employees and the wider economy across LGT's global footprint. In investments and credit, exposure to sovereigns, corporates and borrowers can introduce conduct risks along the value chain. While legislation, stewardship, due diligence and compliance frameworks help with mitigation and remediation, cultural change and reputational recovery are resource-intensive and slow.
Transition: Policy and regulation change	Risk	● ●	● ● ●	● ●	Policy and regulatory change affecting clients influences service delivery, disclosures and compliance expectations, with implications for operating models, costs and client experience. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short term, reflecting ongoing implementation demands and the need to align controls with evolving requirements. The risk increases to high in the medium term as regulatory scope and enforcement intensify across jurisdictions, requiring additional capabilities and adjustments that may strain resources and processes. Over the long term, the risk reduces to medium as frameworks stabilise and practices mature, enabling clearer compliance pathways while maintaining exposure to continued updates and oversight.
Transition: Technological and business model change	Risk	● ● ●	● ●	● ●	Technological and business model change affecting clients requires rapid adaptation in digital engagement, data quality and process design, creating high short-term risk as new systems, skills and procedures are introduced. The risk reduces to medium in the medium term as capabilities stabilise and integration with legacy platforms improves, while ongoing enhancements support efficiency and reliability. Over the long term, the risk remains medium given continued innovation cycles and evolving client expectations that necessitate sustained investment and governance.
Transition: Market sentiment change	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Market sentiment change can influence client expectations around ethics, service quality and risk management, affecting trust, retention and external stakeholder scrutiny. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short, medium and long term, reflecting consistent exposure to shifting preferences, heightened due diligence by counterparties and evolving industry narratives. The risk profile remains steady, as reputational impacts can arise quickly, yet typically reduce with transparent engagement and robust controls, while continued vigilance is required to prevent recurrence and sustain confidence.

IRO	Category	Time horizon[1] and potential[2]			Description of IRO
		Short[3]	Medium[3]	Long[3]	
Transition: Litigation	Risk	● ●	● ●	● ●	Litigation risk in the client context stems from evolving regulatory expectations, disclosure requirements and stakeholder scrutiny, with potential impacts on operations, reputation and client confidence. LGT assesses this topic as medium in the short, medium and long term, reflecting persistent exposure despite strengthened internal controls and remediation of past deficiencies. Ongoing governance, transparent communication and consistent application of policies and monitoring are required to manage potential claims and maintain trust over time.
Transition: Reputational damage	Risk	● ● ●	● ●	●	Reputational damage in the client context can escalate rapidly following public allegations or perceived shortcomings in conduct, making the short-term risk high due to immediate impacts on trust and behaviour. As Group-wide frameworks and controls mature and communications become more consistent, the risk reduces to medium in the medium term, supported by clearer expectations and remediation capability. Over the long term, the risk is assessed as low, assuming sustained adherence to standards and transparent engagement that help rebuild confidence and reduce exposure to adverse sentiment.

[1] As defined in ESRS 2 BP-2, page 20.
[2] The number of dots indicates the level of impact or risk potential, with more dots representing higher impact or risk levels, ranging from one dot for low impact or risk to three dots for high impact or risk.
[3] Short = short term; Medium = medium term; Long = long term
[4] LGT does not differentiate impacts across short-, medium- or long-term horizons.

G1-1 Corporate culture and business conduct policies

LGT recognises the importance of a welcoming and supportive corporate culture in attracting and retaining long-term employees. By fostering collaboration and mutual support, LGT aims to sustain employee satisfaction and mitigate potential negative impacts on business conduct.

The LGT Code of Conduct is the foundation of LGT's corporate culture. The Group embraces values such as flat hierarchies and an open-door policy, which are embodied throughout the organisation. By upholding these values, LGT's management acts as ambassadors of the company culture. These principles are also reflected in the LGT Supplier Code of Conduct, ensuring adherence to LGT's values in business relationships within the value chain.

LGT regularly evaluates its corporate culture through the Great Place to Work survey.

For more information on the LGT Supplier Code of Conduct, see ESRS G1-2, page 121. For more details on the Great Place to Work survey, see ESRS S1-4, pages 110–111.

LGT recognises the importance of having a defined process for concerns about unlawful behaviour. The LGT Code of Conduct, which is subject to internal audits and is regularly reviewed and amended as needed, serves as the foundation for such processes and outlines the company's shared values as well as its ethical and professional standards. LGT's principles are also contained in its directives and regulations. All employees are required to read, understand and comply with the LGT Code of Conduct. Managers must exemplify the values and principles contained in the LGT Code of Conduct and foster a work environment that ensures adherence to these principles. LGT requires all new employees to complete online training on the LGT Code of Conduct. Additionally, the entire workforce receives regular refresher training on the LGT Code of Conduct.

One of LGT's key mechanisms for receiving and reporting critical concerns is the whistleblowing function within the Group Internal Audit department. Stakeholders who observe behaviour that, upon careful consideration, they believe constitutes a breach of the LGT Code of Conduct or regulatory requirements, are required to report this to their supervisor or the Compliance, Legal or Group Internal Audit department. Alternatively, stakeholders can contact the Whistleblowing Office confidentially or anonymously. They are afforded anonymity and protected from potential retaliation.[22]

LGT also has specific rules and procedures to address concerns related to bribery and corruption involving employees and Board members. For more information on bribery and corruption, see ESRS G1-3, pages 128–129.

G1-2 Management of relationships with suppliers

The LGT Supplier Code of Conduct is an integral part of LGT's contracts with suppliers and must be accepted by all suppliers across the entire value chain. It requires suppliers to adhere to key standards and conventions, including the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Labour Organization's (ILO) fundamental conventions and international labour standards, and the Principles of the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

LGT expects its suppliers worldwide to operate sustainably and adhere to the climate-related principles outlined in the LGT Supplier Code of Conduct. Suppliers must comply with all applicable environmental laws, standards and guidelines and obtain the necessary environmental permits to ensure environmental protection and sustainability. By agreeing to the Code, suppliers commit to complying with important standards and conventions. LGT monitors and audits its suppliers' adherence to these principles and may take further action if breaches are identified.

LGT places a high value on paying all invoices in a timely manner. However, it does not currently have a formal policy in place to prevent late payments to any kind of corporation.

G1-3 Prevention and detection of corruption or bribery

LGT has a zero-tolerance approach with regard to bribery and corruption, whether committed by employees, members of LGT's governing bodies, individuals performing services on its behalf or business partners. All employees are strictly prohibited from engaging in any form of bribery or corruption. Any employees who are involved in such activities, or who fail to report suspected incidents of this kind, face disciplinary action including potential criminal and/or civil proceedings. Employees who become aware of attempted or actual bribery or corruption at work must immediately inform the responsible officer or management or report the matter using the internal whistleblowing channels.

LGT has established global principles governing the giving and receiving of gifts, favours, business entertainment and similar advantages in order to prevent, identify and report potential cases of bribery and corruption. Employees must be aware of their responsibility not to accept gifts and business entertainment, which might create a conflict of interest, constitute an improper inducement or involve personal gain.

In addition, clear rules are in place to prevent conflicts of interest between LGT and its employees, its clients and its business partners. Furthermore, a compliance risk assessment in relation to bribery or corruption risks is performed on an annual basis to determine the inherent control environment and residual risks.

To strengthen its anti-corruption efforts, LGT regularly updates its anti-bribery and corruption (ABC) directive and informs employees about it. A web-based training module on anti-bribery and corruption is available and is mandatory for dedicated staff from LGT Group and all other LGT legal entities that do not have a local policy in place. It is supplemented by local training sessions and awareness campaigns at certain locations. A dedicated intranet page provides employees with easy access to all applicable policies and updates are communicated promptly.

The LGT Code of Conduct is communicated to all employees. New hires must complete conduct training and all staff with access to LGT's learning portal must attend regular refresher courses and confirm that they have read and understood and will comply with the LGT Code of Conduct.

[22] In line with Directive 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the European Council.

Whistleblowing channel

All employees may submit a concern via the whistleblowing channel. The channel is managed by the Group Internal Audit department, which is independent from the management chain involved in internal investigations. Every complaint that is submitted must be followed up on and is reported by Group Internal Audit to the Audit Committee. This includes quarterly reports that disclose the number of cases reported and resolved. If a reported concern is found to be justified, the findings of the investigation are documented in a separate case-related report.

LGT ensures that information regarding negative impacts is escalated to the Foundation Board. The Head of Group Internal Audit reports directly to the Chairman of the Foundation Board or the Chair of the Audit Committee, as appropriate. The Foundation Board or Audit Committee determines the necessary remediation measures and directs PB's Management Committee or LGT CP's Executive Committee to implement them.

Metrics and targets

G1-4 Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery

In 2025, LGT registered 0 convictions and therefore did not pay any fines for violations of anti-corruption rules.[23]

G1-5 Political influence and lobbying activities

LGT firmly believes that regular and constructive interaction between business and governments is beneficial. The Group places a strong emphasis on transparency in these activities and therefore provides comprehensive disclosures to this end. LGT is a member of a broad range of associations and initiatives, some of which indirectly contribute to political discussions.

The memberships include participation in various working groups related to topics such as sustainability (eg sustainability reporting, climate change, biodiversity, human rights and workforce).

The following is a list of the most important[24] politically involved associations and initiatives with which LGT is affiliated.

- Liechtenstein Bankers Association (LBV)
- Liechtenstein Chamber of Industry and Commerce (LIHK)
- Asset Management Association Switzerland (AMAS)
- Swiss Sustainable Finance (SSF)
- Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)
- United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)
- Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI)
- UN Global Compact (UNGC)

In 2025, LGT paid a total of CHF 766 251 (2024: CHF 748 795) to these associations.

No member of the Foundation Board or the GMC has held a position in public administration in the past two years.

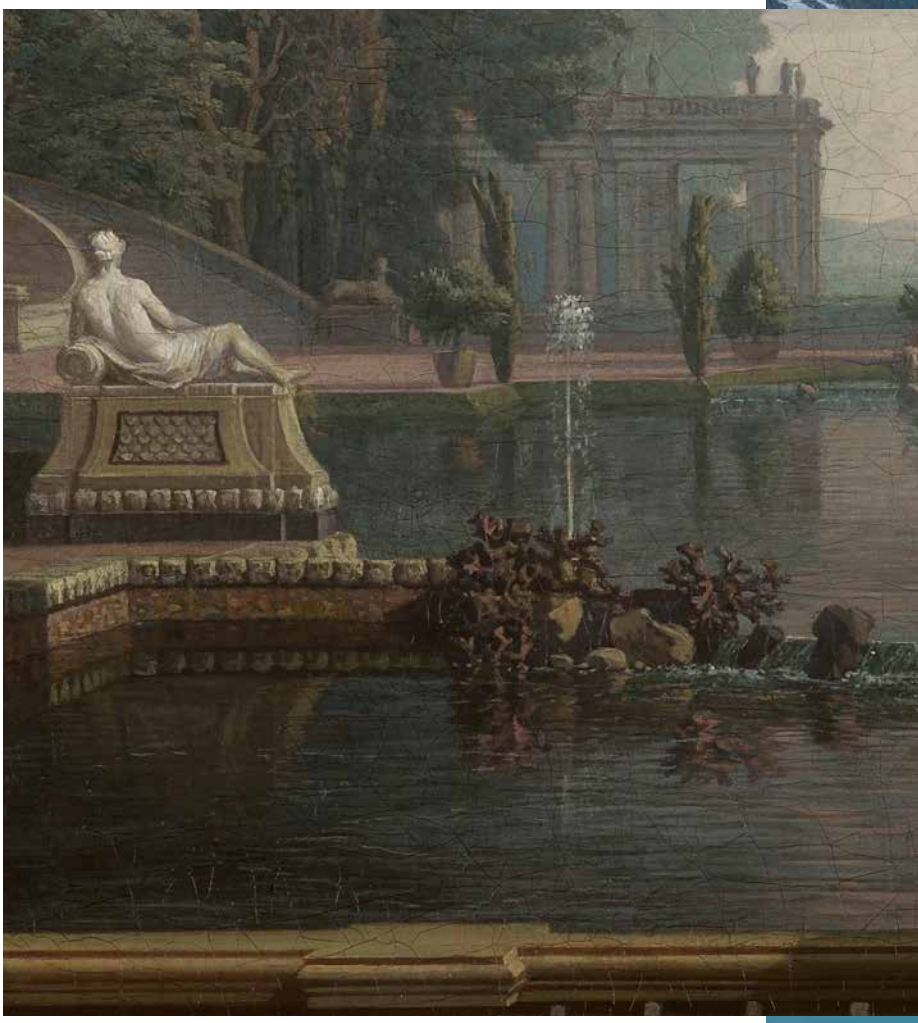
G1-6 Payment practices

LGT does not have a specific process or policy in place for late payments to its business partners, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). However, as a company operating in the financial industry, the issue is less material, as LGT strives to meet payment deadlines and settle outstanding invoices on time, thereby maintaining healthy business relationships.

[23] In previous years, LGT disclosed a broader set of indicators under G1–4. Following an assessment of these indicators, LGT has elected to publish only the metric presented here. Consequently, the following indicators are no longer part of the disclosure: Number of confirmed incidents of corruption and bribery; Number of confirmed incidents in which own workers were dismissed or disciplined for corruption or bribery-related incidents; Number of confirmed incidents relating to contracts with business partners that were terminated or not renewed due to violations related to corruption or bribery; Details of public legal cases regarding corruption or bribery brought against the undertaking and its own workers during the reporting period and the outcomes of such cases.

[24] Data collection across LGT entities was conducted by applying specific criteria to determine the materiality of memberships contributing to global political discourse. The focus was mainly on memberships where LGT Group is the responsible entity. Only memberships with annual payments of at least CHF 10 000 during the financial year were integrated. Additionally, the criteria included organisations and initiatives focused on sustainability.

Consolidated financial statements of LGT Group



Statutory auditor's report

Statutory Auditor's Report

To the Foundation Advisory Board of LGT Group Foundation, Vaduz

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of LGT Group Foundation and its subsidiaries (Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements (pages 139 to 217) give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards applicable in the European Union (EU-IFRS) and with the provisions of Liechtenstein law.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Liechtenstein law and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Liechtenstein law and the requirements of the audit profession that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities, as well as the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) 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.

Key Audit Matters

RECOVERABILITY OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

RECOVERABILITY OF GOODWILL

COMPLETENESS AND ACCURACY OF PROVISIONS FOR OPERATIONAL RISKS

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

RECOVERABILITY OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

Key Audit Matter

As at 31 December 2025, the Group reports loans and advances to customers of CHF 20.8 billion, representing 36.8% of total assets.

Loans and advances to customers are valued at amortised cost using the effective interest method, taking into account an expected credit loss (ECL).

Due to the existence of considerable scope for judgement in the method of calculating and measuring any need for allowances and the high amount of the balance sheet position, we consider the recoverability of loans and advances to customers to be a key audit matter.

Our response

Our audit procedures included the verification of key controls relating to the approval, recording and monitoring of loans and an evaluation of the methods, inputs and assumptions used by the Group to calculate the allowances for loans and advances to customers using the ECL model. In this regard, we performed effectiveness tests of key controls on a sample basis.

For a sample of loans and advances to customers with specific allowances for credit losses, we assessed whether the allowances made by the Group were appropriate.

We also tested a sample of loans and advances to customers that were not identified by the Group as potentially impaired and assessed whether, taking into account respective collaterals, there was a need for allowance.

Finally, we verified the complete and correct disclosure of the information in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in connection with the loans and advances to customers.

For further information on loans and advances to customers, refer to the following pages of the notes to the consolidated financial statements:

- Pages 149 to 150: Group accounting policies: Impairment
- Page 164: Details on the consolidated balance sheet: 12 Loans and advances to customers
- Pages 210 to 211: Risk management: 6.2 Credit Risk Measurement

KPMG

RECOVERABILITY OF GOODWILL

Key Audit Matter

As at 31 December 2025, the Group recognises goodwill of CHF 852.0 million arising from a number of past acquisitions.

Goodwill impairment testing is performed at the level of cash generating units ('CGUs') and is based on a fair value less cost of disposal calculation using market multiples. The estimation uncertainty is typically highest for those CGUs where headroom between the fair value less cost of disposal and carrying amount is small or where the fair value less cost of disposal is highly sensitive to changes in key assumptions.

Due to the significant judgement involved in estimating the fair value less cost of disposal of the CGU's, in general, and the market multiples to be applied, in particular, the recoverability of goodwill is deemed to be a key audit matter.

Our response

Our audit procedures included the assessment of the Group's process and key controls for the testing of the recoverability of goodwill, including the methods and assumptions used.

We tested key assumptions in the fair value less cost of disposal calculations of the individual CGUs, including the CGU determination, the selection of comparable entities and transactions, the control premiums and the market multiples used. We assessed the appropriateness of these assumptions by comparing them with results of the Group and externally available industry, economic and financial data.

With the assistance of our own valuation specialists, we critically assessed the methods and assumptions used to determine the fair value less cost of disposal for those CGUs where significant goodwill was found to be sensitive to changes in those assumptions.

Finally, we verified the complete and correct disclosure of the information in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in connection with the recoverability of goodwill.

For further information on goodwill, refer to the following pages in the notes to the consolidated financial statements:

- Page 147: Group accounting policies: Goodwill
- Pages 169 to 170: Details on the consolidated balance sheet: 19 Intangible assets

COMPLETENESS AND ACCURACY OF PROVISIONS FOR OPERATIONAL RISKS

Key Audit Matter

As at 31 December 2025, the Group recognises provisions for operational risks of CHF 55.2 million.

Provisions for litigations and regulatory proceedings are recognised when the Group has a present legal or factual obligation as a result of past events, when it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and when the amount can be reliably estimated.

Due to the significant judgement involved in the recognition and measurement of provisions for operational risks and the significant impact on the Group's financial statements, the completeness and accuracy of provisions for operational risks are deemed to be key audit matters.

Our response

Our procedures included the assessment of key controls over the identification and measurement of potential obligations arising from legal and regulatory matters.

We paid particular attention to significant matters that experienced notable developments or that emerged during the period. For matters identified, we considered whether a legal or factual obligation exists, the appropriateness of provisioning and/or disclosure based on the facts and circumstances available.

In order to assess the facts and circumstances, we obtained and assessed respective documents and interviewed the Group's internal and external legal counsels. We also critically assessed the assumptions applied and considered possible alternative outcomes.

Additionally, we verified the completeness of the information in the notes and whether the Group's disclosures adequately reflect the uncertainties associated with provisions for operational risks.

For further information on provisions for operational risks, refer to the following pages in the notes to the consolidated financial statements:

- Page 152: Group accounting policies: Provisions
- Page 173: Details on the consolidated balance sheet: 27 Provisions

Other Information in the Annual Report

The Foundation Board is responsible for the other information in the annual report. The other information comprises that information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements, the consolidated chairman's report and our auditor's reports thereon.

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

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

If, on the basis of our 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.

Responsibilities of the Foundation Board for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Foundation Board is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with EU-IFRS and Liechtenstein law, and for such internal control as the Foundation Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Foundation Board is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Foundation Board either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 Liechtenstein law and ISAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Liechtenstein law and ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further Information pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014

We were elected as statutory auditor by the Foundation Advisory Board on 24 April 2025. We have been the statutory auditor of the Group without interruption since the financial year ending on 31 December 2024.

We declare that the audit opinions contained in this statutory auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014.

We have provided the following services, which were not disclosed in the consolidated financial statements or in the consolidated management report, in addition to the statutory audit for the audited company or for the companies controlled by it:

- Regulatory audit according to the applicable requirements
- Tax services in accordance with Article 46 WPG as well as regulatory and other consulting services

Further, we declare in accordance with Article 10 para. 2 lit. f Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 that no prohibited non-audit services pursuant to Article 5 para. 1 Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 were provided.

Further Confirmations pursuant to Article 196 PGR

The chairman's report (pages 8 – 9) has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements, is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, based on the knowledge obtained in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and our understanding of the Group and its environment does not contain any material misstatements.

We further confirm that the consolidated financial statements comply with Liechtenstein law and the articles of incorporation. We recommend that the accompanying consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

KPMG (Liechtenstein) AG

Philipp Rickert
Swiss Certified Accountant

Dario Blau
Chartered Accountant
Auditor in Charge

Vaduz, 23 April 2026

KPMG (Liechtenstein) AG, Aeulestrasse 2, LI-9490 Vaduz

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Consolidated income statement

Consolidated income statement (CHF million)	Note	2025	2024	Change absolute	Change %
Interest income		1 539.5	2 019.2	-479.7	-24
Interest expense		-1 228.1	-1 666.7	438.6	-26
Net interest income	1	**311.4**	**352.5**	**-41.1**	**-12**
Credit loss expense/recovery	2	-3.7	-4.6	0.9	-19
Net interest and credit losses		**307.7**	**347.9**	**-40.2**	**-12**
Income from services	3	1 970.8	1 765.3	205.5	12
Income from trading activities	4	625.5	519.4	106.1	20
Other operating income	5	-3.8	37.3	-41.0	-110
Total operating income		**2 900.2**	**2 669.8**	**230.4**	**9**
Personnel expenses	6	-1 774.5	-1 617.3	-157.2	10
Business and office expenses	7	-453.7	-465.8	12.0	-3
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	8	-147.4	-152.7	5.3	-3
Total operating expenses		**-2 375.6**	**-2 235.7**	**-139.9**	**6**
Operating profit before tax		**524.6**	**434.1**	**90.6**	**21**
Tax expense	9	-79.2	-78.1	-1.1	1
Profit for the year		**445.4**	**356.0**	**89.4**	**25**
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent entity		445.6	356.2	89.4	25
Non-controlling interests		-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-8

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income (CHF million)	Note	2025	2024	Change absolute	Change %
Profit for the year		**445.4**	**356.0**	**89.4**	**25**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax					
Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement					
Foreign currency translation		-52.7	34.3	-87.0	-254
Changes in value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	11.5	7.2	4.3	60
Changes in value of cash flow hedge	28	-4.1	12.3	-16.3	-133
Total other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the income statement		**-45.2**	**53.8**	**-99.0**	**-184**
Other comprehensive income that may not be reclassified to the income statement					
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans	28	134.9	-86.4	221.3	-256
Changes in value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	-219.1	-145.4	-73.7	51
Total other comprehensive income that may not be reclassified to the income statement		**-84.2**	**-231.8**	**147.6**	**-64**
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-129.4**	**-178.0**	**48.6**	**-27**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**316.0**	**178.0**	**138.0**	**78**
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent entity		316.3	178.2	138.1	77
Non-controlling interests		-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	41

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated balance sheet (CHF million)	Note	2025	2024	Change absolute	Change %
Assets					
Cash in hand, balances with central banks	10	3 855.4	4 416.4	-561.0	-13
Loans and advances to banks	11	14 814.9	15 445.1	-630.2	-4
Loans and advances to customers	12	20 778.9	18 924.3	1 854.6	10
Financial instruments at amortised cost	13	2 328.1	5 944.1	-3 615.9	-61
Securities held for trading purposes	14	1 558.2	1 519.1	39.1	3
Derivative financial instruments	33	1 269.8	2 099.3	-829.5	-40
Investment securities at fair value	15	7 838.1	9 574.5	-1 736.4	-18
Investments in associates and joint ventures	16	36.5	35.2	1.3	4
Property and equipment	17	157.5	147.6	9.9	7
Right-of-use assets	18	286.3	342.5	-56.2	-16
Intangible assets	19	994.1	1 063.5	-69.4	-7
Prepayments and accrued income		591.2	560.2	31.0	6
Deferred tax assets	9	60.6	74.0	-13.3	-18
Other assets	20	1 842.8	1 147.6	695.2	61
Total assets		**56 412.6**	**61 293.4**	**-4 880.8**	**-8**
Liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	21	2 268.9	3 140.1	-871.2	-28
Amounts due to customers	22	42 676.3	45 286.7	-2 610.4	-6
Derivative financial instruments	33	1 144.6	1 626.9	-482.3	-30
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	23	79.4	78.9	0.5	1
Certificated debt	24	2 713.5	2 758.9	-45.4	-2
Accruals and deferred income		187.0	234.6	-47.5	-20
Current tax liabilities		80.4	56.5	23.9	42
Deferred tax liabilities	9	59.9	63.4	-3.6	-6
Lease liabilities	18	297.7	353.9	-56.1	-16
Other liabilities	26	1 343.2	1 601.1	-257.9	-16
Provisions	27	72.4	79.3	-6.9	-9
Total liabilities		**50 923.2**	**55 280.2**	**-4 357.0**	**-8**
Equity					
Foundation capital		339.0	339.0	0.0	0
Retained earnings		4 920.0	4 886.0	34.0	1
Foreign currency translation		-192.2	-139.6	-52.6	38
Other reserves	28	421.9	927.1	-505.2	-54
Total equity and reserves attributable to LGT's equity holders		**5 488.7**	**6 012.6**	**-523.9**	**-9**
Non-controlling interests		0.7	0.6	0.0	5
Total equity		**5 489.4**	**6 013.2**	**-523.8**	**-9**
Total liabilities and equity		**56 412.6**	**61 293.4**	**-4 880.8**	**-8**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (CHF million)	Foundation capital[1]	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation	Other reserves	Total attributable to LGT's equity holders	Non-controlling interests	Total
1 January 2025	**339.0**	**4 886.0**	**-139.6**	**927.1**	**6 012.6**	**0.6**	**6 013.2**
Profit for the year	**0.0**	**445.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**445.6**	**-0.2**	**445.4**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax							
Foreign currency translation	0.0	0.0	-52.6	0.0	-52.6	-0.1	-52.7
Changes in value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	11.5	0.0	11.5
Changes in value of cash flow hedge	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.1	-4.1	0.0	-4.1
Actuarial gains/losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	134.9	134.9	0.0	134.9
Changes in value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	0.0	-219.1	-219.1	0.0	-219.1
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-52.6**	**-76.7**	**-129.3**	**-0.1**	**-129.4**
Total comprehensive income	**0.0**	**445.6**	**-52.6**	**-76.7**	**316.3**	**-0.3**	**316.0**
Reclassification within equity due to realisation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	0.0	428.5	0.0	-428.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other changes	0.0	-2.1	0.0	0.0	-2.1	0.3	-1.8
Transactions with owners							
Distributions	0.0	-838.0	0.0	0.0	-838.0	0.0	-838.0
Total transactions with owners	**0.0**	**-838.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-838.0**	**0.0**	**-838.0**
31 December 2025	**339.0**	**4 920.0**	**-192.2**	**421.9**	**5 488.7**	**0.7**	**5 489.4**

[1] Foundation capital is fully paid and cannot be broken down into units.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (CHF million)	Foundation capital[1]	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation	Other reserves	Total attributable to LGT's equity holders	Non-controlling interests	Total
1 January 2024	**339.0**	**4 755.7**	**-173.9**	**1 065.4**	**5 986.3**	**0.7**	**5 987.0**
Profit for the year	**0.0**	**356.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**356.2**	**-0.2**	**356.0**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax							
Foreign currency translation	0.0	0.0	34.3	0.0	34.3	0.0	34.3
Changes in value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	7.2	0.0	7.2
Changes in value of cash flow hedge	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	12.3	0.0	12.3
Actuarial gains/losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	-86.4	-86.4	0.0	-86.4
Changes in value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	0.0	-145.4	-145.4	0.0	-145.4
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	**0.0**	**0.0**	**34.3**	**-212.3**	**-178.0**	**0.0**	**-178.0**
Total comprehensive income	**0.0**	**356.2**	**34.3**	**-212.3**	**178.2**	**-0.2**	**178.0**
Reclassification within equity due to realisation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	0.0	-74.0	0.0	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other changes	0.0	-17.0	0.0	0.0	-17.0	0.1	-16.8
Transactions with owners							
Distributions	0.0	-135.0	0.0	0.0	-135.0	0.0	-135.0
Total transactions with owners	**0.0**	**-135.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-135.0**	**0.0**	**-135.0**
31 December 2024	**339.0**	**4 886.0**	**-139.6**	**927.1**	**6 012.6**	**0.6**	**6 013.2**

[1] Foundation capital is fully paid and cannot be broken down into units.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated cash flow statement

Consolidated cash flow statement (CHF million)	Note	2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit after tax		445.4	356.0
Impairment, depreciation, provisions		100.6	105.7
Tax expense	9	79.2	78.1
Net interest income	1	-311.4	-352.5
Changes in accrued income and expenses		-220.0	-331.7
Dividends received from financial investments		4.7	23.2
Interest received		1 540.5	2 028.5
Interest paid		-998.5	-1 303.0
Income tax paid		-67.9	-95.1
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**572.6**	**509.2**
Loans and advances to banks		-339.7	-998.6
Loans and advances to customers		-2 110.5	-1 518.3
Trading securities		-39.1	133.3
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		-8.9	43.7
Amounts due to banks		-870.1	-688.2
Amounts due to customers		-1 812.8	3 050.6
Other assets and other liabilities		-506.6	-983.8
Cash flow from changes in operating assets and liabilities		**-5 687.7**	**-961.2**
Net cash flow from operating activities		**-5 115.1**	**-452.0**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of financial instruments at amortised cost		-11 165.8	-20 837.6
Proceeds from sales/maturing of financial instruments at amortised cost		14 775.7	21 427.6
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	17	1.1	1.0
Purchase of property and equipment	17	-41.0	-54.1
Proceeds from sales of intangible assets	19	0.0	0.3
Cash outflow on business combination and purchase of intangible assets	19, 45	-8.5	-9.2
Cash outflow on acquisition of investments in associates and joint ventures	16	-3.1	0.0
Proceeds from sales of investment securities		3 424.8	759.1
Purchase of investment securities		-2 329.9	-1 789.9
Net cash flow from investing activities		**4 653.3**	**-502.9**

	Note	2025	2024
Cash flow from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities	18, 25	-52.0	-52.0
Issue of certificated debt	25	332.5	236.9
Repayment of certificated debt	25	-377.9	-9.6
Dividends paid to beneficiary		-838.0	-135.0
Change in non-controlling interests		0.3	0.1
Net cash flow from financing activities		**-935.1**	**40.5**
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash		-130.6	62.0
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**-1 527.5**	**-852.4**
At the beginning of the period	10, 11	15 624.0	16 476.3
At the end of the period	10, 11	14 096.5	15 624.0
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**-1 527.5**	**-852.4**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash in hand, balances with central banks	10	3 855.4	4 416.4
Due from banks at sight	11	10 241.1	11 207.6
Total cash and cash equivalents		**14 096.5**	**15 624.0**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
Group accounting principles

1. Introduction

LGT Group Foundation, Herrengasse 12, Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein, is the holding company of LGT, a global financial services institution. The sole beneficiary of LGT Group Foundation is the Prince of Liechtenstein Foundation (POLF) and, in turn, the sole beneficiary of the POLF is the Reigning Prince of Liechtenstein, H.S.H. Prince Hans-Adam II.

The terms "LGT Group", "LGT" and "Group" refer to LGT Group Foundation together with its subsidiary undertakings and the term "Company" refers to LGT Group Foundation.

2. Presentation of amounts

The Group publishes its financial statements in millions of Swiss francs unless otherwise stated.

Due to rounding, the numbers presented in this report may not add up precisely to the totals provided in the tables and text.

3. Accounting principles

The consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2025 are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS). A summary of the material Group accounting principles is set out on the following pages.

The Foundation Board approved the consolidated financial statements for issue on 23 April 2026. The accounts were presented for approval at the Foundation Meeting to the Foundation Advisory Board on 23 April 2026. The Foundation Board proposed to the Foundation Meeting of 23 April 2026 the distribution of CHF 182 million to the Prince of Liechtenstein Foundation. The accounts on pages 139 to 217 were approved by the Foundation Board on 23 April 2026 and were signed on its behalf by H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein, Chairman, and Michael Bürge, CFO of LGT.

4. Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Intercompany transactions, balances as well as gains and losses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Subsidiaries are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. A list of the Group's principal subsidiary undertakings is provided in note 37.

5. Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the income statement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

6. Foreign currencies

6.1. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Swiss francs, which is the Group's presentation currency.

6.2. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equity instruments classified as investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income under IFRS 9 are included in other reserves in equity.

6.3. Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate on the date of that balance sheet;
- income and expenses for each account of the income statement are translated at monthly average exchange rates;
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to equity. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on the sale. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

7. Foreign exchange rates

The foreign exchange rates for the major currencies which have been applied are as follows:

	2025	
	Average rate	Year-end rate
CHF per 1 USD	0.8303	0.7923
CHF per 1 EUR	0.9369	0.9304
CHF per 1 GBP	1.0937	1.0654
CHF per 1 AUD	0.5351	0.5283

	2024	
	Average rate	Year-end rate
CHF per 1 USD	0.8807	0.9060
CHF per 1 EUR	0.9525	0.9381
CHF per 1 GBP	1.1253	1.1348
CHF per 1 AUD	0.5809	0.5610

8. Income from services

LGT earns revenues by providing various services, which are recognised in accordance with IFRS 15. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognised:

1. identify the contract with a customer
2. identify the performance obligations in the contract
3. determine the transaction price
4. allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
5. recognise revenue when the Group satisfies a performance obligation

Income from services is measured based on the consideration specified in a legally enforceable contract and can be divided into two categories: fees for services provided over time (eg private banking and investment management services), which constitute by far the largest portion of the Group's fee and commission income, and fees for services provided at a point in time (eg brokerage fees).

Investment management and administration fee income is generally based on the average amount of relevant assets under administration during the period when the service is rendered and recognised proportionately in profit or loss over the relevant period. These fees are invoiced on specific dates, usually at the end of a quarter. In the case of variable revenues, such as performance fees, recognition can only take place to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. This is generally only the case once all performance criteria have been met. Fees for services provided at a point in time are generally based on the corresponding transaction volume. They are invoiced to the client once the service has been rendered and, at the same time, these revenues are recognised in profit or loss.

The disclosure relating to commission and fee income is provided in note 3.

9. Intangible assets

9.1. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary/associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on a business combination of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on an investment in associates is included in investments in associates. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

10. Financial instruments

10.1. Measurement methods

Amortised cost and effective interest rate

The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (ie its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and interest points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement for all debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) primarily includes income from basis swaps and interest on pre-financing. Basis swaps are derivative instruments used to manage balance sheet interest rate risk. Interest expense on financial instruments at FVPL primarily includes expenses related to basis swaps.

Negative interest on assets and liabilities is accrued in the period in which it is incurred and is presented within interest expense or interest income, respectively.

Initial recognition and measurement

Purchases and sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised on the trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Loans are recognised when cash is advanced to the borrowers. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss (ECL) allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

11. Financial assets

11.1. Classification and subsequent measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans as well as government and corporate bonds.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on the business model for managing the assets and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- Amortised cost: assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any ECL allowance recognised and measured as described in the Risk management section in note 6. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss

and recognised in income from investment securities. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest method.

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL): assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the income statement as income from trading activities in the period in which it arises. This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at FVPL at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. The Group designates financial assets at FVPL when the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.
- Solely payment of principal and interest (SPPI): where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest (the SPPI test). In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement ie interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVPL. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.
- Business model: the business model reflects how the Group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (eg financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are measured at FVPL. Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. For example, the Group's business model for the mortgage loan book is to hold to collect contractual cash flows.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. The Group subsequently measures equity investments at FVPL, except where the management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at FVOCI. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other operating income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVPL are included in income from trading activities in the income statement.

11.2. Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI and with the exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Group recognises an impairment allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Note 6 in the Risk management section provides more detail of how the ECL allowance is measured.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision for loan impairment. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the

amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the provision for loan impairment in the income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the income statement.

11.3. Modification of loans and derecognition

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. A restructuring or modification of a financial asset could lead to a substantial change in the terms and conditions, resulting in the original financial asset being derecognised and a new financial asset being recognised.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

12. Precious metals

Precious metals are included in other assets. They are valued at the market value on the balance sheet date. Changes of the market value are recognised in income from trading activities.

13. Financial liabilities

13.1. Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments as well as financial liabilities at FVPL. The latter classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (eg short positions in the trading book) and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition:

The Group designates financial liabilities at FVPL when either

- the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis;
- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise;
- the liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

IFRS 9 retains the fair value option for financial liabilities, but requires that the amount of change in fair value attributable to changes in the own credit risk of the liability be presented in other comprehensive income without reclassification to the income statement. There were no own credit adjustments on the financial liabilities designated at FVPL, set out in note 23, for the years 2025 and 2024.

14. Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for an incurred loss because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a specified debt instrument. LGT issues such financial guarantees to banks, financial institutions and other parties on behalf of clients to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision.

15. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, being their issue proceeds (ie fair value of consideration received) net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost, any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

16. Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The Group elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

In the case of hedging transactions involving derivative financial instruments, on the inception of the transaction it is determined whether the specific transaction is:

- a hedge of the value of a balance sheet item (a fair value hedge); or

- a hedge of a future cash flow or obligation (a cash flow hedge).

Derivatives categorised in this manner are treated as hedging instruments in the financial statements if they fulfil the following criteria:

- existence of documentation that specifies the underlying transaction (balance sheet item or cash flow), the hedging instrument as well as the hedging strategy/relationship;
- effective elimination of the hedged risks through the hedging transaction during the entire reporting period (high correlation);
- sustained high effectiveness of the hedging transaction.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges and that prove to be highly effective in relation to the hedged risk are recorded in the income statement, along with the corresponding change in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to that specific hedged risk. The fair value change of the hedged item in a portfolio hedge of interest rate risks is reported separately from the hedged portfolio in other assets or other liabilities as appropriate.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, in the case of interest-bearing financial instruments the difference between the carrying amount of the hedged position at that time and the value that this position would have exhibited without hedging is amortised to net profit or loss over the remaining period to maturity of the original hedge.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that have been recorded as a cash flow hedge, that fulfil the criteria mentioned above and that prove to be effective in hedging risk are reported under other reserves in Group equity capital. If the hedged cash flow or the obligation leads to direct recognition in the income statement, the hedging instrument's cumulative gains or losses from previous periods in Group equity capital are included in the income statement in the same period as the hedged transaction.

Certain derivative transactions represent financial hedging transactions and are in line with the risk management principles of the Group. However, in view of the strict and specific guidelines of IFRS, they do not fulfil the criteria to be treated as hedging transactions for accounting purposes. They are therefore reported as trading positions. Changes in value are recorded in the income statement in the corresponding period.

17. Measurement of fair values

For financial instruments traded in active markets, the measurement of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. This includes listed equity securities and quoted debt instruments on major exchanges as well as exchange-traded derivatives.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted on an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive.

For all other financial instruments, fair value is measured using valuation techniques. In these techniques, fair values are measured from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to measure the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques, using inputs (for example, relevant interest rate curves or FX rates) existing at the consolidated balance sheet dates.

The Group uses widely recognised valuation models for measuring fair values of financial instruments where no active market exists, such as derivatives transacted in the over-the-counter (OTC) market. Some of the inputs to these models are market observable, otherwise they are estimated based on assumptions. The Group either uses internally developed models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognised as standard within the industry, or obtains valuations from specialised providers.

The output of a model is always a measure or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions the Group holds. Price data and parameters used in the measurement procedures applied are generally reviewed carefully and adjusted, if necessary – particularly in view of the current market developments.

The fair value of OTC derivatives is measured using valuation methods that are commonly accepted in the financial markets, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. The fair value of foreign exchange forwards is generally based on current forward exchange rates.

Private equity investments for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at their fair values as determined in good faith by the respective Board of Directors in consultation with the investment manager. In this respect, investments in other investment companies (eg fund investments) which are not publicly traded are normally valued at the underlying net asset value as advised by the managers or administrators of these investment companies, unless the respective Board of Directors is aware of good reasons why such a valuation would not be the most appropriate indicator of fair value.

In estimating the fair value of private equity fund investments, the respective Board of Directors considers all appropriate and applicable factors (including a sensitivity to non-observable market factors) relevant to their value, including but not limited to the following:

- reference to the fund investment's reporting information including consideration of any time lags between the date of the latest available reporting and the balance sheet date of the respective Group entity in those situations where no December valuation of the underlying fund is available. This includes a detailed analysis of exits (trade sales, initial public offerings, etc.) which the fund investments have gone through in the period between the latest available reporting and the balance sheet date of the respective Group entity, as well as other relevant valuation information. This information is a result of continuous contact with the investment managers and, specifically, by monitoring calls made to the investment managers, distribution notices received from the investment managers in the period between the latest available report and the balance sheet date of the respective Group entity, as well as the monitoring of other financial information sources and the assessment thereof;
- reference to transaction prices;
- result of operational and environmental assessments: periodic valuation reviews are made of the valuations of the underlying investments as reported by the investment managers to measure if the values are reasonable, accurate and reliable. These reviews include a fair value estimation using widely recognised valuation methods such as multiple analysis and discounted cash flow analysis;
- review of management information provided by the managers/administrators of the fund investments on a regular basis; and
- mark-to-market valuations for quoted investments held by the managers/administrators of the fund investments which make up a significant portion of the relevant Group entity's net asset value.

If the respective Board of Directors comes to the conclusion, upon recommendation of the investment manager after applying the above-mentioned valuation methods, that the most recent valuation reported by the manager/administrator of a fund investment is materially misstated, it will make the necessary adjustments using the results of its own review and analysis. Typically, the fair value of such investments is remeasured based on the receipt of periodic (usually quarterly) reporting provided to the investors in such vehicles by the managers or administrators. For new investments in such vehicles, prior to the receipt of fund reporting, the investments are usually valued at the amount contributed, which is considered to be the best indicator of fair value.

18. Provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs, legal claims and other operational risk are recognised, when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and when the amount has been reliably estimated.

19. Fiduciary transactions

The Group commonly acts as a trustee and in other fiduciary capacities that result in the holding or placing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

20. Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions (repo transactions)

Repo transactions are used to refinance and fund money market transactions. Cash deposited against securities received as collateral are recognised in the balance sheet under loans and advances to banks or loans and advances to customers. Cash received against securities provided as collateral are recognised in the balance sheet under amounts due to banks or amounts due to customers. Securities provided to serve as collateral thus continue to be posted in the corresponding balance sheet positions – securities received to serve as collateral are not reported in the balance sheet. Interest resulting from the transactions is posted as net interest income.

21. Securities lending and borrowing transactions

Securities lending is recorded at the value of cash deposits which have been received or made, including interest accrued.

Securities which have been borrowed or accepted as collateral are only recorded in the balance sheet if the bank gains control of the contractual rights contained in these securities. Securities lent or provided as collateral are only taken off the balance sheet if the bank loses the contractual rights associated with these securities. The market values of the securities which have been either borrowed or lent are monitored daily so that additional collateral can be provided or requested where necessary.

Income arising from securities lending and repurchase transactions, which have been received or paid, are entered as interest income and interest expense.

22. Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. A contingent liability may also be a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

23. Leasing

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for the use of the Group.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable; and
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Group before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. The lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used. The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate based on the risk-free rate and a liquidity spread from various external financing sources in the relevant currency and maturity band.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received; and
- any initial direct costs.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense in income statement. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise items with a value of less than CHF 5000.

24. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise liquid assets including cash in hand, balances with central banks and due from banks at sight.

25. Taxation

Corporate tax payable is provided on the taxable profits of Group companies at the applicable current rates. Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets attributable to time differentials or accountable loss carry forwards are recognised if there is a probability that sufficient taxable profits will be available to offset such differentials of loss carry forwards.

26. Employee benefits

26.1. Short- and medium-term benefits

Salaries are recognised in the income statement upon payment. The amount for bonuses is accrued and will be paid at the beginning of the following year. For deferred bonuses the payout is spread over several years.

Senior management and other key people in the Group are entitled to participate in long-term incentive schemes. The incentive schemes give the holder the possibility to participate in the development of the economic value added. In principle, the economic value added represents the operating profit and the return on LGT's Princely Portfolio after adjustments for capital and refinancing costs. There are three different option schemes in place. The main difference between these schemes is the relevant operating profit either of LGT Group, LGT Private Banking or LGT Capital Partners. Options granted under the scheme cannot be exercised for a period of three years from the date of grant of option and are exercisable within three to seven years from the date of grant of option. The annual costs of the scheme are charged to the income statement. The accruals are shown as other liabilities until their realisation.

For employees being classified as "Risk Takers" under the European Banking Authority (EBA) standards, the HR Compensation Committee ensures that any variable compensation awarded is structured in line with regulatory requirements, including a maximum ratio of fixed to variable compensation of 1:2, a minimum deferral of 50 % in instruments, or an ex-post risk adjustment through malus and clawback provisions. To satisfy the minimum deferral requirement of 50 % and to support the alignment of interests between the Risk Takers and the owners of LGT, the variable compensation of the Risk Takers might be awarded in the form of LTIS or a cash deferral plan (Value Alignment Plan, VAP). The LTIS allocated to Risk Takers can be exercised between four and seven years. In case of exercise after four years, there will be an additional blocking period of one year. The VAP is accrued during the performance year but is subject to a five-year vesting period, during which 1/5 of the invested sum will be transferred to the employee each year after a one-year blocking period. In the balance sheet, VAP accruals are part of the amounts due for bonus payments in other liabilities and in the income statement, VAP is recognised as bonus in personnel expenses.

26.2. Pension obligations

Group companies operate various pension schemes. The schemes are generally funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. If the fair value of the plan assets is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligation, the measurement of the resulting defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent qualified actuaries using the projected unit credit method and takes the specific features of each plan, including risk sharing between the employee and employer, into account. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets and the effect of the asset ceiling, if any, are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid con-

tributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

27. Assets under administration

Assets under administration are stated according to the provisions of the Liechtenstein banking law.

28. Events after the reporting period

There are no events to report that had an influence on the balance sheet and income statement for 2025.

29. Management's judgements

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and major sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

29.1. Measurement of the expected credit loss (ECL) allowance

The measurement of the ECL allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (eg the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL are further detailed in the Risk management section in note 6.

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- establishing forward-looking scenarios for each type of product and the associated ECL; and
- establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

Detailed information about the judgements and estimates made by LGT in the above areas is set out in the Risk management section in note 6.

29.2. Impairment of goodwill

The value of goodwill is reviewed annually and management assesses whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment charge.

29.3. Fair value of derivatives

The value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets is measured by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example models) are used to measure fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them.

Changes in assumptions could affect reported fair value of financial instruments. For example, if management tightens the credit spread by 20 basis points, the fair value of derivative financial instruments would be measured at CHF -125.3 million (2024: CHF -472.7 million) as compared with their reported fair value of CHF -125.3 million (2024: CHF -472.5 million) on the balance sheet date.

29.4. Measurement of fair values

Management exercises judgment in determining the fair value of Level 3 investments, as market quotations are not readily available. These investments are valued based on a variety of factors and methodologies, which inherently involve a degree of estimation and uncertainty. Consequently, the fair value of these investments may be subject to material adjustments. Detailed information on the measurement on fair values can be found in the Group accounting principles in section 17. Measurement of fair values.

29.5. Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant estimates are required when determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

30. Changes in accounting principles, comparability and other adjustments

30.1. Standards and interpretations that have been adopted

The Group applied the following new and revised standards and interpretations for the first time in the financial year beginning on 1 January 2025:

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (effective 1 January 2025)

The adoption did not have a material impact on the reported results or financial position of the Group in 2025.

30.2. Standards and interpretations that have not yet been adopted

New and revised standards and interpretations were published that must be applied for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The Group has chosen not to adopt these in advance.

The new and revised standards and interpretations that will be relevant to the Group are as follows:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective 1 January 2027)

In 2025, LGT conducted a detailed assessment of IFRS 18 and defined the future classification of income and expenses into operating, investing and financing categories. Based on this analysis and the accounting policies agreed with the external auditor, LGT does not expect IFRS 18 to have a material impact on the Group's total profit or equity, but it will lead to certain changes in the structure and presentation of the income statement and related disclosures.

Based on initial analyses, the following new and revised standards and interpretations are not expected to have any significant impact on the reported results or financial position of the Group:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2026)
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (effective 1 January 2026)
- Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Gain or Loss on Derecognition, Disclosure of Differences between the Fair Value and the Transaction Price and Disclosures on Credit Risk (effective 1 January 2026)
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Derecognition of Lease Liabilities and Transaction Price (effective 1 January 2026)
- Amendment to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Determination of a 'de facto agent' (effective 1 January 2026)
- Amendment to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows – Cost method (effective 1 January 2026)
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective 1 January 2027 – subject to the adoption by the EU)

31. New tax rules – Pillar Two: global minimum taxation

In December 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) published its Pillar Two GloBE model rules. The rules are part of a two-pillar solution to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy and were agreed by more than 135 countries and jurisdictions representing more than 90 % of global GDP. The Pillar Two model rules (a) aim to ensure that large multinational groups with a turnover of more than EUR 750 million, such as LGT, pay a minimum amount of tax on income arising in each jurisdiction in which they operate; and (b) would achieve that aim by applying a system of top-up taxes that results in the total amount of taxes payable on excess profit in each jurisdiction representing at least the minimum rate of 15 %.

On 7 September 2023, the Liechtenstein Parliament approved Pillar Two legislation applicable for tax years beginning 1 January 2024 for a domestic top-up tax and the IIR (Income Inclusion Rule), and for tax years beginning 1 January 2025 for the UTPR (Undertaxed Profits Rule). On 18 June 2023, Switzerland held a referendum which approved a constitutional amendment to include Pillar Two legislation applicable for tax years beginning 1 January 2024 for a domestic top-up tax, with the IIR becoming applicable from 1 January 2025. EU states introduced Pillar Two legislation for tax years starting on or after 1 January 2024 for IIR and 1 January 2025 for UTPR. Hong Kong, Singapore and Jersey introduced Pillar Two legislation applicable from 2025. Other jurisdictions where LGT operates have introduced minimum taxation legislation applicable for tax years beginning on or after 1 January 2024 or 2025.

As Pillar Two legislation is in effect in various jurisdictions where LGT operates, primarily Liechtenstein, disclosure of the current top-up tax expense related to Pillar Two income taxes is included in the consolidated income statement as per IAS 12 para. 88B. LGT has applied the mandatory relief from recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax accounting reporting related to Pillar Two income taxes as per IAS 12 para. 88A.

Details on the consolidated income statement

1	Net interest income (CHF million)	2025	2024
	Interest income		
	Interest income from banks	239.6	487.4
	Interest income from customers	514.6	659.9
	Interest income on debt instruments at amortised cost	58.9	122.9
	Total interest income from financial instruments measured at amortised cost	**813.1**	**1 270.2**
	Interest income from investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	167.4	154.7
	Interest income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	559.1	594.4
	Total interest income	**1 539.5**	**2 019.2**
	Interest expense		
	Interest expense on amounts due to banks	-70.3	-116.1
	Interest expense on amounts due to customers	-1 036.1	-1 460.0
	Interest expense on certificated debt	-26.1	-23.1
	Interest expense on lease liabilities	-7.6	-7.7
	Total interest expense from financial instruments measured at amortised cost	**-1 140.1**	**-1 606.9**
	Interest expense on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-73.2	-45.7
	Interest expense on other debt instruments	-14.8	-14.1
	Total interest expense	**-1 228.1**	**-1 666.7**
	Net interest income	**311.4**	**352.5**

2	Credit loss expense/recovery (CHF million)	2025	2024
	Credit loss expense	-5.7	-6.2
	Recovery of credit loss	1.7	1.8
	Expected credit loss expense/recovery	0.2	-0.2
	Total credit loss expense/recovery	**-3.7**	**-4.6**

3	Income from services (CHF million)	2025	2024
	Commission income from securities and investment business		
	Investment management fees	1 365.5	1 203.5
	thereof net performance fees	178.0	67.8
	Brokerage fees	247.0	224.4
	Administration fees and other income from investment business	355.8	332.0
	Total commission income from securities and investment business	**1 968.3**	**1 759.9**
	Commission income from other services		
	Lending business	7.1	8.2
	Accounts and clearing business	19.4	19.6
	Total commission income from other services	**26.4**	**27.8**
	Commission expenses	-23.9	-22.5
	Total income from services	**1 970.8**	**1 765.3**

4 Income from trading activities (CHF million)	2025	2024
Foreign exchange, precious metals	333.0	276.0
Interest and dividend income	59.3	69.7
Profit/loss on securities trading	230.3	174.4
Interest rate swaps	-0.0	-3.9
Profit/loss on financial instruments designated at fair value	-0.0	-0.1
Profit/loss on financial instruments mandatorily at fair value	2.9	3.2
Total income from trading activities	**625.5**	**519.4**

5 Other operating income (CHF million)	Note	2025	2024
Income from investment securities			
Net result on debt investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		0.1	-0.0
Dividends on equity investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		4.7	23.1
thereof related to investments held at the end of the reporting period		4.7	23.1
Total income from investment securities		**4.7**	**23.1**
Net result on investments in associates	16	-2.4	-2.5
Net result on remeasurement of liabilities at fair value		-25.0	0.0
Other		18.9	16.7
Total other operating income		**-3.8**	**37.3**

6 Personnel expenses (CHF million)	Note	2025	2024
Personnel expenses before long-term incentive scheme			
Salaries		793.0	773.5
Bonuses		605.1	502.8
Social security costs		117.6	106.5
Defined benefit plans		72.6	58.1
Defined contribution plans		24.0	23.0
Other personnel expenses		92.0	103.6
Total personnel expenses before long-term incentive scheme		**1 704.4**	**1 567.6**
Long-term incentive scheme	42	70.0	49.7
Total personnel expenses		**1 774.5**	**1 617.3**
Full-time equivalents (FTEs) at 31 December		5 891.0	5 824.9

7 Business and office expenses (CHF million)

	2025	2024
Rents and office expenses	32.4	29.7
IT expenses	135.0	158.6
Information and communication expenses	72.4	61.3
Travel and entertainment expenses	34.6	36.3
Legal and professional expenses	67.0	71.4
Advertising expenses	51.8	50.1
General expenses	60.4	58.2
Total business and office expenses	**453.7**	**465.8**

8 Depreciation, amortisation and provisions (CHF million)

	Note	2025	2024
Depreciation on property and equipment	17	28.7	28.9
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	18	48.4	50.5
Amortisation of intangible assets	19	39.9	45.3
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment		**117.0**	**124.7**
Provision for operational risks	27	11.4	6.3
Other provisions		1.2	0.3
Total changes in provisions		**12.5**	**6.5**
Other operating expenses		17.8	21.4
Total depreciation, amortisation and provisions		**147.4**	**152.7**

9 Taxation (CHF million)

	2025	2024
Income tax expense		
Current income tax expense	84.2	74.4
Current top-up tax expense	9.9	10.5
Deferred income tax expense/income	-14.8	-6.8
Total income tax expense	**79.2**	**78.1**
Reconciliation between the expected and the effective income tax expense		
Profit before tax	524.6	434.1
Income tax expense calculated at a tax rate of 15 %[1] (2024: 15 %)	78.7	65.1
Applicable tax rates differing from assumed tax rate	1.5	3.2
Use of tax losses	-6.9	-0.1
Income not subject to tax and expenses not deductible for tax purposes	10.5	14.1
Other impacts	-4.6	-4.2
Total income tax expense	**79.2**	**78.1**

[1] The rate used is the minimum taxation rate of 15 % according to Pillar Two: global minimum taxation.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities related to the following items	As at 1 January 2025	Amount recognised in the income statement	Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	Currency effects	Other effects	As at 31 December 2025
Deferred income tax assets						
Tax losses carried forward	9.1	9.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	18.6
Property and equipment and leases	14.5	-0.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	13.6
Intangible assets	0.7	0.2	0.0	-0.0	0.0	1.0
Provisions	3.2	-0.9	0.0	-0.1	0.0	2.3
Financial instruments	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	-1.4	0.2
Pensions	35.1	-0.1	-23.4	-0.0	0.0	11.6
Other temporary differences	10.7	3.9	0.0	-1.0	-0.1	13.4
Total deferred income tax assets	**74.0**	**12.9**	**-23.4**	**-1.4**	**-1.5**	**60.6**
Deferred income tax liabilities						
Property and equipment and leases	7.9	-1.8	0.0	-0.0	-0.2	5.8
Intangible assets	48.5	-0.5	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	46.0
Financial instruments	6.7	0.6	1.9	-0.0	-1.4	7.9
Other temporary differences	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.2
Total deferred income tax liabilities	**63.4**	**-1.9**	**1.9**	**-1.0**	**-2.6**	**59.9**

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities related to the following items	As at 1 January 2024	Amount recognised in the income statement	Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	Currency effects	Other effects	As at 31 December 2024
Deferred income tax assets						
Tax losses carried forward	5.3	7.4	0.0	-0.1	-3.4	9.1
Property and equipment and leases	10.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1	3.3	14.5
Intangible assets	2.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-1.1	0.7
Provisions	7.1	-1.6	0.0	0.2	-2.5	3.2
Financial instruments	1.1	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.3	0.6
Pensions	19.4	-2.3	18.5	-0.0	-0.5	35.1
Other temporary differences	5.3	-1.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	10.7
Total deferred income tax assets	**50.4**	**2.6**	**17.7**	**0.1**	**3.2**	**74.0**
Deferred income tax liabilities						
Property and equipment and leases	6.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.9
Intangible assets	46.0	-2.3	0.0	0.3	4.6	48.5
Financial instruments	8.4	-2.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	6.7
Other temporary differences	0.8	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.3	0.4
Total deferred income tax liabilities	**61.9**	**-4.2**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**5.0**	**63.4**

Income tax on other comprehensive income	2025			2024		
	Before tax	Tax expense/ tax benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax expense/ tax benefit	Net of tax
Foreign currency translation	-52.7	0.0	-52.7	34.3	0.0	34.3
Changes in value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	13.3	-1.7	11.5	8.2	-1.0	7.2
Changes in value of cash flow hedge	-3.5	-0.5	-4.1	12.3	0.0	12.3
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plans	158.3	-23.4	134.9	-104.9	18.5	-86.4
Changes in value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-219.4	0.3	-219.1	-145.2	-0.3	-145.4
Other comprehensive income	**-104.1**	**-25.4**	**-129.4**	**-195.3**	**17.3**	**-178.0**

There are losses available for offset against future income, which are currently not shown in the balance sheet, as the utilisation of the carry forward losses is uncertain.

Details on the consolidated balance sheet

10 Cash in hand, balances with central banks (CHF million)	2025	2024
Cash in hand	19.8	21.1
Balances with central banks	3 835.6	4 395.3
Total cash in hand, balances with central banks	**3 855.4**	**4 416.4**

11 Loans and advances to banks (CHF million)	2025	2024
Due from banks at sight	10 241.1	11 207.6
Due from banks fixed term	4 575.7	4 239.6
Loss allowance banks	-1.8	-2.1
Total loans and advances to banks	**14 814.9**	**15 445.1**

12 Loans and advances to customers (CHF million)	2025 Gross amount	2025 Impairment allowance	2025 Carrying amount	2024 Gross amount	2024 Impairment allowance	2024 Carrying amount
Mortgage-backed	5 263.2	-13.6	5 249.6	4 787.5	-13.4	4 774.1
Other collateral	14 634.0	-4.2	14 629.7	13 119.3	-3.9	13 115.4
Without collateral	910.4	-10.8	899.6	1 043.8	-9.0	1 034.8
Total loans and advances to customers	**20 807.5**	**-28.6**	**20 778.9**	**18 950.6**	**-26.2**	**18 924.3**

Impairment allowance customers	Mortgage-backed	Other collateral	Without collateral	2025 Total	Mortgage-backed	Other collateral	Without collateral	2024 Total
At 1 January	13.4	3.9	9.0	26.2	12.5	4.3	7.2	24.0
Charges to allowance	1.6	0.8	5.0	7.3	4.0	0.6	3.1	7.7
Release of allowance	-1.3	-0.2	-2.1	-3.6	-1.4	-1.2	-1.5	-4.1
Allowance utilised	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	-0.9	-1.7	0.0	-0.0	-1.7
Reclassifications	0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Currency translation	-0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
At 31 December	**13.6**	**4.2**	**10.8**	**28.6**	**13.4**	**3.9**	**9.0**	**26.2**

Additional information about loans and advances is shown separately in the Risk management section in note 6.

13 Financial instruments at amortised cost (CHF million)	2025	2024
Money market papers	2 304.3	5 872.2
Other financial instruments at amortised cost	24.1	72.1
Loss allowance financial instruments at amortised cost	-0.3	-0.3
Total financial instruments at amortised cost	**2 328.1**	**5 944.1**

14 Securities held for trading purposes (CHF million)

	2025	2024
Total securities held for trading purposes	**1 558.2**	**1 519.1**
thereof listed	841.0	677.9

15 Investment securities at fair value (CHF million)

	2025	2024
Investment securities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	40.9	32.7
Investment securities designated at fair value through profit or loss	79.4	78.9
thereof securities designated at fair value to match financial liabilities through profit or loss	79.4	78.9
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments	5 279.9	4 406.9
Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments	2 437.9	5 056.0
Total investment securities at fair value	**7 838.1**	**9 574.5**

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
LGT has elected the FVOCI option for equity instruments, because these investments were made for strategic purposes. The dividends recognised during the period are disclosed in note 5.

LGT's major equity instrument at FVOCI is:	2025 Fair value	2024 Fair value
Financial Investments SPC	2 275.2	4 844.5

Financial Investments SPC is a segregated portfolio company containing various financial investments. The Group also has various smaller investments in equity securities at FVOCI. The fair value of those instruments amounts to CHF 162.7 million (2024: CHF 211.5 million).

The following investments were derecognised during the period:	2025 Fair value at the date of derecognition	2025 Cumulative gain or loss on disposal	2024 Fair value at the date of derecognition	2024 Cumulative gain or loss on disposal
Co-investments in investment companies	13.0	5.7	42.3	6.3
Strategic investments in investment companies[1]	2 407.0	422.8	53.4	-80.3
Total investments derecognised during the period	**2 420.0**	**428.5**	**95.6**	**-74.0**

[1] The derecognition of equity securities at FVOCI reflects selected investments that were either sold to the Princely Assets or redeemed as part of a balance sheet restructuring.

16 Investments in associates and joint ventures (CHF million)	2025	2024
Carrying amount as at 1 January	35.2	37.3
Additions[1]	4.0	0.0
Profit/loss	-2.4	-2.5
Currency translation	-0.4	0.5
Carrying amount as at 31 December	**36.5**	**35.2**
Details of investments in associates and joint ventures		
Assets	29.8	32.5
Liabilities	15.2	18.7
Operating income	16.1	12.6
Net profit/loss	-7.0	-8.8

LGT's investments in associates and joint ventures at 31 December 2025

Name	Principal activity	Ownership interest in % of ordinary/participation shares held
Liechtensteinisches Pfandbriefinstitut AG[1]	Mortgage bond institution	50.0
LIQID Investments GmbH, Berlin[2]	Digital wealth manager	28.9
A Squared Holding AG, Zollikon[2]	Holding company	26.7

[1] The previously wholly-owned subsidiary (formerly known as LPBI AG) was converted into a joint venture on 2 September 2025, in which LGT holds a 50% ownership interest. Since that date, it has been accounted for using the equity method.

[2] The companies have been accounted for using the equity method since acquisition. The ownership interest in % of ordinary/participation shares held has not changed since acquisition.

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Property and equipment (CHF million)	Real estate	Leasehold improvements	IT/Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2025	241.4	108.0	163.8	0.6	513.7
Currency translation	0.0	-3.8	-3.0	0.0	-6.8
Additions	22.4	9.8	8.5	0.3	41.0
Disposals	0.0	-4.2	-20.9	-0.3	-25.4
Reclassifications	0.0	3.6	-3.6	0.0	0.0
At 31 December 2025	**263.8**	**113.3**	**144.8**	**0.6**	**522.5**
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2025	159.0	74.0	132.6	0.5	366.1
Currency translation	0.0	-2.4	-3.2	0.0	-5.6
Depreciation	3.9	9.8	14.9	0.1	28.7
Disposals	0.0	-3.3	-20.7	-0.3	-24.3
Reclassifications	0.0	3.1	-3.1	0.0	0.0
At 31 December 2025	**162.9**	**81.2**	**120.5**	**0.3**	**365.0**
Net book value at 31 December 2025	**100.9**	**32.1**	**24.3**	**0.3**	**157.5**

Property and equipment	Real estate	Leasehold improvements	IT/Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2024	232.4	86.1	157.9	0.6	477.0
Currency translation	-0.1	1.2	2.3	0.0	3.3
Additions	9.4	25.1	19.5	0.0	54.1
Disposals	0.0	-4.3	-14.0	-0.0	-18.3
Reclassifications	-0.4	-0.1	-1.9	0.0	-2.4
At 31 December 2024	**241.4**	**108.0**	**163.8**	**0.6**	**513.7**
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	154.9	68.5	130.2	0.4	354.0
Currency translation	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.0	3.0
Depreciation	4.1	9.5	15.2	0.1	28.9
Disposals	0.0	-4.2	-13.1	-0.0	-17.4
Reclassifications	0.0	-0.8	-1.6	0.0	-2.4
At 31 December 2024	**159.0**	**74.0**	**132.6**	**0.5**	**366.1**
Net book value at 31 December 2024	**82.4**	**33.9**	**31.1**	**0.1**	**147.6**

Insurance value of tangible assets	2025	2024
Insurance value	537.7	519.4

18 Leases (CHF million)

This note provides information for leases where the Group is a lessee. The Group leases various offices, equipment and vehicles.

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet	2025	2024
Right-of-use assets		
Real estate	281.3	338.1
IT/Office equipment	2.8	2.4
Motor vehicles	2.2	1.9
Total right-of-use assets	**286.3**	**342.5**
Lease liabilities	**297.7**	**353.9**

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the 2025 financial year were CHF 16.7 million (2024: CHF 134.9 million).

Amounts recognised in the income statement	2025	2024
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets		
Real estate	46.7	48.8
IT/Office equipment	0.7	1.1
Motor vehicles	0.9	0.7
Total depreciation on right-of-use assets	**48.4**	**50.5**
Interest expense leasing	7.6	7.7
Expenses relating to short-term leases	1.7	2.3
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets that are not short-term leases	0.0	0.0

The total cash outflow for leases in 2025 was CHF 53.7 million (2024: CHF 54.2 million).

Further commitments in relation to leases	2025	2024
Leases not yet commenced to which the lessee is committed	127.6	0.3

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). As at 31 December 2025, potential future cash outflows that have not been included in the lease liability are not material.

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Intangible assets (CHF million)	Goodwill	Software	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2025	906.0	227.3	449.3	1 582.6
Currency translation	-38.6	-1.8	-20.9	-61.3
Additions[1]	7.4	1.9	8.3	17.6
Removal from change in the scope of consolidation	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.4
At 31 December 2025	**874.8**	**227.1**	**436.7**	**1 538.6**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment				
At 1 January 2025	23.0	189.5	306.6	519.1
Currency translation	-0.2	-1.3	-13.0	-14.5
Amortisation	0.0	7.8	32.1	39.9
At 31 December 2025	**22.8**	**196.0**	**325.6**	**544.5**
Net book value at 31 December 2025	**852.0**	**31.1**	**111.1**	**994.1**

[1] Additions to goodwill and other intangible assets are due to the acquisition of the private advice business of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Intangible assets	Goodwill	Software	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2024	889.9	218.9	438.4	1 547.2
Currency translation	16.3	-0.5	10.9	26.7
Additions	0.0	9.2	0.0	9.2
Disposals	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.3
Removal from change in the scope of consolidation	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
At 31 December 2024	**906.0**	**227.3**	**449.3**	**1 582.6**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment				
At 1 January 2024	23.1	182.6	261.3	467.0
Currency translation	0.1	-0.3	7.9	7.7
Amortisation	0.0	7.3	37.3	44.5
Removal from change in the scope of consolidation	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
At 31 December 2024	**23.0**	**189.5**	**306.6**	**519.1**
Net book value at 31 December 2024	**883.0**	**37.8**	**142.8**	**1 063.5**

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the organisational units (cash-generating units; CGUs) expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combinations in which the goodwill arises as set out below, and is compared with its recoverable amount:

Goodwill	2025	2024
Private Banking	819.2	850.2
Asset Management	32.8	32.8
Total	**852.0**	**883.0**

The two organisational units represent the level at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

The recoverable amount of each CGU was determined based on their respective fair values less costs of disposal. Under this approach, the assets under management within each CGU are valued using a goodwill multiple. The goodwill multiple is based on goodwill and assets under management of publicly traded companies with similar business activities. The average of the goodwill multiples applied for asset management lies in the range of 6 to 9 % and for private banking in the range of 1 to 3 %.

20 Other assets (CHF million)

	2025	2024
Precious metals	1 731.7	1 002.7
Other	111.1	144.9
Total other assets	**1 842.8**	**1 147.6**

21 Amounts due to banks (CHF million)

	2025	2024
Deposits on demand	1 082.4	1 323.3
Time deposits	1 186.5	1 816.8
Total amounts due to banks	**2 268.9**	**3 140.1**

22 Amounts due to customers (CHF million)

	2025	2024
Deposits on demand	26 316.6	25 834.5
Time deposits	15 429.9	18 774.7
Savings deposits	929.8	677.5
Total amounts due to customers	**42 676.3**	**45 286.7**

23 Financial liabilities designated at fair value (CHF million)	2025	2024
Certificate issues designated at fair value	79.4	78.9
Total financial liabilities designated at fair value	**79.4**	**78.9**

Certificate issues designated at fair value at 31 December

Product	Date of issue	Interest rate %	Maturity	Fair value 2025	Fair value 2024
LGT GIM Index Certificates II/2[1]	continuously	0.0	31.03.2026	18.0	17.6
LGT GIM Index Certificates III[2]	continuously	0.0	31.07.2026	61.3	61.3
Total certificate issues designated at fair value at 31 December				**79.4**	**78.9**

[1] Linked to the performance of LGT Premium Strategy GIM II (EUR) index with a duration from 2006 to 2026
[2] Linked to the performance of LGT Premium Strategy GIM III (EUR) index with a duration from 2006 to 2026

24 Certificated debt (CHF million)	2025	2024
Bond issues (net book value)[1]	2 288.3	2 307.9
Other cash bonds (fixed-rate medium term notes)	26.3	33.2
Shares in bond issues of the Swiss mortgage lending institution	398.8	417.8
Total certificated debt	**2 713.5**	**2 758.9**

[1] Net book value of bond issues is calculated using the effective interest method. Bonds held by LGT companies are eliminated.

Bond issues

Issuer	Date of issue	Nominal value	Interest rate %	Maturity	Net book value 2025	Net book value 2024
LGT Bank Ltd.	25.11.2015	300	0.625	25.11.2025	0.0	288.2
LGT Bank Ltd.	12.10.2016	350	0.200	12.10.2026	350.0	349.7
LGT Bank Ltd.	12.05.2017	275	0.500	12.05.2027	268.0	275.2
LGT Bank Ltd.	05.07.2019	150	0.375	05.07.2028	146.5	149.5
LGT Bank Ltd.	15.11.2019	160	0.375	15.11.2029	158.0	158.4
LGT Bank Ltd.	04.11.2020	225	0.200	04.11.2030	224.7	224.3
LGT Bank Ltd.	29.07.2021	200	0.450	29.07.2031	199.9	199.3
LGT Bank Ltd.	29.09.2022	200	2.750	29.09.2032	199.6	199.6
LGT Bank Ltd.	28.02.2023	250	2.500	28.02.2033	249.0	249.7
LGT Bank Ltd.	15.02.2024	215	2.000	15.02.2034	214.9	214.0
LGT Bank Ltd.	19.02.2025[1]	280[1]	1.230	19.02.2035	277.6	0.0
Total bond issues at 31 December					**2 288.3**	**2 307.9**

[1] Reopening on 19 September 2025: the original nominal value of CHF 130 million was increased by CHF 150 million.

25 Changes in financial liabilities arising from financing activities (CHF million)

	At 1 January 2025	Cash changes	Non-cash changes		At 31 December 2025
			Additions/ disposals	Currency translation	
Bond issues	2 307.9	-19.6	0.0	0.0	2 288.3
Other cash bonds	33.2	-6.9	0.0	-0.0	26.3
Shares in bond issues of the Swiss mortgage lending institution	417.8	-18.9	0.0	0.0	398.8
Total certificated debt	**2 758.9**	**-45.4**	**0.0**	**-0.0**	**2 713.5**
Lease liabilities	353.9	-52.0	9.5	-13.6	297.7
Total liabilities from financing activities	**3 112.7**	**-97.4**	**9.5**	**-13.6**	**3 011.2**

	At 1 January 2024	Cash changes	Non-cash changes		At 31 December 2024
			Additions/ disposals	Currency translation	
Bond issues	2 097.8	210.1	0.0	0.0	2 307.9
Other cash bonds	40.7	-7.6	0.0	0.0	33.2
Shares in bond issues of the Swiss mortgage lending institution	392.9	24.8	0.0	0.0	417.8
Total certificated debt	**2 531.5**	**227.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2 758.9**
Lease liabilities	265.0	-52.0	133.9	6.9	353.9
Total liabilities from financing activities	**2 796.5**	**175.4**	**133.9**	**7.0**	**3 112.7**

26 Other liabilities (CHF million)

	2025	2024
Amounts due to long-term incentive scheme	260.5	255.8
Amounts due for bonus payments	659.6	596.5
Post-employment benefit obligations	87.8	244.3
Other liabilities at fair value	167.0	135.2
Other	168.3	369.3
Total other liabilities	**1 343.2**	**1 601.1**

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Provisions (CHF million)	Operational risk	Commitments and guarantees given	Other	Total
At 1 January 2025	63.1	0.1	16.0	79.3
Current year expenses	16.7	0.1	2.9	19.6
Provisions released	-5.3	-0.1	-0.4	-5.8
Provisions utilised	-16.5	0.0	-0.7	-17.2
Currency translation	-2.8	-0.0	-0.7	-3.6
At 31 December 2025	**55.2**	**0.1**	**17.0**	**72.4**

	Operational risk	Commitments and guarantees given	Other	Total
At 1 January 2024	80.7	0.1	15.5	96.3
Current year expenses	6.3	0.1	0.7	7.1
Provisions released	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Provisions utilised	-26.1	0.0	-0.4	-26.5
Currency translation	2.3	0.0	0.2	2.6
At 31 December 2024	**63.1**	**0.1**	**16.0**	**79.3**

Provisions for operational risk

In the normal course of business, the Group is involved in various legal proceedings. The Group builds provisions for pending and threatened legal proceedings if management is of the opinion that such proceedings are more likely than not to result in a financial obligation or loss and if the amount of such obligation or loss can already be reasonably estimated.

A business relationship with a client was opened in 2010. In the same year three payment orders were executed and the amounts were transferred to other banks. The client claimed in 2014 that the last transfer was not duly approved by the client and that it should not have been executed by LGT Bank (Switzerland) Ltd.

Provisions for commitments and guarantees given

These provisions relate to the expected credit losses according to IFRS 9. The Group calculates expected credit losses on off-balance sheet positions primarily for financial guarantees.

28 Other reserves (CHF million)	2025	2024
Revaluation reserves – debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	9.7	-1.9
Revaluation reserves – cash flow hedge	3.6	7.6
Revaluation reserves – actuarial gains/losses	-30.2	-165.2
Revaluation reserves – equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	429.9	1 077.5
Other capital reserves	9.0	9.0
Total other reserves	**421.9**	**927.1**
Revaluation reserves – debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
At 1 January	-1.9	-9.1
Fair value hedge adjustment	-49.5	-16.1
Gains/losses from change in fair value	62.8	24.2
Deferred income tax	-1.7	-1.0
At 31 December	**9.7**	**-1.9**
Revaluation reserves – cash flow hedge		
At 1 January	7.6	-4.7
Effective portion of changes in fair value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges	-3.5	7.6
Net gains/losses reclassified to the income statement	-0.1	4.7
Deferred income tax	-0.5	0.0
At 31 December	**3.6**	**7.6**
Revaluation reserves – actuarial gains/losses		
At 1 January	-165.2	-78.8
Gains/losses on defined benefit pension plans	158.3	-104.9
Deferred income tax	-23.4	18.5
At 31 December	**-30.2**	**-165.2**
Revaluation reserves – equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
At 1 January	1 077.5	1 149.0
Gains/losses from change in fair value	-219.4	-145.2
Deferred income tax	0.3	-0.3
Reclassification to retained earnings	-428.5	74.0
At 31 December	**429.9**	**1 077.5**
Other capital reserves		
At 1 January	9.0	9.0
At 31 December	**9.0**	**9.0**

29 Contingent liabilities, commitments and fiduciary transactions (CHF million)

	2025	2024
Contingent liabilities		
Credit guarantees and similar instruments	213.4	234.8
Other contingent liabilities	126.6	165.6
Total contingent liabilities	**340.0**	**400.4**
Committed credit lines and other commitments	**2 786.8**	**2 870.5**
of which irrevocable commitments	2 730.3	2 761.8
Fiduciary transactions	**2 394.5**	**2 367.3**
of which fiduciary investments	1 857.2	1 897.8

Information about derivative financial instruments is shown separately in note 33.

30 Pledged and assigned assets/assets subject to reservation of ownership, which are used to secure own liabilities (CHF million)[1]

	2025	2024
Book value of pledged and assigned assets (as collateral)	1 271.5	1 171.9
of which investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments	247.5	224.5
of which financial instruments at amortised cost	287.4	291.0
of which mortgages	736.6	656.5
Actual commitments	989.3	886.9

[1] There are no assets subject to reservation of ownership.

The assets are pledged for commitments in respect of Lombard limits at central banks, for loans from the Swiss mortgage lending institution, for securities deposits relating to SIX X-Clear/SIX Swiss Exchange and limits for cash settlement of securities transactions with Euroclear Bank SA.

31 Lending transactions and pension transactions with securities (CHF million)[1]

	2025	2024
Claims from cash deposits in connection with securities borrowing and reverse repurchase transactions[2]	10 595.4	11 564.7
Liabilities from cash deposits in connection with securities lending and repurchase transactions	0.0	0.0
Own securities lent or provided as collateral within the scope of securities lending or borrowing transactions, as well as own securities transferred from repurchase transactions	0.0	0.0
of which capable of being resold or further pledged without restrictions	0.0	0.0
Securities borrowed or accepted as collateral within the scope of securities lending or borrowing transactions, as well as securities received from reverse repurchase transactions, which are capable of being resold or further pledged without restrictions[3]	10 668.3	11 726.3
of which resold or further pledged	0.0	0.0

[1] These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to standard lending, and securities borrowing and lending activities, as well as requirements determined by exchanges where the bank acts as an intermediary.

[2] Claims from cash deposits in connection with securities borrowing and reverse repurchase transactions are included in the balance sheet positions loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers.

[3] Securities borrowed or received as collateral under securities lending or borrowing arrangements are not recognised in the balance sheet unless the Group obtains control of the associated contractual rights.

32 Fair value measurement (CHF million)

Valuation principles

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market as of the measurement date. In measuring fair value, the Group utilises various valuation approaches and applies a hierarchy for prices and inputs that maximises the use of observable market information, where available.

All financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value are categorised into one of three fair value hierarchy levels. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall within different levels of the fair value hierarchy. For disclosure purposes, the level in the hierarchy within which the instrument is classified in its entirety is based upon the lowest level input that is significant to the position's fair value measurement.

Level 1

Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges, exchange-traded derivatives and precious metals.

Level 2

Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). This level includes investments in mutual funds, the majority of OTC derivative contracts and structured debt.

Level 3

Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes mainly private equity investments, hedge funds that are not actively traded, issued structured debt as well as equity investments with significant unobservable components.

Valuation governance

LGT's fair value measurement and model governance framework includes controls that are intended to ensure an adequate quality of fair value measurements reported in the consolidated financial statements. Responsibility for the ongoing measurement of financial and non-financial instruments at fair value resides with Trading and Treasury, but is validated by Group Risk Controlling, which is independent of Trading and Treasury. In carrying out its valuation responsibility, Trading and Treasury is required to consider the availability and quality of external market information and to provide justification and rationale for its fair value estimates.

Independent price verification is undertaken by Group Risk Controlling. The objective of the independent price verification process is to validate the business's estimates of fair value against available market information and other relevant data. By benchmarking the business's fair value estimates with observable market prices and other independent sources, the degree of valuation uncertainty embedded in these measurements is assessed and managed as required in the governance framework.

Valuation techniques

Valuation techniques are used to value positions for which a market price is not available from market sources. This includes in principle all derivatives transacted in the OTC market. LGT uses widely recognised valuation techniques for determining fair values that are not actively traded and quoted. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include discounted value of expected cash flow and option pricing methodologies such as the Black-Scholes or the Garman-Kohlhagen model that may involve simulation techniques depending on the option type.

Discounted value of expected cash flows is a valuation technique that measures fair value using estimated expected future cash flows from assets or liabilities and then discounts these flows using a discount rate or discount margin that reflects the credit and/or funding spreads required by the market for instruments with similar risk and liquidity profiles to produce a present value. When using such valuation techniques, expected future cash flows are estimated using an observed or implied market price for the future cash flows or by estimating the expected future cash flows using industry standard cash flow projection models. The discount factors within the calculation are generated using industry standard yield curve modelling techniques and models.

Option pricing models incorporate assumptions regarding the behaviour of future price movements of an underlying referenced asset or assets to generate a probability-weighted future expected payoff for the option. The resulting probability-weighted expected payoff is then discounted using discount factors generated from industry standard yield curve modelling techniques and models.

Sensitivity of fair values of Level 3 financial instruments

Level 3 financial instruments are mainly booked as investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of LGT's illiquid infrastructure titles is calculated based on financial statements and specific microeconomic parameters. The valuations of Level 3 instruments are derived from the fund manager's regular net asset value disclosures or the audited financial statements of the issuing company. Prices are generally derived for each underlying company in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation (IPEV) guidelines, using discounted cash flows (income approach) or multiple methods (market approach). LGT has limited insight into the specific inputs used by the fund managers; therefore, narrative sensitivity analysis is not applicable.

Fair value disclosure and classification within the fair value hierarchy
The classification in the fair value hierarchy of the Group's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities is summarised in the table below.

Fair value at the end of the period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	2025 Total
Assets				
Loans and advances to banks[1]	0.0	14 870.5	0.0	14 870.5
Loans and advances to customers[1]	0.0	20 888.1	0.0	20 888.1
Financial instruments at amortised cost[1]	2 050.9	278.6	0.0	2 329.5
Securities held for trading purposes	1 555.1	2.7	0.5	1 558.2
Derivative financial instruments	0.0	1 269.8	0.0	1 269.8
Investment securities at fair value	5 354.4	1 193.0	1 290.6	7 838.1
Precious metals	1 731.7	0.0	0.0	1 731.7
Total assets at fair value	**10 692.2**	**38 502.7**	**1 291.1**	**50 485.9**
Liabilities				
Amounts due to banks[1]	0.0	2 270.7	0.0	2 270.7
Amounts due to customers[1]	0.0	42 734.5	0.0	42 734.5
Derivative financial instruments	0.0	1 144.6	0.0	1 144.6
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	0.0	79.4	0.0	79.4
Certificated debt[1]	0.0	2 774.4	0.0	2 774.4
Other liabilities at fair value	0.0	0.0	167.0	167.0
Total liabilities at fair value	**0.0**	**49 003.6**	**167.0**	**49 170.5**

Fair value at the end of the period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	2024 Total
Assets				
Loans and advances to banks[1]	0.0	15 498.9	0.0	15 498.9
Loans and advances to customers[1]	0.0	19 044.1	0.0	19 044.1
Financial instruments at amortised cost[1]	5 873.6	72.1	0.0	5 945.7
Securities held for trading purposes	1 508.7	10.4	0.0	1 519.1
Derivative financial instruments	0.0	2 099.3	0.0	2 099.3
Investment securities at fair value	4 409.0	3 055.1	2 110.4	9 574.5
Precious metals	1 002.7	0.0	0.0	1 002.7
Total assets at fair value	**12 794.0**	**39 779.9**	**2 110.4**	**54 684.4**
Liabilities				
Amounts due to banks[1]	0.0	3 141.7	0.0	3 141.7
Amounts due to customers[1]	0.0	45 394.3	0.0	45 394.3
Derivative financial instruments	0.0	1 626.9	0.0	1 626.9
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	0.0	78.9	0.0	78.9
Certificated debt[1]	0.0	2 823.1	0.0	2 823.1
Other liabilities at fair value	0.0	0.0	135.2	135.2
Total liabilities at fair value	**0.0**	**53 064.8**	**135.2**	**53 200.0**

There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 in 2025 and 2024. However, CHF 74.5 million was transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 in 2025. This reclassification was triggered by the sale of the underlying bond investments, resulting in the fund holding only cash positions.

[1] These items are not measured at fair value in the balance sheet but fair value is disclosed in the notes. See page 217 for a reconciliation to the carrying amount.

Reconciliation of Level 3 items	Securities held for trading purposes	Investment securities at fair value	Other liabilities at fair value[3]	2025 Total	Securities held for trading purposes	Investment securities at fair value	Other liabilities at fair value[3]	2024 Total
Assets								
At 1 January	**0.0**	**2 110.4**	**0.0**	**2 110.4**	**0.7**	**1 876.6**	**0.0**	**1 877.3**
Total gains/losses	0.0	-262.2	0.0	-262.2	0.1	-267.2	0.0	-267.1
thereof in profit/loss[1]	0.0	-4.5	0.0	-4.5	0.1	2.0	0.0	2.1
thereof in other comprehensive income	0.0	-257.7	0.0	-257.7	0.0	-269.2	0.0	-269.2
Purchases	0.5	10.4	0.0	10.9	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.5
Issues	0.0	47.0	0.0	47.0	0.0	579.5	0.0	579.5
Sales	0.0	-19.9	0.0	-19.9	-0.8	-77.3	0.0	-78.2
Redemptions	0.0	-592.5	0.0	-592.5	0.0	-15.0	0.0	-15.0
Currency translation	-0.0	-2.7	0.0	-2.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
At 31 December	**0.5**	**1 290.6**	**0.0**	**1 291.1**	**0.0**	**2 110.4**	**0.0**	**2 110.4**
Liabilities								
At 1 January	**0.0**	**0.0**	**135.2**	**135.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**117.9**	**117.9**
Total gains/losses	0.0	0.0	41.6	41.6	0.0	0.0	19.7	19.7
thereof in profit/loss[2]	0.0	0.0	39.8	39.8	0.0	0.0	13.6	13.6
thereof in other comprehensive income	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1
Currency translation	0.0	0.0	-9.8	-9.8	0.0	0.0	-2.3	-2.3
At 31 December	**0.0**	**0.0**	**167.0**	**167.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**135.2**	**135.2**

[1] Includes unrealised gains or losses recognised in profit or loss for financial assets held at the end of the reporting period of CHF -2.9 million (2024: CHF -0.4 million)

[2] Includes unrealised gains or losses recognised in profit or loss for financial liabilties held at the end of the reporting period of CHF 39.8 million (2024: CHF 13.6 million)

[3] As part of ongoing enhancements in disclosure, other liabilities at fair value are now shown separately in the notes and included in the fair value hierarchy.

33 Derivative financial instruments (CHF million)

In the normal course of business, LGT and its subsidiaries use various derivative financial instruments to meet the financial needs of their customers, to generate revenues through trading, and to manage their exposure to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates. Derivatives used for trading purposes include foreign exchange and precious metal forwards/swaps as well as foreign exchange and precious metal options. For asset and liability management, interest rate swaps are primarily employed. LGT controls the credit risk from derivative financial instruments through its credit approval process and the use of control limits and monitoring procedures. It uses the same credit procedures when entering into derivatives as it does for traditional lending products.

The following table summarises the total outstanding volumes in derivative financial instruments. Positive and negative replacement values are stated at gross values, without taking into consideration the effect of master netting agreements.

Types of derivative financial instruments	2025 Notional amount	2025 Positive replacement value	2025 Negative replacement value	2024 Notional amount	2024 Positive replacement value	2024 Negative replacement value
Interest rate products						
Interest rate swaps	4 901.4	45.4	25.8	4 966.1	121.9	18.5
Foreign exchange products						
Foreign exchange forwards	98 567.2	753.6	647.1	119 522.5	1 678.5	1 374.1
Foreign exchange swaps	2 562.2	12.9	18.3	3 429.7	73.7	13.7
Foreign exchange OTC options	7 673.6	41.0	37.1	6 751.1	56.3	41.6
Precious metal products						
Precious metal forwards	971.2	55.4	86.2	819.7	15.8	18.6
Precious metal swaps	54.8	1.3	3.9	99.2	2.1	2.8
Precious metal OTC options	3 370.9	134.9	84.1	1 161.2	20.1	10.0
Derivatives on shares and indices						
OTC options	3 192.9	204.1	39.4	2 043.6	120.3	8.2
Other products	4 224.3	21.4	202.6	3 361.1	10.7	139.4
Total contracts	**125 518.5**	**1 269.8**	**1 144.6**	**142 154.1**	**2 099.3**	**1 626.9**

34 Hedge accounting (CHF million)

LGT applies hedge accounting in two separate hedging strategies, as follows:

Interest rate risk of fixed-rate balance sheet items (fair value hedge)
LGT holds a portfolio of long-term fixed-rate mortgages, fixed-rate loans as well as regulatory portfolios and is therefore exposed to changes in fair value due to movements in market interest rates. LGT manages this risk exposure by entering into plain vanilla pay-fixed/receive-variable interest rate swaps.

LGT hedges only the interest rate risk meaning that other risks, such as credit risk, are managed but not hedged by LGT. The interest rate risk component is determined as the change in fair value of the hedged items arising from changes in the swap market interest rate curve (the benchmark rate of interest). This strategy is designated as a fair value hedge and its effectiveness is assessed by comparing changes in the fair value of the hedged items attributable to changes in the benchmark rate of interest with changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps.

LGT establishes the hedging ratio by matching the notional of the derivatives with the principal of the portfolio being hedged. A possible source of ineffectiveness is the difference between the expected and actual volume of prepayments.

LGT adopts a dynamic hedging strategy (a portfolio hedge) with monthly de- and re-designation of the hedge relationship. LGT uses the portfolio fair value hedge of interest rate risk to recognise fair value changes related to changes in interest rate risk in the balance sheet item portfolio, and therefore reduce the profit or loss volatility that would otherwise arise from changes in fair value of the interest rate swaps alone.

Interest rate risk of a future cash flow (cash flow hedge)
LGT holds a portfolio of short-term variable rate assets and is therefore exposed to changes in cash flows due to movements in market interest rates. LGT manages this risk exposure by entering into plain vanilla receive-fixed/pay-variable interest rate swaps.

LGT hedges only the interest rate risk meaning that other risks, such as credit risk, are managed but not hedged by LGT. The interest rate risk component is determined as the change in cash flow of the hedged items arising from changes in the swap market interest rate curve (the benchmark rate of interest). This strategy is designated as a cash flow hedge. The effectiveness of this strategy is assessed by comparing the changes in fair value of the interest rate swap with changes in fair value of the hedged asset attributable to the hedged risk using the hypothetical derivative method.

LGT establishes the hedging ratio by matching the notional of the derivatives with the principal of the portfolio being hedged. A possible source of ineffectiveness is the difference in timing of cash flows between assets and interest rate swaps.

The following table sets out the maturity profile of the hedging instruments used in the Group's dynamic hedging strategies:

Cash flow hedges	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	2025 More than 5 years
Interest rate swaps – Notional	20.0	0.0	80.0	620.0	0.0

Cash flow hedges	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	2024 More than 5 years
Interest rate swaps – Notional	20.0	0.0	60.0	320.0	0.0

The following table contains details of the hedging instruments used in the Group's hedging strategies:

Fair value hedges	Notional of hedging instrument	Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Balance sheet item	2025 Change in fair value used for calculating hedge effectiveness
		Assets	Liabilities		
Interest rate swaps	3 752.9	34.1	20.6	Derivatives	-30.8
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate swaps	720.0	7.6	2.2	Derivatives	4.2

Fair value hedges	Notional of hedging instrument	Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Balance sheet item	2024 Change in fair value used for calculating hedge effectiveness
		Assets	Liabilities		
Interest rate swaps	3 960.9	103.2	10.0	Derivatives	-2.7
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate swaps	400.0	8.7	2.7	Derivatives	7.6

The following table contains details of the hedged exposures covered by LGT's hedging strategies:

	Carrying amount of hedged item		Accumulated fair value adjustments on hedged item		Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge ineffectiveness for the period	Balance sheet item	2025 Cash flow hedge reserve	
Fair value hedges	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities			Continuing hedges	Discontinued hedges
Fixed-rate mortgages	1 531.0	–	–	1.6	-0.6	Other assets	–	–
Fixed-rate loans	10 626.5	–	2.6	0.0	-0.3	Other assets	–	–
Regulatory portfolios	2 849.3	–	–	-3.3	28.7	Other reserves	–	–
Cash flow hedges								
Short-term deposits	720.0	–	–	4.1[1]	–	Other reserves	4.1	–

As at 31 December 2025, the accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the balance sheet for hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses is CHF 0.0 million.

	Carrying amount of hedged item		Accumulated fair value adjustments on hedged item		Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge ineffectiveness for the period	Balance sheet item	2024 Cash flow hedge reserve	
Fair value hedges	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities			Continuing hedges	Discontinued hedges
Fixed-rate mortgages	1 499.4	–	–	1.7	17.8	Other assets	–	–
Fixed-rate loans	11 812.3	–	3.5	0.0	7.6	Other assets	–	–
Regulatory portfolios	2 886.0	–	–	46.2	-27.7	Other reserves	–	–
Cash flow hedges								
Short-term deposits	400.0	–	–	7.6[1]	–	Other reserves	7.6	–

[1] Changes in fair value of the hedging instrument attributable to the hedged risk are shown in OCI if they are effective. The ineffective portion is shown in the income statement in income from trading activities/interest rate swaps.

As at 31 December 2024, the accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the balance sheet for hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses is CHF 0.0 million.

The following table contains information regarding the effectiveness of the hedging relationships designated by the Group, as well as the impacts on profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

Fair value hedges	Gains/losses recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in income statement	2025 Income statement item that includes hedge ineffectiveness
Fixed-rate mortgages	–	-0.0	Income from trading activities
Fixed-rate loans	–	-0.0	Income from trading activities
Regulatory portfolios	–	-1.7	Income from trading activities
Cash flow hedges			
Short-term deposits	0.0	0.1	Income from trading activities

Fair value hedges	Gains/losses recognised in OCI	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in income statement	2024 Income statement item that includes hedge ineffectiveness
Fixed-rate mortgages	–	-0.5	Income from trading activities
Fixed-rate loans	–	-0.1	Income from trading activities
Regulatory portfolios	–	-1.2	Income from trading activities
Cash flow hedges			
Short-term deposits	0.0	0.0	Income from trading activities

A reconciliation of each component of equity and an analysis of other comprehensive income in relation to hedge accounting can be found in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as well as in note 28 Other reserves.

35 Offsetting financial assets and liabilities (CHF million)

Financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting netting arrangements and similar agreements.

Assets at 31 December 2025	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on balance sheet	Net amount of financial assets presented on balance sheet	Amounts not set off on balance sheet			Net amount
				Impact of master netting agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instruments collateral	
Securities borrowing and reverse repurchase transactions	10 596.1	0.0	10 596.1	0.0	0.0	10 584.9	11.2
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	965.2	0.0	965.2	491.5	72.9	0.0	400.8
Total assets	**11 561.2**	**0.0**	**11 561.2**	**491.5**	**72.9**	**10 584.9**	**412.0**

Liabilities at 31 December 2025	Gross amounts of financial liabilities	Gross amounts set off on balance sheet	Net amount of financial liabilities presented on balance sheet	Amounts not set off on balance sheet			Net amount
				Impact of master netting agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instruments collateral	
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	1 093.1	0.0	1 093.1	491.5	346.4	0.0	255.2
Total liabilities	**1 093.1**	**0.0**	**1 093.1**	**491.5**	**346.4**	**0.0**	**255.2**

Assets at 31 December 2024	Gross amounts of financial assets	Gross amounts set off on balance sheet	Net amount of financial assets presented on balance sheet	Amounts not set off on balance sheet			Net amount
				Impact of master netting agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instruments collateral	
Securities borrowing and reverse repurchase transactions	11 565.4	0.0	11 565.4	0.0	0.0	11 561.3	4.1
Positive market values from derivative financial instruments	1 708.1	0.0	1 708.1	904.2	136.3	0.0	667.7
Total assets	**13 273.6**	**0.0**	**13 273.6**	**904.2**	**136.3**	**11 561.3**	**671.7**

Liabilities at 31 December 2024	Gross amounts of financial liabilities	Gross amounts set off on balance sheet	Net amount of financial liabilities presented on balance sheet	Amounts not set off on balance sheet			Net amount
				Impact of master netting agreements	Cash collateral	Financial instruments collateral	
Negative market values from derivative financial instruments	1 549.2	0.0	1 549.2	1 169.3	175.4	0.0	204.5
Total liabilities	**1 549.2**	**0.0**	**1 549.2**	**1 169.3**	**175.4**	**0.0**	**204.5**

36 Capital resources (CHF million)

Capital adequacy and the use of capital are monitored by the Group and by individual operating units. The Banking Package, which implements the final Basel III reforms in the EU and Liechtenstein and comprises a number of measures to enhance prudential regulatory standards, supervision and risk management of banks as a response to the Global Financial Crisis of 2007/2008, came into force on 1 April 2025.

The minimum capital requirement is 8 % of total risk exposure which consists at least of 4.5 % common equity tier 1 (CET 1) capital and 1.5 % additional tier 1 capital. In addition, LGT must fulfil 4.88 % buffer requirements. The entire buffer requirement must be fulfilled with CET 1 capital. The Group and its individually regulated operations complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period.

The following table analyses the Group's capital resources as defined for regulatory purposes:

Capital resources		**2025**	**2024**
IFRS Equity		5 489.4	6 013.2
Regulatory adjustments		-971.0	-1 133.5
CET 1 capital		**4 518.4**	**4 879.7**
Tier 1 capital		**4 518.4**	**4 879.7**
Own funds		**4 518.4**	**4 879.7**
Required capital	**Approach**		
Credit risk	**Standard**	**1 280.5**	**1 530.9**
Market risk	**Standard**	**177.3**	**210.4**
Operational risk	**Standardised approach**	**398.2**	**377.3**
Credit valuation adjustment risk	**Basic CVA approach**	**22.8**	**29.9**
Total		**1 878.8**	**2 148.6**
Capital adequacy ratio[1]		**19.2%**	**18.2%**

[1] CET 1 capital ratio: 19.2 % (2024: 18.2 %); Tier 1 capital ratio: 19.2 % (2024: 18.2 %); Total capital ratio: 19.2 % (2024: 18.2 %)

37 Subsidiaries

The Group's principal subsidiary undertakings at 31 December 2025 were:

Name	Principal activity	Registered office	Ownership interest in % of ordinary shares held[1]
LGT Bank Ltd.	Banking	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd.	Investment management	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT CP Multi-Assets SICAV	Investment company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT CP Portfolio Management SICAV	Investment company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT Fund Management Company Ltd.	Investment management	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT Fund Managers (FL) Ltd.	Fund administrator	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT Funds SICAV	Investment company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT India SICAV[2]	Investment company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
Lightrock Evergreen Fund SICAV	Investment company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT Multi-Assets SICAV	Investment company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT PB AIF SICAV	Investment company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT PB Fund Solutions Ltd.	Investment management	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT PB Funds SICAV	Investment company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT Portfolio Invest SICAV	Investment company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT Portfolio Management SICAV	Investment company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT Capital Partners Advisers Ltd.	Investment advisers	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT Private Equity Advisers Ltd.	Investment advisers	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	60.0
LGT Financial Services Ltd.	Services company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT Capital Partners Group Holding Ltd.	Holding company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT Group Holding Ltd.	Holding company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0
LGT Bank (Switzerland) Ltd.	Banking	Basel – Switzerland	100.0
LGT Capital Partners Ltd.	Investment management	Pfäffikon SZ – Switzerland	100.0
LGT ILS Partners Ltd.	Investment management	Pfäffikon SZ – Switzerland	100.0
European Capital Private Debt Carry GP LLP	General partner	Edinburgh – United Kingdom	100.0
European Capital UK SME Carry GP LLP	General partner	Edinburgh – United Kingdom	100.0
LGT Wealth Management Ltd.	Investment management	Edinburgh – United Kingdom	100.0
LGT Private Debt (UK) Ltd.	Investment management	London – United Kingdom	100.0
LGT Capital Partners (U.K.) Ltd.	Investment advisers	London – United Kingdom	100.0
European Capital Private Debt GP LLP	General partner	London – United Kingdom	100.0
European Capital Private Debt 1 Ltd.	Holding company	London – United Kingdom	100.0
European Capital Private Debt 2 Ltd.	Holding company	London – United Kingdom	100.0
European Capital UK SME Debt 1 Ltd.	Holding company	London – United Kingdom	100.0
European Capital UK SME Debt 2 Ltd.	Holding company	London – United Kingdom	100.0
European Capital UK SME GP LLP	General partner	London – United Kingdom	100.0
LGT Capital Partners UK Holding Ltd.	Holding company	London – United Kingdom	100.0
LGT EC Holding Limited	Holding company	London – United Kingdom	100.0
LGT UK Holdings Limited	Holding company	London – United Kingdom	100.0
LGT Wealth Management UK LLP	Investment management	London – United Kingdom	100.0
LGT Wealth Management US Ltd.	Investment management	London – United Kingdom	100.0
LGT Wealth Management Jersey Ltd.	Investment management	St Helier – Jersey	100.0
LGT Capital Partners (Ireland) Ltd.	Investment management	Dublin – Ireland	100.0
LGT Fund Managers (Ireland) Ltd.	Fund administrator	Dublin – Ireland	100.0

Name	Principal activity	Registered office	Ownership interest in % of ordinary shares held[1]
LGT Holding Denmark ApS	Holding company	Copenhagen – Denmark	100.0
LGT Private Debt (France) S.A.S.	Investment management	Paris – France	100.0
LGT Private Debt (Germany) GmbH	Deal sourcing/research	Frankfurt am Main – Germany	100.0
LGT Fund Management (Lux) S.A.	Investment management	Luxembourg – Luxembourg	100.0
LGT Fund Administrators (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	Fund administrator	Luxembourg – Luxembourg	100.0
LGT Investment Management GmbH	Investment management	Vienna – Austria	100.0
LGT Digital Factory (Spain) S.L.	Services company	Barcelona – Spain	100.0
LGT Bank (Singapore) Ltd.	Banking	Singapore	100.0
LGT IT Services APAC Pte. Ltd.	Services company	Singapore	100.0
LGT Capital Partners (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.[3]	Marketing	Singapore	100.0
LGT Investment Holding (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Holding company	Singapore	100.0
LGT Investment Consulting (Beijing) Ltd.	Investment consulting	Beijing – China	100.0
LGT Capital Partners (Asia-Pacific) Ltd.	Investment management	Hong Kong SAR	100.0
LGT Investment Management (Asia) Ltd.	Investment advisers	Hong Kong SAR	100.0
LGT Securities (Thailand) Ltd.	Investment advisers	Bangkok – Thailand	100.0
LGT Capital Partners (Japan) Co., Ltd.	Investment advisers	Tokyo – Japan	100.0
LGT Wealth Management Trust Inc.	Investment advisers	Tokyo – Japan	100.0
LGT Capital Partners (Dubai) Ltd.	Investment advisers	Dubai – United Arab Emirates	100.0
LGT (Middle East) Ltd.	Investment advisers	Dubai – United Arab Emirates	100.0
LGT Capital Markets Private Ltd.	Stock broking and custody	Mumbai – India	98.6
LGT Wealth India Finance Private Ltd.[4]	Services company	Mumbai – India	98.6
LGT Wealth India Private Ltd.	Investment management	Mumbai – India	98.6
LGT Securities India Private Ltd.	Investment management	Mumbai – India	98.6
LGT Capital Partners (USA) Inc.	Investment management	New York – USA	100.0
LGT Bank (Cayman) Ltd.	Banking	Grand Cayman – Cayman Islands	100.0
LGT Certificates Ltd.	Investment company	Grand Cayman – Cayman Islands	100.0
LGT Global Invest Ltd.	Holding company	Grand Cayman – Cayman Islands	100.0
LGT Investments Ltd.	Holding company	Grand Cayman – Cayman Islands	100.0
LGT Participations Ltd.	Holding company	Grand Cayman – Cayman Islands	100.0
LGT Capital Partners (Australia) Pty Ltd.	Investment advisers	Sydney – Australia	100.0
LGT Holding (Australia) Pty Ltd.	Holding company	Elanora – Australia	100.0
Crestone Wealth Pty Ltd.	Services company	Sydney – Australia	100.0
LGT Wealth Management Ltd. (formerly LGT Crestone Wealth Management Ltd.)	Investment management	Sydney – Australia	100.0
LGT Wealth Management (Australia) Holdings Ltd. (formerly LGT Crestone Holdings Ltd.)	Holding company	Sydney – Australia	100.0

[1] Ownership interest equals voting interest.
[2] Was established on 16 January 2025.
[3] Was established on 14 April 2025.
[4] Was established on 2 June 2025.
LPBI AG, Vaduz was converted into a joint venture on 2 September 2025 (see note 16).
ECAS Agent S.A.S., Paris was dissolved through a universal transfer of assets to its sole shareholder as of 31 December 2025.
LGT Wealth Management (CI) Ltd., Jersey was dissolved on 31 December 2025.

38 Interests in unconsolidated structured entities (CHF million)

The Group is principally involved with structured entities through investments in and loans to structured entities and sponsoring structured entities that provide specialised investment opportunities to investors.

LGT sponsored client investment vehicles are primarily established for clients across LGT Group. These vehicles are mainly financed through investor subscriptions and are structured to align with the investors' medium-term goals. LGT has not provided any financial support to unconsolidated structured entities beyond its contractual obligations and has no plans to do so in the future.

	2025		2024	
	Number	NAV	Number	NAV
Interests in unconsolidated structured entities	140	86 368.3	132	84 308.4

Nature of risk

Risk associated with unconsolidated structured entities

The maximum exposure to loss from LGT's interest in unconsolidated structured entities represents the highest potential loss LGT could incur due to its involvement with these entities, irrespective of the probability of such a loss occurring.

For commitments and guarantees, the maximum exposure to loss is the notional amount of potential future losses. For retained and purchased investments and loans to unconsolidated structured entities, the maximum exposure to loss is the carrying amount of these interests as of the balance sheet reporting date.

The following table summarises the carrying values recognised in the Group's statement of financial position for its interests in unconsolidated structured entities. The maximum exposure to loss presented in the table below is contingent and may arise from liquidity facilities and financial guarantees provided by the Group.

	2025	2024
Investment securities at fair value	31.5	36.4
Loans and advances to customers	235.9	355.3
Total assets	**267.5**	**391.7**
Commitments and guarantees	2 628.7	2 680.6
Collateral	-1 719.4	-1 578.2
Total maximum exposure to loss	**1 176.7**	**1 494.1**

39 Operating segments (CHF million)

The Group's segment reporting comprises the two business units Private Banking and Asset Management. Financial information about these two business units is presented separately in internal management reports to the Group Management Committee, the chief operating decision maker pursuant to IFRS 8, Operating Segments. LGT's reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services to external and internal customers. They are managed separately because each business unit pursues its own specific client and marketing strategy and requires different technology.

Private Banking offers private clients around the world a comprehensive range of financial services and investment solutions. Alongside traditional investment services, the offering also includes services such as wealth planning, real estate financing, impact investing and philanthropy advisory.

Asset Management manages discretionary mandates and investment funds for institutional and private investors worldwide, focusing on alternative investments and multi-asset solutions.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the summary of the Group accounting principles. In accordance with the principles of responsibility and based on the organisational structure, income and expenditure are allocated to the business units. Indirect costs resulting from services provided internally are accounted for according to the principle of causation and are recorded as a revenue increase for the service provider and as a cost increase for the service beneficiary. The segment reporting is an aggregated view which includes service charges between the two segments and does not reconcile line-by-line to the consolidated income statement. The transactions between the segments are executed at market prices.

Operating segments at 31 December 2025	Private Banking	Asset Management	Group
Net interest income	304.3	7.1	311.4
Credit loss expense/recovery	-3.7	-0.0	-3.7
Non-interest income (other income)	1 772.9	820.6	2 593.5
Total internal operating income	43.8	0.5	44.3
Total operating income	**2 117.4**	**828.1**	**2 945.5**
Personnel expenses	-1 317.2	-457.8	-1 775.0
Business and office expenses	-368.4	-130.2	-498.5
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	-125.8	-21.5	-147.4
Total operating expenses	**-1 811.4**	**-609.5**	**-2 420.8**
Segment result before tax	**306.0**	**218.6**	**524.6**
Tax expense	-50.1	-29.1	-79.2
Net profit	**255.9**	**189.5**	**445.4**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent entity	256.1	189.5	445.6
Non-controlling interests	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Additional information			
Segment assets	**54 998.0**	**1 414.6**	**56 412.6**
Property and equipment	148.5	9.0	157.5
Right-of-use assets	253.6	32.7	286.3
Intangible assets	948.5	45.7	994.1
Capital expenditure	71.0	4.3	75.3
Investments in associates and joint ventures	36.5	0.0	36.5
Segment liabilities	**50 494.5**	**428.7**	**50 923.2**
Full-time equivalents (FTEs)	4 979.9	911.1	5 891.0
Assets under administration	290 308.3	95 765.7	386 074.0

Geographical information at 31 December 2025	Operating income[1]	Capital expenditure	Non-current assets
Liechtenstein	679.1	27.0	252.2
Switzerland	812.3	9.9	351.8
Other Europe	487.1	9.3	350.9
Americas	77.4	0.1	8.9
Asia and Oceania	844.3	29.0	474.3
Group	**2 900.2**	**75.3**	**1 438.0**

[1] Operating income is attributed to countries/regions on the basis of the LGT companies' domicile.

Operating segments at 31 December 2024	Private Banking	Asset Management	Group
Net interest income	346.0	6.5	352.5
Credit loss expense/recovery	-4.6	0.0	-4.6
Non-interest income (other income)	1 672.6	650.7	2 323.3
Total internal operating income	41.4	0.5	41.9
Total operating income	**2 055.3**	**657.8**	**2 713.1**
Personnel expenses	-1 251.2	-367.0	-1 618.3
Business and office expenses	-396.1	-112.0	-508.1
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	-139.7	-12.9	-152.7
Total operating expenses	**-1 787.1**	**-491.9**	**-2 279.0**
Segment result before tax	**268.2**	**165.9**	**434.1**
Tax expense	-53.7	-24.3	-78.1
Net profit	**214.5**	**141.5**	**356.0**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent entity	214.6	141.6	356.2
Non-controlling interests	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Additional information			
Segment assets	**60 056.2**	**1 237.2**	**61 293.4**
Property and equipment	137.3	10.3	147.6
Right-of-use assets	302.8	39.7	342.5
Intangible assets	1 015.7	47.8	1 063.5
Capital expenditure	178.8	19.4	198.2
Investments in associates and joint ventures	35.2	0.0	35.2
Segment liabilities	**54 874.0**	**406.2**	**55 280.2**
Full-time equivalents (FTEs)	4 973.4	851.5	5 824.9
Assets under administration	270 476.8	97 037.5	367 514.3

Geographical information at 31 December 2024	Operating income[1]	Capital expenditure	Non-current assets
Liechtenstein	602.7	20.1	245.3
Switzerland	721.2	116.5	366.2
Other Europe	517.0	34.5	390.6
Americas	64.2	0.2	12.6
Asia and Oceania	764.8	26.9	539.0
Group	**2 669.8**	**198.2**	**1 553.6**

[1] Operating income is attributed to countries/regions on the basis of the LGT companies' domicile.

40 Assets under administration (CHF million)

Assets under administration are stated according to the provisions of the Liechtenstein banking law.

	2025	2024
Assets in own-managed funds	61 358.8	59 049.7
Assets under management	120 429.5	120 070.0
Other assets under administration	204 285.7	188 394.6
Total assets under administration (including double counting)	**386 074.0**	**367 514.3**
of which double counting	30 234.5	28 785.9
Net new assets	**14 236.5**	**11 906.7**
of which net new money	11 385.3	11 906.7
of which through acquisition	2 851.2	0.0

Assets in own-managed funds
This item covers the assets of all the actively marketed investment funds of LGT.

Assets under management
The calculation of assets with management mandate takes into account client deposits as well as the fair value of securities, loan-stock rights, precious metals and fiduciary investments placed with third-party institutions. The information covers both assets deposited with Group companies and assets deposited at third-party institutions for which Group companies hold a discretionary mandate.

Other assets under administration
The calculation of other assets under administration takes into account client deposits as well as the fair value of securities, loan-stock rights, precious metals and fiduciary investments placed with third-party institutions. The information covers assets for which an administrative or advisory mandate is exercised.

Double counting
This item covers investment fund units from own-managed funds as well as certain assets that are included in assets under management.

Custodian assets
Custodian assets are excluded.

Net new assets
This position is composed of the acquisition of new clients, closed client accounts and inflows or outflows from existing clients. Performance-related asset fluctuations, eg price changes, interest and dividend payments including interest, commissions and expenses charged to client accounts, are not regarded as inflows or outflows. Acquisition-related changes to assets are also not considered.

41 Pensions (CHF million)	2025	2024
Principal actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	1.30 %	1.00 %
Average future salary increases	1.75 %, from age 55 0 %	1.75 %, from age 55 0 %
Future pension increases	0 %	0 %
Mortality tables used	BVG 2020 GT	BVG 2020 GT
Average retirement age	64/64	64/64
Employees covered by the major plans[1]	3 235	3 218
Retirees covered by the major plans	607	584
The average life expectancy in years of a pensioner retiring at age 64 is as follows:		
Male	24.2	24.1
Female	25.9	25.8
Balance sheet (end of year)		
Fair value of plan assets	2 530.7	2 360.4
Defined benefit obligation	-2 600.8	-2 590.7
Net assets/liabilities (funded status)	**-70.1**	**-230.3**
Income statement		
Current service cost	-70.6	-56.2
Interest cost	-25.9	-33.9
Interest income	23.6	31.7
Administration expenses	-0.2	-0.2
Net pension expenses	**-73.1**	**-58.6**
Actual return on plan assets	108.5	165.0
Movements in the assets/liabilities recognised in the balance sheet		
At 1 January	-230.3	-143.1
Income/expenses recognised in the income statement	-73.1	-58.6
Employer's contributions	75.0	76.3
Total prepaid/accrued pension cost	1.9	17.7
whereof operating income/expenses	4.2	19.8
whereof financing income/expenses	-2.3	-2.1
Total gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income	158.3	-104.9
At 31 December	**-70.1**	**-230.3**

[1] Apprentices, trainees and certain part-time employees are not covered by the plans.

	2025	2024
Movements in the defined benefit obligation		
At 1 January	-2 590.7	-2 262.3
Current service cost	-70.6	-56.2
Employees' contributions	-43.0	-43.6
Interest cost	-25.9	-33.9
Benefits paid	55.9	43.5
Actuarial gains/losses on benefit obligation	73.5	-238.2
At 31 December	**-2 600.8**	**-2 590.7**
Defined benefit obligation participants	-2 041.2	-2 047.4
Defined benefit obligation pensioners	-559.6	-543.3
Duration	15.7	15.5
Movements in the fair value of plan assets		
At 1 January	2 360.4	2 119.2
Interest income	23.6	31.7
Employer's contributions	75.0	76.3
Employees' contributions	43.0	43.6
Benefits paid	-55.9	-43.5
Administration expenses	-0.2	-0.2
Return on plan assets excluding amount recognised in net interest	84.9	133.3
At 31 December	**2 530.7**	**2 360.4**

Composition and fair value of plan assets at 31 December 2025	Quoted in an active market	Other	Total	%
Cash and cash equivalents	0.0	103.1	103.1	4.1
Real estate	219.1	131.6	350.6	13.8
Bonds	103.4	604.1	707.5	27.9
Equity	129.4	376.4	505.7	20.0
Alternative investments	110.4	764.3	874.7	34.6
Other assets/liabilities	0.0	-11.0	-11.0	-0.4
Total	**562.3**	**1 968.4**	**2 530.7**	**100.0**

Composition and fair value of plan assets at 31 December 2024	Quoted in an active market	Other	Total	%
Cash and cash equivalents	0.0	139.3	139.3	5.9
Real estate	201.8	194.2	396.0	16.8
Bonds	160.2	546.1	706.3	29.9
Equity	230.0	208.8	438.7	18.6
Alternative investments	24.8	662.2	687.0	29.1
Other assets/liabilities	0.0	-6.9	-6.9	-0.3
Total	**616.8**	**1 743.6**	**2 360.4**	**100.0**

Plan assets include property occupied by the Group with a fair value of CHF 15.0 million (2024: CHF 14.3 million).

Defined benefit pension plans	2025	2024
Remeasurements DBO	**73.5**	**-238.2**
Actuarial gains/losses arising from plan experience	-53.4	-33.4
Actuarial gains/losses arising from demographic assumptions	0.0	0.0
Actuarial gains/losses arising from financial assumptions	126.9	-204.8
Remeasurements assets	**84.9**	**133.3**
Changes due to asset ceiling	0.0	0.0
Total recognised in other comprehensive income	**158.3**	**-104.9**

Sensitivities	DBO	2025 Service cost	DBO	2024 Service cost
Discount rate +0.25 %	-100.7	-4.4	-104.3	-4.7
Discount rate -0.25 %	107.5	4.8	111.6	5.1
Salary increase +0.25 %	16.7	1.3	17.9	1.5
Salary increase -0.25 %	-16.3	-1.3	-17.5	-1.4
Pension increase +0.25 %	60.9	2.0	62.6	2.1
Pension increase -0.25 % (not lower than 0 %)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Increase of life expectancy at retirement age by one year	103.1	3.6	103.1	3.8
Increase of retirement age by one year	14.5	1.3	16.1	1.6

The Group expects to recognise current service costs of CHF 66.8 million related to its defined benefit pension plans in 2026 (2025: CHF 70.6 million).
The measurement date for the Group's defined benefit plans is 31 December.
The above analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.
The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis have not changed compared with the previous period.

Nature of plans
IAS 19 (revised) specifies disclosure requirements with relation to pension plans, the regulatory framework and risk characteristics.

Regulatory framework
Pension plan legal structure
LGT currently operates two main employer-specific defined benefit pension schemes, ie the LGT Group Pension Fund Foundation (Personalvorsorgestiftung der PB & AM FvL-Unternehmen) in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Both pension schemes consist of a pension plan and a capital savings plan. The pension fund is a separate legal entity. Under Swiss and Liechtenstein law, all employees above a certain salary threshold are required to be members of the pension scheme. Minimum benefits are stipulated by law (for old age, disability, death and termination). LGT's pension schemes cover more than legally prescribed minimum requirements. Minor pension plans outside of Switzerland and Liechtenstein are not considered in the note but are part of the total post-employment benefit obligation.

The Foundation Board of the Pension Fund Foundation comprises eight individuals for the pension fund in Switzerland, and six individuals for the pension fund in Liechtenstein – 50 % of whom are employer representatives, and the other 50 % are employee representatives.

Other entity's responsibilities
The members of the Foundation Board determine the benefits to be provided, how these are to be financed and the fund's asset allocation. They are responsible vis-à-vis the beneficiaries and the authorities.

Special situation
The pension scheme has no minimum funding requirement (when the pension fund is in a surplus position), although it does have a minimum contribution requirement as specified below. In accordance with national legal provisions, where a pension fund is operated in a surplus position, limited restrictions apply in terms of the board members' ability to apply benefits to the members of the locally determined "free reserves". In cases where the pension fund enters into an underfunded status and if the underfunding cannot be resolved by the pension fund through other measures, the active members together with LGT are required to make additional contributions until such time as the pension fund is again in a fully funded position.

Funding arrangements that affect future contributions
Swiss and Liechtenstein law provides for minimum pension obligations on retirement. Swiss and Liechtenstein law also prescribes minimum annual contribution requirements. An employer may provide or contribute a higher amount than specified by Swiss and Liechtenstein law – such amounts are specified under the terms and conditions of the pension schemes. In addition, employers are able to make one-off contributions or prepayments to these pension funds. Although these contributions cannot be withdrawn, they are available to the company to offset its future employer cash contributions to the pension fund.

Even though a surplus may exist in the pension fund, Swiss and Liechtenstein law requires that minimum annual contribution requirements continue. For the active members of the pension fund, annual contributions are required from both the employer and the employee. The employer contributions must be at least equal to the employee contributions, but may be higher, as stated separately in the regulations of the pension fund.

Minimum annual contribution obligations are determined with reference to an employee's age and current salary, however, as indicated above, these can be increased under the pension schemes.

In the event that an employee leaves the employ of LGT prior to reaching a pensionable age, the termination benefit (pension scheme) and the cumulative balance of the savings contributions (capital savings scheme) are withdrawn from the pension scheme and invested in the pension scheme of the employee's new employer.

In the event of the liquidation of LGT, or the pension fund, LGT has no right to any refund of any surplus in the pension fund. Any surplus balance is to be allocated to the members (active and pensioners).

General risk
The company is exposed to the risk that the net pension liability can be affected by negative performance of the assets of the pension fund, significant changes in plan membership or changes in assumptions used for the defined benefit valuation of the plan. The sensitivities that apply to the main assumptions (discount rate, salary increase, pension increase, increase of life expectancy and increase of retirement age) have therefore been calculated and disclosed.

42 Long-term incentive scheme

Options outstanding at the end of the year were as follows:

LGT Group[1]

Number of series	Year of issue	Expiry date	2024	Granted	Exercised	Lapsed/ without value	2025
20	2018	01.04.2025	1 949	0	-1 949	0	0
21	2019	01.04.2026	2 434	0	-594	-1	1 839
22	2020	01.04.2027	2 864	0	-293	-2	2 569
23	2021	01.04.2028	3 385	0	-383	-3	2 999
Total			**10 632**	**0**	**-3 219**	**-6**	**7 407**

LGT Private Banking[1]

Number of series	Year of issue	Expiry date	2024	Granted	Exercised	Lapsed/ without value	2025
24	2022	01.04.2029	3 546	0	-245	-10	3 291
25	2023	01.04.2030	3 577	0	0	-65	3 512
26	2024	01.04.2031	3 664	0	0	-66	3 598
27	2025	01.04.2032	0	3 559	0	0	3 559
Total			**10 787**	**3 559**	**-245**	**-141**	**13 960**

LGT Capital Partners[1]

Number of series	Year of issue	Expiry date	2024	Granted	Exercised	Lapsed/ without value	2025
1	2022	01.04.2029	758	0	-35	0	723
2	2023	01.04.2030	866	0	0	-5	861
3	2024	01.04.2031	862	0	0	-5	857
4	2025	01.04.2032	0	870	0	0	870
Total			**2 486**	**870**	**-35**	**-10**	**3 311**

[1] In 2022, separate options schemes were established for LGT Private Banking and LGT Capital Partners employees. The participation in the LTIS of LGT Group for the series up to 23 remains unchanged.

The fair value changes of the options of CHF 70.0 million for 2025 were charged to personnel expenses (2024: CHF 49.7 million). The total amount accrued due to the long-term incentive scheme is CHF 260.5 million (2024: CHF 255.8 million). Significant inputs to measure the fair value of the options are the economic value added as described in the Group accounting principles under employee medium-term benefits.

43 Related-party transactions (CHF million)	2025	2024
The following emoluments were made by the Group to the members of the Foundation Board and to Group and business unit executives during the year:		
Total emoluments of Foundation Board members	**9.9**	**8.6**
Salaries and bonuses	16.3	15.8
Long-term incentive scheme	9.9	7.0
Total emoluments of Group and business unit executives	**26.3**	**22.8**
Loans, advances and commitments to the Foundation Board members and Group and business unit executives are made at preferential terms customary in the banking industry. Movements in these positions to the aforementioned related parties and close members of their families are as follows:		
Mortgages and other loans		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	1.2	2.8
Additions	2.5	0.0
Reductions	-0.0	-1.6
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**3.8**	**1.2**
The following deposits of the aforementioned related parties and close members of their families were reported at year-end:		
Deposits	**65.9**	**56.5**

Co-investments of LGT's employees

Each year employees invest in the same fund investments as LGT's customers. These fund investments include LGT Capital Partners as well as Private Banking funds. At 31 December 2025, LGT's employees had committed a total of USD 1150.6 million (2024: USD 980.4 million) to the various fund investments.

Prince of Liechtenstein Foundation

A number of Group transactions were concluded with the Prince of Liechtenstein Foundation (POLF), the beneficiary of the LGT Group Foundation, in the normal course of business. The following loans and deposits were reported at year-end:

	2025	2024
Loans	2.0	2.1
Deposits	33.0	11.7

Post-employment benefit plans

A number of Group transactions were concluded with post-employment benefit plans in the normal course of business. The following deposits were reported at year-end:

	2025	2024
Deposits	78.2	94.7
Derivative financial instruments – positive replacement values	1.6	28.0
Derivative financial instruments – negative replacement values	3.2	1.2

44 Total fees charged by the auditor (CHF million)

	2025	2024
Audit fees[1]	4.3	3.6
Audit-related services[2]	1.4	0.9
Tax services	0.6	0.4
Other fees	3.0	4.1
Total	**9.2**	**8.9**

[1] Fees related to Group and standalone financial statements and regulatory audit.

[2] Fees related to accounting and regulatory compliance services and other audit and assurance services.

45 Business combinations (CHF million)

Private advice business of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia

On 2 June 2025, LGT acquired the private advice business of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Since that date, the business, which has become part of LGT Crestone Wealth Management Ltd., has been fully consolidated according to the acquisition method.

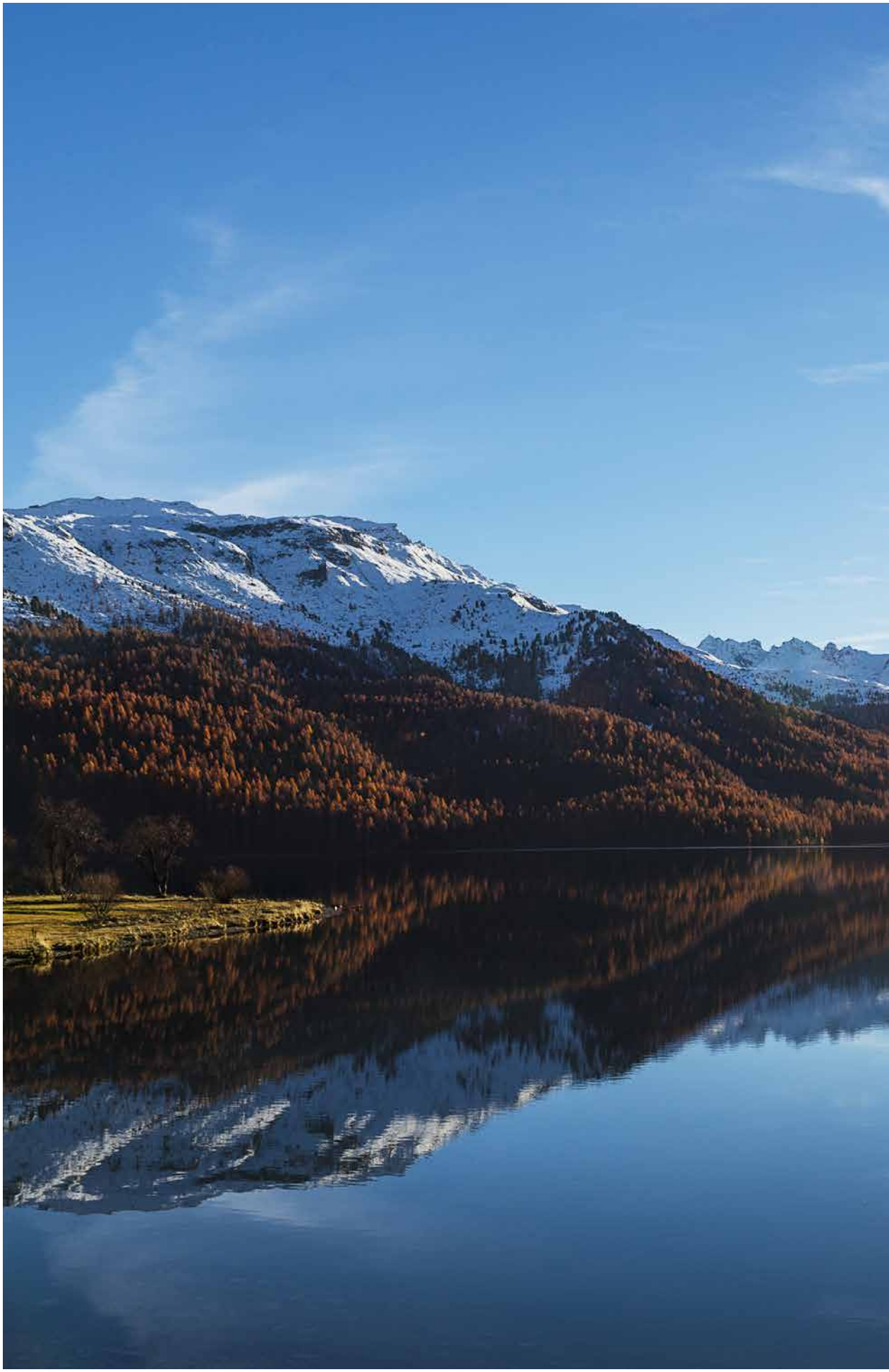
In the period from 2 June to 31 December 2025, the newly acquired business contributed CHF 9.0 million to LGT's operating income and CHF 1.2 million to the Group profit. Had the business been acquired on 1 January 2025, LGT's operating income would have amounted to CHF 2906.3 million and the Group profit to CHF 447.8 million.

	2025
Cash paid	6.6
Post-completion adjustments	-1.4
Deferred payment	6.6
Total purchase price	**11.9**
Fair value of net assets acquired	4.5
Total goodwill	**7.4**

The goodwill arising from the acquisition is primarily attributable to the expertise of the skilled workforce transferred to LGT Crestone Wealth Management Ltd., as well as expected synergies, revenue growth and future market development of the private advice business.

The assets and liabilities arising from the acquisition are as follows:

	2025
Intangible assets	8.3
Deferred tax assets	0.6
Total assets	**8.9**
Accruals and deferred income	2.0
Deferred tax liabilities	2.5
Total liabilities	**4.5**
Net assets acquired	**4.5**
Purchase price paid in cash or cash equivalents	6.6
Cash outflow on acquisition	**6.6**



Risk management

1. Risk management framework and process

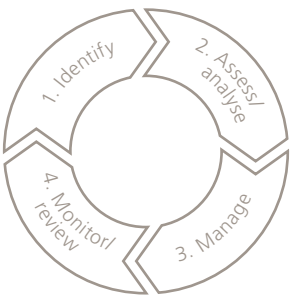
Risk is defined by the adverse impact on profitability of several distinct sources of uncertainty. Taking risk is inherent to the financial business and an inevitable consequence of being in business. This note presents information about the Group's risk exposure and the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the different risk categories.

The risk policy of LGT comprises two key elements. The risk strategy, which details the overall approach to risk-taking desired by the Board, and the risk principles, which translate the risk strategy into operating standards for both the risk organisation and the required risk processes.

Consistent with the overall business strategy, the aim of risk management is to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potentially adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

LGT employs the "Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process" (ICAAP) and the "Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process" (ILAAP), based on the standards of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the EBA Guidelines on ICAAP and ILAAP information collected for SREP purposes, to ensure a capital and liquidity basis appropriate to its risk situation. Several risk management policies are in place to identify, assess and analyse the different risk categories, to set guidelines, appropriate risk limits and controls (risk mitigation) and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits with reliable and up-to-date information systems. The effectiveness of the risk policy, risk process and risk organisation is regularly reviewed. The figure illustrates the four equivalent key elements of the LGT risk process.

Risk process



The Foundation Board is responsible for the Group's risk policy and its regular review. Risk monitoring is conducted on a daily basis by the line management. Overall responsibility for risk management lies with the executive management teams of each business unit. The risk controlling units oversee the risk-taking activities of the Group. The control of risk is thus conducted outside of and independently of line management. LGT's risk controlling units are responsible for risk supervising and risk reporting for the entire Group.

LGT has identified several types of risk to which it is exposed, which are currently applied in ICAAP.

Risk categories

Strategic and sustainability risk

Market risk Interest rates Currency/Commodity Equity prices Asset and Liability Management	**Liquidity and funding risk** Cash flows Refinancing
Credit risk Counterparty default Concentration Collateral	**Operational risk** Internal processes People Systems External events

Regulatory and reputational risk

Following a comprehensive review and update of the Group's risk policy in 2025, the risk framework will be further strengthened in 2026 by integrating additional risk categories and refining both the qualitative risk appetite statements and quantitative risk metrics.

Additional unaudited information in the context of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR, part 8) is available on the internet (www.lgt.com).

2. Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the danger of losses arising from strategic decisions, changes in the economic and competitive environment, inadequate or insufficient implementation of strategic objectives, or lack of capability to adjust to changing economic needs. Moreover, it comprises the danger of losses resulting from the dependency on highly qualified staff.

3. Sustainability risk

Sustainability risks are environmental-, social- and governance-related (ESG) events or conditions that, if they occur, could have a negative impact on a financial product or service, such as affecting the value of an investment or impacting a company's assets, financial and earnings situation as well as reputation. Sustainability risks can materialise through their impact on traditional risk categories, such as market risk, liquidity and funding risk, credit risk, operational risk or reputational risk.

4. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency, commodity and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and commodity or equity prices. The Group separates exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

Trading portfolios consist of positions arising from LGT's proprietary trading activities which are primarily pursued to support the Group's private banking and asset management business. Non-trading portfolios arise from the interest rate management of the Group's banking assets and liabilities. They are an integral part of the asset and liability management (ALM) that manages the interest rate risk in the banking book and the Group-wide foreign exchange risk. Non-trading portfolios also consist of public and private market equity investments held for strategic reasons.

4.1. Market risk measurement and limitation

For trading portfolios and selected non-trading portfolios, different approaches are used to quantify and limit market risk on a daily basis for each portfolio (eg Value at Risk (VaR) limits, sensitivity limits or nominal limits). Potential losses in market values arising from trading portfolios have to meet the Group's risk appetite defined by the Foundation Board.

The ALM profile and the corresponding risks are limited on Group level and for each of the banking entities separately. They are in line with the objectives and principles defined by the Foundation Board. The risk limits are defined as the change in the market value of equity under different interest rate and credit spread scenarios simulating stressed market conditions, as well as under defined shifts in exchange rates. In addition, gap and key rate duration limits are defined to limit maturity mismatch activities. Furthermore, risk limits for net interest income are monitored across a range of interest rate scenarios. The limits set for the ALM profile are considered to be conservative.

The table on the next page shows a summary of LGT's sensitivity analysis for securities portfolios.

LGT also performs stress tests to obtain an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise in extreme conditions. The stress testing applies stress movements of each risk category and ad hoc stress testing, which includes applying possible stress events to specific positions, portfolios or regions. The stress testing is tailored to the business and typically uses scenario analysis.

4.2. Market risk organisation and reporting

The Foundation Board establishes objectives and principles for the trading business for own account and risk as well as the ALM on a Group-wide level.

Operative market risk limits on trading portfolios and selected non-trading portfolios must be approved by the CEO of LGT Private Banking. The market risk arising from these trading and non-trading portfolios is monitored by Group Risk Controlling on an overnight basis. Furthermore, the trading portfolios are monitored intraday by the Trading department's Risk Management function. Exposure to non-trading equity investments is monitored on a monthly basis. Regular reports are submitted to Group and local management. Moreover, the Group Trading and Investment Committee (GTIC) is responsible for the regular review of all trading activities and for ensuring the effectiveness of the risk policy, risk processes and the risk organisation.

In terms of ALM, responsibility for monitoring and control of interest rate and exchange rate risk lies with the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), which also defines basic principles for the refinancing activity of LGT (focusing on medium- to long-term money) and advises the CEO of LGT Private Banking on capital market transactions.

Summary sensitivity analysis (CHF million)

Fair value change reflected in income statement at 31 December 2025	Interest rate +100 bps	Interest rate -100 bps	Currency +10 %	Currency -10 %	Equity price +10 %	Equity price -10 %
Trading portfolio/designated at fair value	-20.4	21.3	134.8	-134.8	12.1	-12.1
Total	**-20.4**	**21.3**	**134.8**	**-134.8**	**12.1**	**-12.1**

Fair value change reflected in income statement at 31 December 2024	Interest rate +100 bps	Interest rate -100 bps	Currency +10 %	Currency -10 %	Equity price +10 %	Equity price -10 %
Trading portfolio/designated at fair value	-20.1	21.1	144.1	-144.1	11.2	-11.2
Total	**-20.1**	**21.1**	**144.1**	**-144.1**	**11.2**	**-11.2**

Fair value change reflected in equity at 31 December 2025	Interest rate +100 bps	Interest rate -100 bps	Currency +10 %	Currency -10 %	Equity price +10 %	Equity price -10 %
Non-trading portfolios	-5.4	5.5	533.2	-533.2	243.8	-243.8
Total	**-5.4**	**5.5**	**533.2**	**-533.2**	**243.8**	**-243.8**

Fair value change reflected in equity at 31 December 2024	Interest rate +100 bps	Interest rate -100 bps	Currency +10 %	Currency -10 %	Equity price +10 %	Equity price -10 %
Non-trading portfolios	-4.4	4.5	450.1	-450.1	505.6	-505.6
Total	**-4.4**	**4.5**	**450.1**	**-450.1**	**505.6**	**-505.6**

4.3. Currency risk

The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows.

Exchange rate risk control is implemented within the framework of LGT's overall appetite for risk. The aim of an appropriate asset and liability risk management system is to manage the exchange rate risk of LGT to optimum effect. The limits must be applied using appropriate limit types to reflect the risk. In this context sensitivity limits for limiting the maximum potential loss on the market value of shareholders' equity are defined overall and for each currency separately.

The following table summarises the Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December. Included in the table are the Group's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency.

Foreign exchange exposure at 31 December 2025 (CHF million)	EUR	USD	Other	Total
Cash in hand, balances with central banks	39.0	0.8	5.6	45.4
Loans and advances to banks	3 351.5	2 127.1	876.3	6 354.9
Loans and advances to customers	3 789.6	3 571.1	3 950.6	11 311.3
Financial instruments at amortised cost	68.5	215.9	1 732.7	2 017.1
Securities held for trading purposes	100.4	368.5	752.7	1 221.6
Investment securities at fair value	247.2	4 945.7	198.9	5 391.8
Investment in associates and joint ventures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remaining assets	259.3	171.9	2 144.9	2 576.0
Total assets	**7 855.4**	**11 401.0**	**9 661.8**	**28 918.2**
Amounts due to banks	568.6	1 117.1	499.0	2 184.7
Amounts due to customers	8 051.7	21 953.4	6 448.8	36 453.9
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	79.4	0.0	0.0	79.4
Certificated debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remaining liabilities	148.4	134.4	562.8	845.6
Total liabilities	**8 848.0**	**23 204.9**	**7 510.6**	**39 563.5**
Net foreign exchange exposure of balance sheet	**-992.6**	**-11 803.9**	**2 151.2**	**-10 645.3**
Derivative financial instruments	1 176.1	11 907.7	-1 987.4	11 096.5
Total net foreign exchange exposure	**183.5**	**103.8**	**163.8**	**451.2**

Foreign exchange exposure at 31 December 2024	EUR	USD	Other	Total
Cash in hand, balances with central banks	38.2	0.9	12.2	51.3
Loans and advances to banks	3 298.8	2 091.5	460.6	5 850.9
Loans and advances to customers	3 422.8	3 752.0	3 955.1	11 129.9
Financial instruments at amortised cost	40.5	1 012.5	2 587.0	3 640.0
Securities held for trading purposes	0.0	436.0	882.6	1 318.6
Investment securities at fair value	398.3	3 983.3	96.1	4 477.8
Investment in associates and joint ventures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remaining assets	247.6	164.6	1 298.9	1 711.2
Total assets	**7 446.3**	**11 440.8**	**9 292.6**	**28 179.7**
Amounts due to banks	930.8	1 489.3	525.8	2 945.8
Amounts due to customers	8 254.7	24 723.9	5 929.3	38 907.9
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	78.9	0.0	0.0	78.9
Certificated debt	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
Remaining liabilities	150.2	342.5	562.6	1 055.3
Total liabilities	**9 417.4**	**26 555.6**	**7 017.7**	**42 990.8**
Net foreign exchange exposure of balance sheet	**-1 971.2**	**-15 114.8**	**2 274.9**	**-14 811.1**
Derivative financial instruments	2 076.6	15 243.6	-2 306.1	15 014.1
Total net foreign exchange exposure	**105.4**	**128.8**	**-31.2**	**203.0**

4.4. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk associated with non-trading financial instruments (loans and advances, fixed-income securities, term deposits, certificated debt, and derivative financial instruments) is part of the Group's asset and liability management process. The Asset and Liability Committee decides on any appropriate use of derivative financial instruments. The principal interest-related derivatives used are interest rate and cross-currency swaps. LGT also applies fair value hedge accounting to mortgage, loan and bond portfolio interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk control is implemented within the framework of LGT's overall appetite for risk. The aim of an appropriate asset and liability risk management system is to manage the interest rate risk of LGT to optimum effect. The limits must be applied using appropriate limit types to reflect the risk. The following limit types are used in this context:

- Sensitivity limits to restrict the maximum potential loss in the market value of equity for various interest rate scenarios.
- Gap limits for limiting matching maturities within specific maturity segments.
- Key rate duration limits for limiting the maximum potential loss on the fair value of equity resulting from detrimental market movements in specific interest rate tenors.

The following analysis shows the absolute changes in fair values given a change of the respective key rate by +100 basis points:

Interest rate sensitivity analysis (CHF million)	Within 6 months	More than 6 and less than 12 months	More than 1 and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Currencies 2025	**11.8**	**-7.1**	**-19.4**	**60.8**	**46.1**
CHF	7.2	-0.2	-5.5	62.9	64.3
USD	3.7	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	3.8
EUR	-1.6	-7.3	-7.6	-0.4	-16.9
Currencies 2024	**5.3**	**-7.7**	**0.5**	**66.0**	**64.2**
CHF	0.6	-0.5	9.9	70.1	80.1
USD	10.1	1.0	-0.4	-0.1	10.6
EUR	-6.8	-5.9	-0.8	-2.0	-15.5

The table below summarises the average interest rate by major currencies for monetary financial instruments not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

	at 31 December 2025			at 31 December 2024		
	CHF in %	EUR in %	USD in %	CHF in %	EUR in %	USD in %
Assets						
Loans and advances to banks	-0.02	1.80	2.62	0.52	3.10	2.02
Loans and advances to customers	0.88	3.04	4.85	1.40	3.86	5.55
Financial instruments at amortised cost	0.00	–	0.85	0.00	–	0.00
Investment securities measured at FVOCI – debt instruments	0.35	1.73	3.59	0.32	1.98	3.80
Liabilities						
Amounts due to banks	-0.07	1.36	2.37	0.38	1.80	3.40
Amounts due to customers	0.03	1.27	2.97	0.25	2.13	3.63
Certificated debt	0.99	0.00	–	0.91	0.10	–
Lease liabilities	1.00	3.06	4.28	1.02	2.74	4.11

5. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that LGT may not be able to meet obligations as they fall due or to fund assets without affecting either its normal daily operations or its financial condition. This can be caused by the inability to liquidate assets or to obtain funding.

Liquidity risk management primarily aims to establish a strong liquidity position by holding sufficient liquid assets and seeking a stable funding structure that can survive a number of stress scenarios. This is achieved by attracting a diversified funding base and by maintaining a strong and high-quality liquid asset portfolio of cash and marketable securities that can be monetised or pledged as collateral in the event of liquidity stress.

In general, LGT follows a centralised approach in the management of liquidity risk so far as possible from an operational and regulatory perspective. Group Treasury's mandate is to manage the overall liquidity and funding position, with Group Risk Controlling acting as an independent control function, responsible for establishing the liquidity risk framework, ensuring compliance with the framework and monitoring the liquidity position.

The Group's liquidity and funding risk management framework includes:

- Internal liquidity stress testing by projecting all material cash flows arising from on- and off-balance sheet items over an appropriate set of time horizons and for different stress scenarios;
- Establishing funding principles that ensure effective diversification of sources and tenor of funding;
- Maintaining a portfolio of unencumbered, high-quality liquid assets as insurance against liquidity shortfalls;
- Cost-benefit allocation mechanism to ensure that liquidity is adequately priced;
- Managing the intraday liquidity position to ensure that payment and settlement obligations are met in a timely manner;
- Establishing adequate risk tolerance limits.

In addition, LGT maintains a contingency plan that comprises the monitoring of a range of indicators as early warning signs, clear invocation rules and responsibilities as well as action plans to manage liquidity stress events of varying severity.

In the following table, assets and liabilities are structured according to contractual terms. It summarises the overall funding and investment structure of the Group.

Cash flow of assets and liabilities at 31 December 2025 (CHF million)	Within 1 month	More than 1 and less than 3 months	More than 3 and less than 12 months	More than 1 and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash in hand, balances with central banks	3 835.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3 835.6
Loans and advances to banks	10 675.7	925.1	3 171.4	0.0	0.0	14 772.2
Loans and advances to customers	14 845.4	2 604.5	1 496.3	1 445.0	443.3	20 834.5
Financial instruments at amortised cost	651.9	801.1	887.4	0.0	0.0	2 340.4
Derivative financial instruments	47 726.9	36 795.2	17 627.5	787.1	6.8	102 943.4
Investment securities at fair value	364.0	416.0	1 786.8	3 050.4	29.2	5 646.4
Total assets	**78 099.6**	**41 541.9**	**24 969.3**	**5 282.4**	**479.2**	**150 372.4**
Amounts due to banks	2 031.9	81.0	96.8	0.0	0.0	2 209.7
Amounts due to customers	30 211.9	7 393.6	3 368.5	66.2	0.2	41 040.4
Derivative financial instruments	47 685.7	36 824.4	17 475.8	788.1	5.4	102 779.4
Certificated debt	11.8	25.7	397.2	1 118.9	1 349.2	2 902.9
Lease liabilities	5.2	6.1	32.9	135.5	118.2	298.0
Total liabilities	**79 946.5**	**44 330.8**	**21 371.2**	**2 108.8**	**1 473.0**	**149 230.3**
Committed credit lines	2 588.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2 588.7
Contingent liabilities	332.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	332.1

Cash flow of assets and liabilities at 31 December 2024	Within 1 month	More than 1 and less than 3 months	More than 3 and less than 12 months	More than 1 and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash in hand, balances with central banks	4 396.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4 396.9
Loans and advances to banks	11 372.6	1 256.0	2 864.2	0.1	0.0	15 492.8
Loans and advances to customers	13 107.6	2 278.4	1 710.1	1 402.3	467.7	18 966.2
Financial instruments at amortised cost	1 879.5	3 389.3	620.1	0.0	0.0	5 888.9
Derivative financial instruments	46 437.1	60 232.6	17 449.0	796.9	51.2	124 966.7
Investment securities at fair value	97.1	181.8	909.1	3 657.3	39.2	4 884.5
Total assets	**77 290.8**	**67 338.1**	**23 552.4**	**5 856.6**	**558.0**	**174 596.0**
Amounts due to banks	2 836.5	146.1	133.7	0.0	0.0	3 116.3
Amounts due to customers	35 798.7	4 803.7	3 830.0	60.2	0.3	44 492.8
Derivative financial instruments	46 212.5	60 121.5	17 263.9	751.6	45.6	124 395.1
Certificated debt	0.2	44.1	346.5	1 245.9	1 298.6	2 935.3
Lease liabilities	5.8	6.3	36.2	157.9	148.2	354.4
Total liabilities	**84 853.7**	**65 121.7**	**21 610.3**	**2 215.5**	**1 492.6**	**175 293.9**
Committed credit lines	2 870.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2 870.5
Contingent liabilities	400.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	400.4

Derivative cash flows at 31 December 2025 (CHF million)	Within 1 month	More than 1 and less than 3 months	More than 3 and less than 12 months	More than 1 and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Derivatives held for trading/hedging						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Outflow	47 045.8	35 976.2	16 442.1	529.9	0.0	99 993.9
Inflow	47 094.1	35 954.6	16 601.5	536.6	0.0	100 186.9
Interest rate derivatives						
Outflow	20.2	17.6	62.5	178.4	5.4	284.1
Inflow	27.7	24.7	73.4	168.5	6.8	301.1
Other derivatives						
Outflow	619.7	830.5	971.3	79.8	0.0	2 501.4
Inflow	605.1	815.8	952.5	82.0	0.0	2 455.4
Total outflow	**47 685.7**	**36 824.4**	**17 475.8**	**788.1**	**5.4**	**102 779.4**
Total inflow	**47 726.9**	**36 795.2**	**17 627.5**	**787.1**	**6.8**	**102 943.4**

Derivative cash flows at 31 December 2024	Within 1 month	More than 1 and less than 3 months	More than 3 and less than 12 months	More than 1 and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Derivatives held for trading/hedging						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Outflow	45 851.9	59 807.7	16 612.4	538.4	38.5	122 848.9
Inflow	46 064.3	59 900.0	16 765.7	541.0	42.2	123 313.1
Interest rate derivatives						
Outflow	16.0	18.4	60.6	170.2	7.1	272.3
Inflow	30.2	37.4	91.4	210.3	8.9	378.2
Other derivatives						
Outflow	344.6	295.4	590.9	43.0	0.0	1 273.9
Inflow	342.6	295.2	591.9	45.6	0.0	1 275.4
Total outflow	**46 212.5**	**60 121.5**	**17 263.9**	**751.6**	**45.6**	**124 395.1**
Total inflow	**46 437.1**	**60 232.6**	**17 449.0**	**796.9**	**51.2**	**124 966.7**

6. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty of a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation and causes LGT to incur a financial loss. Credit risk exposures arise principally in lending activities that lead to loans and advances, and investment activities that bring debt securities and other bills into the Group's asset portfolio. Further, there is also credit risk in derivative financial instruments and off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

Within LGT, credit risk is primarily incurred by LGT's banking entities. The credit risk management and control functions are therefore located in these units. The Group Credit Committee (GCC) together with the Chief Credit Officer (CCO) have the overall responsibility for the credit business, including comprehensive credit portfolio management as well as credit risk-relevant aspects involving trading counterparties, proprietary books and country exposures. The conservative lending policy is established by internal directives, guidelines and written policy papers. These guidelines include: (i) regulations on maximum single credit lines, (ii) limits on unsecured lending exposures to any one customer or customer group, and (iii) strict credit handling procedures and internal controls.

6.1. Credit risk strategy

LGT's credit strategy and credit management guidelines and processes are defined by the LGT Group Foundation Board in the organisational guidelines and regulations of LGT Group

Foundation and LGT Group. The credit strategy comprises client segmentation, target products and target markets. Lending is an integral part of the business philosophy of LGT and complements the wealth management services offered. Any transaction must be viewed in the context of the overall client relationship. Credits enhance clients' commitment to LGT, facilitate the development of the client relationships, and support the acquisition of target clients. It is not the policy of LGT to extend credit facilities on a stand-alone basis, but only in conjunction with assets deposited or to be deposited with LGT. In its credit business, LGT has strong expertise in execution, process and solution engineering, and focuses on Lombard and Mortgage loans, which are managed with a prudent risk appetite. The risk appetite of LGT is low to moderate. LGT's lending business is centralised within the credit function at LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz. The credit staff in all other banking subsidiaries of LGT Group have a functional reporting line into this credit function.

As part of its comprehensive system for monitoring lending exposures, regular reports are provided to the Foundation Board at a Group level. They include information on (i) credit risk ratings, (ii) allowances, (iii) country exposures, and (iv) bank limits. Stress testing of securities and property collateral is carried out regularly and on an ad hoc basis if requested by management. In addition, ad hoc reports on special events, as well as daily reports on global exposures to specific customers, are provided on request.

6.2. Credit risk measurement

Loans and advances

In measuring credit risk of loans and advances to customers and to banks at a counterparty level, the Group assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal rating tools. These tools have been developed internally and combine statistical analysis with the judgement of credit officers and are validated, where appropriate, by comparison with rating data from third-party providers. The Group regularly validates the performance of the rating tools and their predictive power with regard to default events.

Loans and advances to banks are highly diversified, consisting of a large number of mainly European banks of prime quality. As of 31 December 2025, 70 % of LGT's money market lending and money market papers exposure has a rating of at least "AA", and 97 % has a minimum rating of "A". LGT closely monitors these positions and follows strict criteria when assessing a counterparty's creditworthiness.

Debt securities and other bills

For debt securities and other bills, ratings by external credit rating agencies are used to manage the credit risk exposures. The credit function at LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz, is responsible for extending counterparty limits, while the Treasury department manages the individual positions within these limits. Investments in these securities and bills also represent a method for maintaining a readily available financing source to meet funding requirements.

As of 31 December 2025, over 72 % of debt securities have a rating of at least "Aa/AA", with over 97 % rated at least "A".

Assets by countries

In addition to the limitation of credit exposures of customers or customer groups, LGT restricts the group of countries in which credit risks may be incurred. These countries are subject to limits that are reviewed at least annually by the GCC. The table below shows the allocation of assets by countries/country groups:

Assets by countries/country groups (CHF million)[1]	2025	in %	2024	in %
Liechtenstein	4 649.1	8.2	4 081.0	6.7
Switzerland	18 219.0	32.3	21 481.2	35.0
Other Europe	14 270.0	25.3	14 208.1	23.2
Americas	7 818.9	13.9	10 212.6	16.7
Asia and Oceania	11 162.6	19.8	11 101.6	18.1
Other countries	292.9	0.5	208.8	0.3
Total	**56 412.6**	**100.0**	**61 293.4**	**100.0**

[1] Based on risk domicile of the assets.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group maintains strict control limits on derivative positions. At all times, the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favourable to the Group, which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements (an add-on factor is calculated depending on underlying risks and time to maturity of the contract).

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Group's market transactions on any single day. As a member of the Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS) network, LGT is able to mitigate major parts of its daily settlement risk via forex netting.

Off-balance sheet financial instruments

The primary purpose of off-balance sheet financial instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. LGT has credit commitments in the form of guarantees and standby letters of credit. These credit commitments carry the same credit risk as loans, and the same lending criteria and identical limitation processes are therefore applied.

6.3. Risk limit control and mitigation policies

LGT systematically manages, limits and controls concentrations of credit risk. As part of the credit risk management policy, exposures are structured by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical segments. The risks and their changes are closely monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Ongoing monitoring of all credits lies primarily within the responsibility of the relevant credit adviser or credit risk manager. In addition, Credit Portfolio Management, which is part of the Credit department of LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz, monitors all credit exposures within defined parameters. Centralised loan approval procedures ensure a consistent lending process. The credit approval process must be in line with the credit risk management guidelines (management view) and must comply with regulatory and corporate governance requirements (regulatory view). Processes, competencies, credit application forms, and rating and pricing tools are in place for all booking centres. Formal requirements must be fulfilled for all credits and high standards apply for both the internal and external credit documentation. The depth of the due diligence shall be adequately reflected in the credit application and depends on complexity of the credit transactions, collateral composition, counterparties and jurisdictions involved.

In line with its conservative credit policy, a significant portion of the Group's credit exposure is mitigated. The principal collaterals used within LGT are mortgages over residential properties and charges over financial instruments such as debt securities, equities and funds. Upon initial recognition of loans and advances, the fair value of collateral is based on valuation techniques commonly used for the corresponding assets. In subsequent periods, the fair value is updated by reference to market prices or indexes of similar assets. In the context of Lombard loans, standard loan-to-values (LTVs) and margin requirements for trading products are approved by the CCO. They apply to all legal entities of LGT Group and are implemented by the credit function of LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz. Country and currency categorisations are taken into consideration when applying a standard LTV. Each standard LTV is determined according to specific criteria, such as country and issuer ratings for bonds, market capitalisation, tradability and volatility for equities, and volume and liquidity for funds. The total collateral value is based on quality and composition (diversification) of the pledged securities. Because mortgages are granted primarily within Liechtenstein and Switzerland, LGT is exposed to the market trends of the real estate sector in these countries. For their high-net-worth private banking customers, LGT also offers real estate financing solutions in selected other countries such as Austria, France, the UK, Singapore, Hong Kong and Australia.

When trading derivatives with banking counterparties in the interbank market, the Group uses netting and credit support agreements to mitigate credit risk.

Collateral accepted as security for assets (CHF million)	2025	2024
Fair value of financial assets accepted as collateral that the Group is permitted to sell or repledge in the absence of default	10 668.3	11 726.3

6.4. Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement

IFRS 9 ECL are recognised on the following basis: maximum 12-month ECL are recognised from initial recognition, reflecting the portion of lifetime cash shortfalls that would result if a default occurs in the 12 months after the reporting date, weighted by the risk of a default occurring. Instruments in this category are referred to as instruments in Stage 1.

Lifetime ECL are recognised if there is a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) subsequent to the instrument's initial recognition, reflecting lifetime cash shortfalls that would result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument, weighted by the risk of a default occurring. Instruments in this category are referred to as instruments in Stage 2. If a SICR is no longer observed, the instrument will move back to Stage 1. Lifetime ECL are always recognised for credit-impaired financial instruments, referred to as instruments in Stage 3. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (POCI) are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL are always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

Change in credit quality since initial recognition

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Initial recognition	Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Credit-impaired assets
12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

6.5. Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

Financial instruments subject to ECL are monitored on an ongoing basis. To determine whether the recognition of a 12-month ECL continues to be appropriate, it is assessed whether a SICR has occurred since initial recognition of the financial instrument. The assessment criteria include both quantitative and qualitative factors.

Loans and advances to customers

LGT assesses increases in credit risk for its two major customer credit portfolios (Lombard credits and Mortgages) by incorporating forward-looking information. In addition, credit risk is generally deemed to have significantly increased for mortgage positions if the borrower becomes more than 30 days past due on their contractual payments. For the Lombard portfolio a SICR occurs since initial recognition when positions are overdrawn, but the loan is still sufficiently covered by collateral. Due to the highly collateralised nature of the Lombard portfolio, the overdrawn amounts are multiplied by a factor to calculate the ECL in order to reflect the history of low credit losses. The factor applied will be subject to periodical review based on various factors, including the history of credit losses in the Lombard portfolio and a systematic forward-looking approach.

For commercial loans and financing of LGT inhouse funds, a SICR is based on a rating comparison (ie the rating since initial recognition and the prevailing rating at the reporting date). Within the customer loan portfolio, the approach of a rating downgrade represents a simplified approach, reflecting the fact that this criterion will be applied only for a very small portion of the overall client loan portfolio.

Loans and advances to banks

This portfolio comprises all on-balance sheet exposures with a bank/financial institution as counterparty. It includes unsecured money market lending, secured reverse-repo lending and cash accounts. Every bank carries an internal credit rating, as a result of (i) mapping from an external rating, or (ii) based on its own internal analysis. For all loans and advances to banks, a SICR is based on a rating comparison (ie the rating since initial recognition and the prevailing rating at the reporting date). A SICR occurs if the credit rating deteriorates by two notches and at the same time there is a downgrade from investment grade to non-investment grade. For positions below investment grade since inception, only the two-notch criteria apply. If the credit rating improves and the deterioration from its initial rating is less than two notches and, if applicable, there is an upgrade from non-investment grade to investment grade, the position will be reclassified to Stage 1.

6.6. Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

LGT defines a financial instrument as "in default", ie it is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Qualitative indicator: we consider that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to LGT or any of its subsidiaries in full, without recourse by LGT to actions such as realising security.
- Objective indicator: the obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to LGT or any of its subsidiaries.
- A default event shall be considered to have occurred with

regard to a particular obligor when either of the above criteria is met, or both are met.

- For the purpose of the qualitative indicator, elements to be taken as indications of unlikeliness to pay shall include the following:
  - LGT puts the credit obligation on non-accrued status;
  - LGT recognises a specific credit adjustment resulting from a significant perceived decline in credit quality subsequent to LGT taking on the exposure;
  - LGT intends to sell or sells the credit obligation at a material credit-related economic loss;
  - LGT consents to a distressed restructuring of the credit obligation where this is likely to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by the material forgiveness, or postponement, of principal, interest or, where relevant, fees;
  - LGT has filed for the obligor's bankruptcy or a similar order in respect of an obligor's credit obligation to LGT or any of its subsidiaries;
  - the obligor has sought or has been placed in bankruptcy or similar protection where this would avoid or delay repayment of a credit obligation to LGT or any of its subsidiaries.

The criteria above have been applied to all financial instruments held by LGT and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (ie to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of 12 months (shorter periods may apply for short-term loans like Lombard).

6.7. Measuring ECL, explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The ECL are measured on either a 12-month or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. ECL are the product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

The ECL is determined by multiplying the projected PD, LGD and EAD for each individual exposure. For revolving products, an average duration for the definition of lifetime PD is determined based on expert judgement and historical analysis.

The assumptions underlying the ECL calculation are reviewed regularly. There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the reporting period.

6.8. Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL models, assumptions and sensitivity analysis

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. Within the loans and advances to customers category, LGT has performed historical analysis and identified variables affecting credit risk and ECL for its two major credit portfolios (Lombard credits and Mortgages). Given the highly collateralised nature of LGT's credit portfolio, these variables focus on the impact of market price reductions in the value of the collateral, including changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The applied markdowns are subject to ongoing review, based on historical market data and expert judgement. In addition to these "base scenario" markdowns, possible alternative scenarios with regard to market price reductions are also applied, in order to assess the sensitivity of the results from specific factors.

For the Lombard credit portfolio, the Credit Portfolio Management function at LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz, conducts periodic scenario analysis on a Group level. In addition, LGT also conducts individual scenarios on an ad hoc basis, for example, on specific asset classes or collateral from a specific country or collateral from a specific issuer. Based on the results of the analysis, if deemed necessary, specific credit positions with elevated risks are reviewed and discussed in detail with the responsible credit adviser and/or relationship manager, including potential measures to improve a position. Based on this discussion of individual loans, if deemed necessary by the credit authorities, an individual loan position may be downgraded to Stage 2. Given that there is no effective overdraft yet, the credit authorities will decide, based on the results of the scenario analysis, whether or not and to what amount an additional building of ECL (based on individual calculations per loan positions) is deemed necessary and appropriate.

As for the mortgage portfolio, the Credit Portfolio Management function at LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz, conducts periodic scenario analysis on a Group level, based on different levels of market/price corrections in relation to various characteristics of the mortgage position. An internal working group of mortgage experts reviews the scenarios and the applied markdowns annually.

They base their opinions on their ongoing monitoring of the real estate markets LGT operates in, including various market research and analyst reports by international real estate appraisers, investment banks, etc. Currently, the applied markdowns are defined according to the following characteristics of real estate collateral: type of object, location and date of valuation of object.

Based on the results of the analysis, specific credit positions with elevated risks are checked for and discussed in detail with the responsible credit adviser and/or relationship manager, including potential measures to improve a position, if deemed necessary. Based on this discussion of individual loans, in case elevated risks are detected and, if deemed necessary by the credit authorities, the individual mortgage position will be downgraded to Stage 2.

In order to assess the sensitivity of the results from the specific factors, the Group Risk Controlling function also regularly conducts a separate risk analysis for both the Lombard and the mortgage portfolio, based on different markdown factors. This also provides for an additional independent risk review for senior management.

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and the actual outcomes may therefore be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

6.9. Credit risk exposure

The following table summarises the impairment allowance by stage, carrying amounts and fair value of collateral held of those financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as well as certain off-balance sheet positions. The gross carrying amount of financial assets represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

Exposure to credit risk (CHF million)	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Impairment allowance	Carrying amount	2025 Fair value of collateral held
Cash in hand, balances with central banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3 855.4	0.0
Loans and advances to banks	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	14 814.9	10 484.8
Loans and advances to customers	8.6	0.5	19.5	28.6	20 778.9	121 251.2
Financial instruments at amortised cost	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2 328.1	0.0
Investment securities at FVOCI	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	5 279.9	0.0
Total on-balance sheet assets	**10.9**	**0.5**	**19.5**	**31.0**	**47 057.1**	**131 735.9**
Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1 992.3	0.0
Total	**11.0**	**0.6**	**19.5**	**31.1**	**49 049.5**	**131 735.9**

Exposure to credit risk	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Impairment allowance	Carrying amount	2024 Fair value of collateral held
Cash in hand, balances with central banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4 416.4	0.0
Loans and advances to banks	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	15 445.1	10 998.7
Loans and advances to customers	8.9	0.4	16.9	26.2	18 924.3	116 129.7
Financial instruments at amortised cost	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	5 944.1	0.0
Investment securities at FVOCI	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	4 406.9	0.0
Total on-balance sheet assets	**11.4**	**0.4**	**16.9**	**28.8**	**49 136.8**	**127 128.4**
Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2 171.2	0.0
Total	**11.5**	**0.5**	**16.9**	**28.9**	**51 308.0**	**127 128.4**

6.10. Collateral and other credit enhancements

LGT employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most common of these is accepting collateral for funds advanced. LGT has internal policies on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation.

LGT prepares a valuation of the collateral obtained as part of the loan origination process. This assessment is reviewed periodically. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties;
- Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset-backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments. Trading in derivatives is also collateralised to a large extent by using credit support agreements.

LGT's policies regarding obtaining collateral have not significantly changed during the reporting period and there has been no significant change in the overall quality of the collateral held by LGT since the prior period.

LGT closely monitors collateral held for financial assets considered to be credit-impaired, as it becomes more likely that LGT will take possession of collateral to mitigate potential credit losses. The exposure of such assets held as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 was not material.

6.11. Loss allowance

The loss allowance recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors, as described below:

- Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) of credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period, and the consequent step up (or step down) between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
- Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period, as well as releases for financial instruments derecognised in the period;
- Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in PDs, EADs and LGDs in the period as well as impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
- Foreign exchange retranslations for assets denominated in foreign currencies and other movements; and
- Financial assets derecognised during the period and write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written off during the period.

The total amount of the undiscounted ECL allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI was CHF 31.2 million (2024: CHF 28.8 million). The changes in the loss allowance between the beginning and the end of the annual period, considering also transfer between stages, were not material.

6.12. Write-off policy

LGT writes off financial assets against the related provision for loan impairment, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include (i) ceasing enforcement activity, and (ii) where LGT's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

LGT may write off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. The outstanding contractual amounts of such assets written off during the financial years 2025 and 2024 were immaterial.

6.13. Modification of financial assets

In rare cases, LGT modifies the terms of loans provided to customers due to commercial renegotiations, or for distressed loans, with a view to maximising recovery.

Such restructuring activities include extended payment term arrangements, payment holidays and payment forgiveness. Restructuring practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgement of management, indicate that payment will most likely continue.

The risk of default of such assets after modification is assessed at the reporting date and compared with the risk under the original terms at initial recognition, when the modification is not substantial and therefore does not result in derecognition of the original asset. LGT monitors the subsequent performance of modified assets and assesses if there is a subsequent significant increase in credit risk in relation to such assets. The gross carry-

ing amount of financial assets that were modified during the periods 2025 and 2024 was not material.

6.14. Impairment and provisioning policies

The Group's policy requires the review of individual financial assets that are above materiality thresholds at least annually or more regularly when individual circumstances require it. Impairment allowances on individually assessed accounts are determined by an individual evaluation of the incurred and expected loss on a case-by-case basis, and are applied to all individually significant accounts. The assessment normally encompasses collateral held (including reconfirmation of its enforceability and potential discounts on proceeds in a future liquidation scenario) and any additional anticipated receipts or expenses for that individual account.

LGT obtained assets by taking possession of collateral held as security. Repossessed properties are sold as soon as practicable, with the proceeds used to reduce the outstanding indebtedness.

Carrying amount of collateral and other credit enhancements obtained (CHF million)	2025	2024
Residential, commercial and industrial properties	0.0	0.0

7. Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This risk can be caused deliberately or accidentally or be of natural origin and encompasses all elements of the organisation. Operational risks are inherent in all types of products, activities, processes and systems.

LGT's operational risk framework ensures the proactive and systematic management of operational risks. For example, it requires the regular completion of risk control self-assessments. Operational risk events are recorded and evaluated in a timely manner to ensure that adequate action is taken if necessary. In addition, a comprehensive key risk indicator framework is used to implement regular monitoring of relevant risks.

8. Regulatory risk

Regulatory risk is the overall risk that a change in laws and regulations or a non-compliance with them will materially impact a security, business, sector or market. A change in laws or regulations made by the government or a regulatory body can increase the costs of operating a business, reduce the attractiveness of investment and/or change the competitive landscape.

LGT's regulatory risk management therefore focuses on the early identification of new regulatory requirements, the effective adoption of new regulatory requirements within LGT and the implementation of processes and procedures to ensure that all business lines within LGT permanently meet the respective legal and regulatory requirements.

9. Reputational risk

Ultimately, if risks are not identified, adequately managed and monitored, this may lead – apart from financial losses – to reputational damage. Reputational risk is defined as the risk of potential damage through a deterioration of LGT's reputation or due to a negative perception of its image among customers, counterparties, equity holders and/or regulatory authorities.

LGT takes a holistic approach to reputational risk management consisting of both preventive measures and dedicated crisis management. Preventive measures are defined in LGT's code of conduct. For the purposes of crisis management, LGT has established processes and organisational structures to address crises, and has trained all respective employees in order to ensure rapid and adequate responses to potential crises.

10. Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

Fair value information is used for business purposes in measuring an enterprise's overall financial position. Fair value information permits comparisons of financial instruments having substantially the same economic characteristics.

10.1. Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances are stated net of impairments. The measured fair value of loans and advances to banks is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and remaining maturity.

10.2. Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are stated net of impairments. The measured fair value of loans and advances to customers represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received.

10.3. Amounts due to banks or to customers

The calculation of the fair values of the amounts due to banks or customers is based on the discounted cash flow method using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity.

10.4. Certificated debt

The aggregated fair values are calculated under the discounted cash flow method. The model is based on a current yield curve appropriate for the remaining term to maturity.

Financial assets (CHF million)	2025 Carrying amount	2025 Fair value	2024 Carrying amount	2024 Fair value
Loans and advances to banks	14 814.9	14 870.5	15 445.1	15 498.9
Loans and advances to customers	20 778.9	20 888.1	18 924.3	19 044.1
Financial instruments at amortised cost	2 328.1	2 329.5	5 944.1	5 945.7
Financial liabilities (CHF million)				
Amounts due to banks	2 268.9	2 270.7	3 140.1	3 141.7
Amounts due to customers	42 676.3	42 734.5	45 286.7	45 394.3
Certificated debt	2 713.5	2 774.4	2 758.9	2 823.1

The fair value corresponds to future cash flows discounted using a risk-free yield curve. The cash flows consist of interest payments and the nominal amount due at maturity. The fair value therefore differs slightly from the carrying amount.

Financial statements of LGT Group Foundation

Statutory auditor's report

KPMG (Liechtenstein) AG
Aeulestrasse 2
LI-9490 Vaduz

+41 58 249 70 40
kpmg.li

Statutory Auditor's Report

to the Foundation Advisory Board of LGT Group Foundation, Vaduz

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LGT Group Foundation (Foundation), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, the income statement for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements (pages 224 to 232) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Liechtenstein law.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Liechtenstein law and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 Foundation in accordance with the provisions of Liechtenstein law and the requirements of the audit profession, as well as the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) 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.

Responsibilities of the Foundation Board for the Financial Statements

The Foundation Board is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Liechtenstein law, and for such internal control as the Foundation Board 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 Foundation Board is responsible for assessing the Foundation'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 Foundation Board either intends to liquidate the Foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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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 Liechtenstein law and ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Liechtenstein law and ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

LGT Group Foundation, Vaduz
Statutory Auditor's Report
to the Foundation Advisory Board

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We confirm that the financial statements and the proposed appropriation of retained earnings comply with Liechtenstein law and the articles of incorporation. We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

KPMG (Liechtenstein) AG

Dario Blau
Chartered Accountant
Auditor in Charge

Philipp Rickert
Swiss Certified Accountant

Vaduz, 23 April 2026

Income statement

Income statement (CHF million)	Note	2025	2024
Interest income		0.0	0.0
Interest expense		-28.8	-75.0
Net interest		**-28.8**	**-75.0**
Dividend income from participations and investment securities		320.0	29.0
Total interest and dividend income/expense		**291.3**	**-46.0**
Income/loss from financial transactions		169.8	-74.8
Other operating income	1	147.0	144.2
Total operating income		**608.1**	**23.4**
Personnel expenses	2	-24.2	-23.2
Business and office expenses	3	-13.7	-13.7
Total administrative expenses		**-37.9**	**-36.9**
Depreciation, allowances and provision on subsidiary undertakings, affiliated companies and investment securities		-139.8	-62.7
Release of impairments on subsidiary undertakings and investment securities		63.3	10.5
Tax expenses		-7.5	-8.8
Profit for the period		**486.1**	**-74.4**
Appropriation of available Foundation earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the period		753.7	963.1
Extraordinary distribution		-703.0	0.0
Profit for the period		486.1	-74.4
Total available Foundation earnings		**536.8**	**888.7**
The Foundation Board proposes to the Foundation meeting of 23 April 2026:			
Distribution to the Prince of Liechtenstein Foundation		-182.0	-135.0
Balance to be carried forward		**354.8**	**753.7**

The accounting principles and the notes on pages 230 to 232 form part of these accounts. The accounts on pages 224 to 232 were approved by the Foundation Board on 23 April 2026 and were signed on its behalf by H.S.H. Prince Max von und zu Liechtenstein, Chairman, and Michael Bürge, CFO of LGT.

Balance sheet

Balance sheet (CHF million)	Note	2025	2024
Assets			
Loans and advances to banks (subsidiary undertakings)	4	3.3	2.1
of which on demand		3.3	2.1
Shares and investment securities	5	1 886.6	4 154.1
Participations	6	1 289.1	1 287.2
Prepayments and accrued income		1.4	1.4
Other assets	7	55.1	57.3
Total assets		**3 235.4**	**5 502.0**
Liabilities			
Amounts due to banks	8	2 282.5	4 204.9
of which loans		2 282.5	4 204.9
Accrued expenses and deferred income		0.8	1.8
Tax liabilities		16.9	9.0
Other liabilities	9	59.3	58.5
Foundation capital		339.0	339.0
Profit/loss to be carried forward		50.7	963.1
Profit for the period	10	486.1	-74.4
Total liabilities		**3 235.4**	**5 502.0**
Off-balance sheet items			
Collateralisation guarantees and similar instruments		3.8	3.8
Guarantees and similar instruments		5.7	11 204.4
of which for affiliated companies		5.7	11 204.4
Other commitments		0.4	0.7

The guarantees and similar instruments are valued with the carrying amount. The accounting principles and the notes on pages 226 to 232 form part of these accounts.

Notes to the financial statements
Accounting principles

1. Introduction

The accounting principles are in accordance with the Liechtenstein Law on Persons and Companies (PGR) and the Liechtenstein Banking Law and its directives. A summary of the material accounting principles, which have been applied consistently, is set out below.

The terms "LGT" or "Group" refer to LGT Group Foundation together with its subsidiary undertakings and the term "Company" refers to LGT Group Foundation.

2. Basis of accounting

The accounts are prepared using the historical cost convention. All transactions are recorded on a trade date basis.

3. Foreign currencies

Revenue items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date, except financial fixed assets, which are translated at historical rates. Exchange differences are entered in the income statement.

4. Participations

Participations represent investments in subsidiary undertakings and are stated at cost, less any provision for permanent diminution in value.

5. Debt instruments and shares

Realised gains or losses arising from the disposal of securities are entered in the income statement. Securities held as current assets (short-term assets) are shown at fair value. Other securities are stated at the lower of cost or fair value.

6. Dividends

Proposed dividends from participations and investment securities are accrued as receivables in the accounts.

7. Loans and advances

These items are calculated at nominal values. Value adjustments for identifiable individual risks are set off against the corresponding asset positions.

8. Financial liabilities and provisions

These items are shown at nominal values. Provisions have been created for operational and other risks.

9. Risk management

Risks are defined by the adverse impact on profitability of several distinct sources of uncertainty. LGT Group Foundation is exposed to market risks, credit risks, liquidity risks, operational and business event risks. The Foundation Board is responsible for the risk policy and its regular review. The risk policy comprises two key elements:

- risk strategy, which details the overall approach to risk-taking desired by the Board; and
- risk principles, which translate the risk strategy into operating standards for both the risk organisation and required risk processes.

Daily risk management is conducted by the line management. The overall responsibility lies with the executive management teams of each business unit. The risk controlling unit oversees the risk-taking activities of LGT Group Foundation and reports directly to the Board.

Details on the income statement and balance sheet

1	Other operating income (CHF million)	2025	2024
	Income from subsidiary undertakings (licence fees, income from service level agreements and service charge for comfort letters)	139.4	135.2
	Others	7.6	9.1
	Total other operating income	**147.0**	**144.2**

2	Personnel expenses (CHF million)	2025	2024
	Personnel expenses before long-term incentive scheme		
	Salaries	8.1	7.3
	Bonuses	4.6	4.7
	Social security costs	0.4	1.4
	Pension costs	0.7	0.4
	Other personnel expenses	0.2	0.1
	Personnel expenses before long-term incentive scheme	**14.0**	**13.9**
	Long-term incentive scheme	10.2	9.2
	Total personnel expenses	**24.2**	**23.2**

3	Business and office expenses (CHF million)	2025	2024
	Rents and office expenses	0.1	0.1
	IT expenses	0.3	0.3
	Information and communication expenses	0.0	0.0
	Travel and entertainment expenses	0.9	0.9
	Legal and professional expenses	1.6	3.2
	Advertising expenses	9.3	9.2
	Other expenses	1.6	0.0
	Total business and office expenses	**13.7**	**13.7**

4 Loans and advances to banks (subsidiary undertakings) on demand

The loans and advances to banks are bank accounts with LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz.

5	Shares and investment securities (CHF million)	2025	2024
	Opening balance	**4 154.1**	**3 303.7**
	Investments	47.1	953.1
	Revaluation	90.7	-53.5
	Disposals[1]	-2 405.4	-49.1
	Closing balance	**1 886.6**	**4 154.1**

[1] Disposals reflect equity investments that were either sold to the Princely Assets or redeemed in 2025.

6	Participations (CHF million)	2025	2024
	Acquisition cost	1 350.2	1 285.8
	Accumulated depreciation	-63.0	-2.9
	Opening balance	**1 287.2**	**1 282.9**
	Investments	0.0	65.0
	Revaluation	1.9	-60.7
	Closing balance	**1 289.1**	**1 287.2**

The subsidiary undertakings of LGT Group Foundation at 31 December 2025 were:

Name	Principal activity	Registered office	% of voting rights held	% of capital held	Share capital (paid in)		Net profit (million)
LGT Group Holding Ltd.	Holding company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0	100.0	CHF 200 000	CHF	53.5
LGT Capital Partners Group Holding Ltd.	Holding company	Vaduz – Liechtenstein	100.0	100.0	CHF 500 000	CHF	5.1
LGT Investments Ltd.	Holding company	Grand Cayman – Cayman Islands	100.0	100.0	CHF 73 308	CHF	2.4
LGT Global Invest Ltd.	Holding company	Grand Cayman – Cayman Islands	100.0	100.0	CHF 4	CHF	2.0
LGT Participations Ltd.	Holding company	Grand Cayman – Cayman Islands	100.0	100.0	CHF 7	CHF	-0.0

All participations of LGT Group Foundation are unlisted.

7	Other assets (CHF million)	2025	2024
	Receivables from subsidiary undertakings	54.8	57.0
	Receivables from others	0.3	0.3
	Total	**55.1**	**57.3**

8	Amounts due to banks (CHF million)	2025	2024
	Amounts due to LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz	2 282.5	4 204.9
	Total	**2 282.5**	**4 204.9**

9	Other liabilities (CHF million)	2025	2024
	Salaries	5.2	4.7
	Bonuses	6.9	5.9
	Social security costs	3.9	4.5
	Long-term incentive scheme	42.1	43.1
	Others	1.2	0.4
	Total	**59.3**	**58.5**

10	Statement of changes in equity (CHF million)	2025	2024
	Equity at the beginning of the financial year	1 227.8	1 437.2
	Distribution to the Prince of Liechtenstein Foundation	-838.0	-135.0
	Profit for the period	486.1	-74.4
	Total equity at the end of the financial year	**875.9**	**1 227.8**

11	Number of employees	2025	2024
	Full-time equivalents (FTEs) at 31 December	8.0	5.0

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Analysis of balance sheet by origin at 31 December 2025 (CHF million)	Domestic	%	Foreign	%	Total	%
Assets						
Loans and advances to banks	3.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0
Shares and investment securities	0.0	0.0	1 886.6	100.0	1 886.6	100.0
Participations	1 188.5	92.2	100.6	7.8	1 289.1	100.0
Prepayments and accrued income	0.6	41.0	0.8	59.0	1.4	100.0
Other assets	43.5	78.9	11.6	21.1	55.1	100.0
Total assets	**1 235.9**	**38.2**	**1 999.5**	**61.8**	**3 235.4**	**100.0**
Liabilities						
Amounts due to banks	2 282.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	2 282.5	100.0
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0.4	49.8	0.4	50.2	0.8	100.0
Tax liabilities	16.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	100.0
Other liabilities	58.1	98.0	1.2	2.0	59.3	100.0
Equity	875.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	875.9	100.0
Total liabilities	**3 233.8**	**100.0**	**1.6**	**0.0**	**3 235.4**	**100.0**

Analysis of balance sheet by origin at 31 December 2024	Domestic	%	Foreign	%	Total	%
Assets						
Loans and advances to banks	2.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0
Shares and investment securities	0.0	0.0	4 154.1	100.0	4 154.1	100.0
Participations	1 188.5	92.3	98.7	7.7	1 287.2	100.0
Prepayments and accrued income	0.2	17.2	1.1	82.8	1.4	100.0
Other assets	47.3	82.6	10.0	17.4	57.3	100.0
Total assets	**1 238.2**	**22.5**	**4 263.9**	**77.5**	**5 502.0**	**100.0**
Liabilities						
Amounts due to banks	4 204.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	4 204.9	100.0
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0.8	46.4	1.0	53.6	1.8	100.0
Tax liabilities	9.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	100.0
Other liabilities	58.1	99.3	0.4	0.7	58.5	100.0
Equity	1 227.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	1 227.8	100.0
Total liabilities	**5 500.7**	**100.0**	**1.4**	**0.0**	**5 502.0**	**100.0**

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Breakdown of assets according to country/country group (CHF million)	2025	%	2024	%
Liechtenstein	1 235.9	38.2	1 238.2	22.5
Other Europe	12.0	0.4	10.4	0.2
Americas	1 978.2	61.1	4 242.2	77.1
Asia and Oceania	9.3	0.3	11.3	0.2
Total assets	**3 235.4**	**100.0**	**5 502.0**	**100.0**

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Foreign exchange exposure at 31 December 2025 (CHF million)	CHF	EUR	USD	Other	Total
Assets					
Loans and advances to banks	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Shares and investment securities	1 877.2	0.0	9.3	0.0	1 886.6
Participations	1 289.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 289.1
Prepayments and accrued income	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4
Other assets	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.1
Total assets	**3 225.6**	**0.0**	**9.8**	**0.0**	**3 235.4**
Liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	2 282.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2 282.5
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Tax liabilities	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9
Other liabilities	58.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	59.3
Equity	875.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	875.9
Total liabilities	**3 235.0**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**3 235.4**

Foreign exchange exposure at 31 December 2024	CHF	EUR	USD	Other	Total
Assets					
Loans and advances to banks	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Shares and investment securities	4 142.7	0.1	9.2	2.1	4 154.1
Participations	1 287.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 287.2
Prepayments and accrued income	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4
Other assets	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3
Total assets	**5 489.8**	**0.1**	**10.0**	**2.1**	**5 502.0**
Liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	4 204.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4 204.9
Accrued expenses and deferred income	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.8
Tax liabilities	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Other liabilities	58.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	58.5
Equity	1 227.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 227.8
Total liabilities	**5 501.5**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**5 502.0**

15 Analysis of current assets and liabilities by maturity at 31 December 2025 (CHF million)

	On demand	Within 3 months	More than 3 and less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Current assets					
Loans and advances to banks	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Shares and investment securities	1 886.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 886.6
Prepayments and accrued income	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Other assets	0.0	22.6	32.5	0.0	55.1
Total current assets	**1 889.9**	**23.9**	**32.5**	**0.0**	**1 946.3**
Current liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	0.0	2 282.5	0.0	0.0	2 282.5
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Tax liabilities	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	16.9
Other liabilities	0.0	2.3	22.0	35.0	59.3
Total current liabilities	**0.0**	**2 285.6**	**38.8**	**35.0**	**2 359.5**

Analysis of current assets and liabilities by maturity at 31 December 2024	On demand	Within 3 months	More than 3 and less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Current assets					
Loans and advances to banks	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Shares and investment securities	4 154.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4 154.1
Prepayments and accrued income	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Other assets	0.0	26.1	31.2	0.0	57.3
Total current assets	**4 156.2**	**27.4**	**31.2**	**0.0**	**4 214.8**
Current liabilities					
Amounts due to banks	0.0	4 204.9	0.0	0.0	4 204.9
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
Tax liabilities	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	9.0
Other liabilities	0.0	1.1	21.0	36.3	58.5
Total current liabilities	**0.0**	**4 207.9**	**30.0**	**36.3**	**4 274.3**

16 Emoluments to members of management

The emoluments to the members of the Foundation Board and to the Group and business unit executives are disclosed under note 43 in the consolidated financial statements of LGT Group.

International locations

LGT Private Banking

Europe

Austria Salzburg, Vienna
Germany Cologne, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt am Main, Hamburg, Munich
Ireland Dublin
Principality of Liechtenstein Vaduz
Switzerland Basel, Berne, Geneva, Lugano, St. Gallen, Zurich
United Kingdom Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Jersey, Leeds, London, Manchester

Middle East

Bahrain Manama
United Arab Emirates Dubai

Asia Pacific

Australia Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth, Sydney
Hong Kong SAR
India Mumbai, New Delhi and other locations
Japan Tokyo
Singapore
Thailand Bangkok

A complete list of LGT Private Banking locations can be found at www.lgt.com

LGT Capital Partners

Europe

France Paris
Germany Frankfurt am Main
Ireland Dublin
Luxembourg
Netherlands The Hague
Principality of Liechtenstein Vaduz
Switzerland Pfäffikon
United Kingdom London

Middle East

United Arab Emirates Dubai

Asia Pacific

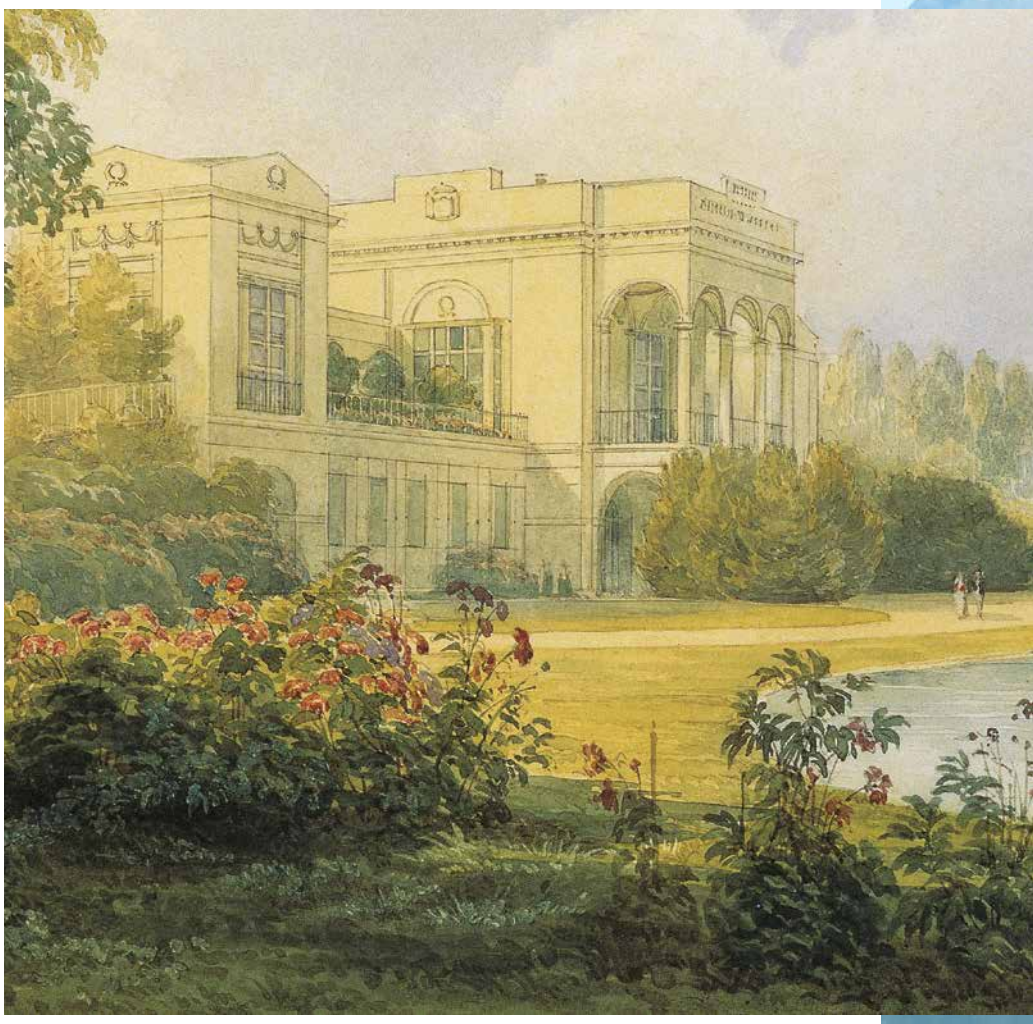
Australia Sydney
China Beijing
Hong Kong SAR
Japan Tokyo
Singapore

Americas

United States New York, San Francisco

A complete list of LGT Capital Partners' locations can be found at www.lgtcp.com

Annex – EU Taxonomy



1. Assets for the calculation of GAR

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR (stock) – Turnover

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Million CHF					Breakdown per environmental objective					
		Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	12 606.18	4 097.26	65.56	65.24	0.24	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	12 606.18	4 097.26	65.56	65.24	0.24	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
3	**Financial undertakings**	1 442.59	253.90	26.61	26.29	0.24	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	631.80	168.37	18.81	18.71	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	810.79	85.53	7.80	7.58	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	**Households**	11 163.59	3 843.36	38.95	38.95	0.00		0.00		
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3 843.36	3 843.36	38.95	38.95	0.00		0.00		
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
15	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
17	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**[3]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
20	**Total GAR assets**	12 606.18								
21	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	43 837.11								
22	**Central Governments and Supranational issuers**	1 822.56								
23	**Central banks exposure**	12 392.61								
24	**Trading book**	2 799.93								
25	**Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD**	22 657.15								
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	7 881.45								
27	Loans and advances	5 566.92								
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	127.95								
29	of which building renovation loans	0.00								
30	Debt securities	1 354.98								
31	Equity instruments	959.55								
32	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	14 775.70								
33	Loans and advances	10 510.61								
34	Debt securities	2 745.83								
35	Equity instruments	1 519.26								
36	**Derivatives**	34.75								
37	**On demand interbank loans**	292.11								
38	**Cash and cash-related assets**	19.78								
39	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	3 818.22								
40	**Total assets**	56 443.29								
	Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments									
41	Financial guarantees	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Assets under management	2 626.38	868.62	193.28	181.69	0.13	0.58	9.87	1.00	0.00
43	Of which debt securities	588.76	171.08	38.35	36.97	0.06	0.07	1.11	0.13	0.00
44	Of which equity instruments	2 037.62	697.54	154.92	144.71	0.07	0.51	8.76	0.87	0.00

Table 1: Assets for the calculation of GAR (stock) – Turnover (continued)

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025		j	k	l	m	n	o	p
Million CHF		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties[1]	Of which expo-sures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9)	Of which not assessed con-sidered non-material by the credit institution[2]
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	0.00	1.62	4.25	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	0.00	1.62	4.25	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
3	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	1.62	4.25	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	0.95	2.63	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.67	1.62	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
6	Equity instruments		0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
8	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
10	Equity instruments		0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
11	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
15	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
16	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
17	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis[3]**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		
20	**Total GAR assets**				0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
21	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**							
22	**Central Governments and Supranational issuers**							
23	**Central banks exposure**							
24	**Trading book**							
25	**Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD**							
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations							
27	Loans and advances							
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property							
29	of which building renovation loans							
30	Debt securities							
31	Equity instruments							
32	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations							
33	Loans and advances							
34	Debt securities							
35	Equity instruments							
36	**Derivatives**							
37	**On demand interbank loans**							
38	**Cash and cash-related assets**							
39	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**							
40	**Total assets**							
	Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments							
41	Financial guarantees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
42	Assets under management	0.00	3.87	114.60	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
43	Of which debt securities	0.00	1.24	13.46	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
44	Of which equity instruments	0.00	2.62	101.15	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00

[1] In accordance with Article 7(8)(a) and (b) of this Regulation.

[2] In accordance with Article 4(1a) of this Regulation.

[3] In accordance with Article 7(3) of this Regulation.

n/a: Information is not being reported for the current business year.

Table 2: Assets for the calculation of GAR (stock) – CapEx

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Million CHF					Breakdown per environmental objective					
		Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	12 606.18	4 090.13	70.85	70.76	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	12 606.18	4 090.13	70.85	70.76	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00
3	**Financial undertakings**	1 442.59	246.77	31.90	31.81	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	631.80	198.25	23.80	23.71	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	810.79	48.52	8.10	8.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	**Households**	11 163.59	3 843.36	38.95	38.95	0.00		0.00		
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	3 843.36	3 843.36	38.95	38.95	0.00		0.00		
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
15	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
17	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**[3]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
20	**Total GAR assets**	12 606.18								
21	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	43 837.11								
22	**Central Governments and Supranational issuers**	1 822.56								
23	**Central banks exposure**	12 392.61								
24	**Trading book**	2 799.93								
25	**Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD**	22 657.15								
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	7 881.45								
27	Loans and advances	5 566.92								
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	127.95								
29	of which building renovation loans	0.00								
30	Debt securities	1 354.98								
31	Equity instruments	959.55								
32	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	14 775.70								
33	Loans and advances	10 510.61								
34	Debt securities	2 745.83								
35	Equity instruments	1 519.26								
36	**Derivatives**	34.75								
37	**On demand interbank loans**	292.11								
38	**Cash and cash-related assets**	19.78								
39	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	3 818.22								
40	**Total assets**	56 443.29								
	Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments									
41	Financial guarantees	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Assets under management	2 626.38	977.65	311.84	304.09	0.54	0.80	4.64	1.77	0.00
43	Of which debt securities	588.76	223.16	66.42	64.98	0.49	0.10	0.63	0.23	0.00
44	Of which equity instruments	2 037.62	754.49	245.42	239.11	0.05	0.70	4.01	1.54	0.00

Table 2: Assets for the calculation of GAR (stock) – CapEx (continued)

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025		j	k	l	m	n	o	p
Million CHF		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties[1]	Of which expo-sures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9)	Of which not assessed con-sidered non-material by the credit institution[2]
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	0.00	2.33	5.25	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	0.00	2.33	5.25	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
3	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	2.33	5.25	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	1.19	3.36	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	1.14	1.89	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
6	Equity instruments		0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
8	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
10	Equity instruments		0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
11	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
15	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
16	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
17	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis[3]**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		
20	**Total GAR assets**				0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
21	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**							
22	**Central Governments and Supranational issuers**							
23	**Central banks exposure**							
24	**Trading book**							
25	**Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD**							
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations							
27	Loans and advances							
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property							
29	of which building renovation loans							
30	Debt securities							
31	Equity instruments							
32	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations							
33	Loans and advances							
34	Debt securities							
35	Equity instruments							
36	**Derivatives**							
37	**On demand interbank loans**							
38	**Cash and cash-related assets**							
39	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**							
40	**Total assets**							
	Off-balance sheet exposures (stock) to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments							
41	Financial guarantees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
42	Assets under management	0.00	15.16	173.61	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
43	Of which debt securities	0.00	5.48	25.69	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
44	Of which equity instruments	0.00	9.68	147.92	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00

[1] In accordance with Article 7(8)(a) and (b) of this Regulation.

[2] In accordance with Article 4(1a) of this Regulation.

[3] In accordance with Article 7(3) of this Regulation.

n/a: Information is not being reported for the current business year.

Table 3: Assets for the calculation of GAR (flow) – Turnover

Disclosure reference period 31.12.2025		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Million CHF					Breakdown per environmental objective					
		Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	9 567.65	1 062.98	74.03	73.84	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	9 567.65	1 062.98	74.03	73.84	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
3	**Financial undertakings**	2 001.78	387.65	35.08	34.89	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	1 733.98	365.91	33.07	32.90	0.08	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	267.80	21.74	2.01	1.99	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	**Households**	7 565.87	675.33	38.95	38.95	0.00		0.00		
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	675.33	675.33	38.95	38.95	0.00		0.00		
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
15	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
17	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**[3]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
20	**Total GAR assets**	9 567.65								
21	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	31 265.93								
22	**Central Governments and Supranational issuers**	1 555.54								
23	**Central banks exposure**	7 318.57								
24	**Trading book**	1 308.85								
25	**Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD**	18 102.33								
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	3 872.99								
27	Loans and advances	3 484.70								
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	31.58								
29	of which building renovation loans	0.00								
30	Debt securities	315.82								
31	Equity instruments	72.47								
32	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	14 229.34								
33	Loans and advances	12 987.45								
34	Debt securities	1 228.33								
35	Equity instruments	13.56								
36	**Derivatives**	12.23								
37	**On demand interbank loans**	1 366.44								
38	**Cash and cash-related assets**	8.75								
39	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	1 593.22								
40	**Total assets**	40 833.58								
	Off-balance sheet exposures to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments									
41	Financial guarantees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Assets under management	1 140.47	344.86	69.66	64.61	0.06	0.35	4.03	0.60	0.00
43	Of which debt securities	242.78	78.16	18.04	17.77	0.02	0.00	0.23	0.01	0.00
44	Of which equity instruments	897.70	266.70	51.62	46.84	0.04	0.35	3.80	0.60	0.00

Table 3: Assets for the calculation of GAR (flow) – Turnover (continued)

Disclosure reference period 31.12.2025		j	k	l	m	n	o	p
Million CHF		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties[1]	Of which expo-sures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9)	Of which not assessed con-sidered non-material by the credit institution[2]
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	0.00	3.11	5.04	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	0.00	3.11	5.04	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
3	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	3.11	5.04	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	3.01	4.65	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.10	0.39	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
6	Equity instruments		0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
8	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
10	Equity instruments		0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
11	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
15	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
16	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
17	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis[3]**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		
20	**Total GAR assets**				0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
21	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**							
22	**Central Governments and Supranational issuers**							
23	**Central banks exposure**							
24	**Trading book**							
25	**Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD**							
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations							
27	Loans and advances							
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property							
29	of which building renovation loans							
30	Debt securities							
31	Equity instruments							
32	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations							
33	Loans and advances							
34	Debt securities							
35	Equity instruments							
36	**Derivatives**							
37	**On demand interbank loans**							
38	**Cash and cash-related assets**							
39	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**							
40	**Total assets**							
	Off-balance sheet exposures to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments							
41	Financial guarantees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
42	Assets under management	0.00	1.32	37.65	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
43	Of which debt securities	0.00	0.49	6.42	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
44	Of which equity instruments	0.00	0.83	31.23	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00

[1] In accordance with Article 7(8)(a) and (b) of this Regulation.

[2] In accordance with Article 4(1a) of this Regulation.

[3] In accordance with Article 7(3) of this Regulation.

n/a: Information is not being reported for the current business year.

Table 4: Assets for the calculation of GAR (flow) – CapEx

Disclosure reference period 31.12.2025		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Million CHF					Breakdown per environmental objective					
		Total [gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	9 567.65	1 092.37	83.11	82.94	0.08	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	9 567.65	1 092.37	83.11	82.94	0.08	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
3	**Financial undertakings**	2 001.78	417.04	44.16	43.99	0.08	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
4	Loans and advances	1 733.98	399.80	41.70	41.53	0.08	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	267.80	17.24	2.46	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Equity instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	**Households**	7 565.87	675.33	38.95	38.95	0.00		0.00		
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	675.33	675.33	38.95	38.95	0.00		0.00		
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
15	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
17	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**[3]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
20	**Total GAR assets**	9 567.65								
21	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**	31 265.93								
22	**Central Governments and Supranational issuers**	1 555.54								
23	**Central banks exposure**	7 318.57								
24	**Trading book**	1 308.85								
25	**Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD**	18 102.33								
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	3 872.99								
27	Loans and advances	3 484.70								
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	31.58								
29	of which building renovation loans	0.00								
30	Debt securities	315.82								
31	Equity instruments	72.47								
32	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations	14 229.34								
33	Loans and advances	12 987.45								
34	Debt securities	1 228.33								
35	Equity instruments	13.56								
36	**Derivatives**	12.23								
37	**On demand interbank loans**	1 366.44								
38	**Cash and cash-related assets**	8.75								
39	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**	1 593.22								
40	**Total assets**	40 833.58								
	Off-balance sheet exposures to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments									
41	Financial guarantees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Assets under management	1 140.47	378.69	117.53	113.75	0.31	0.45	1.95	1.07	0.00
43	Of which debt securities	242.78	105.34	33.09	32.61	0.29	0.00	0.17	0.01	0.00
44	Of which equity instruments	897.70	273.35	84.44	81.13	0.02	0.45	1.78	1.06	0.00

Table 4: Assets for the calculation of GAR (flow) – CapEx (continued)

Disclosure reference period 31.12.2025		j	k	l	m	n	o	p
Million CHF		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures	Of which financing non-material activities of counterparties[1]	Of which expo-sures financing counterparties reporting in accordance with Article 7(9)	Of which not assessed con-sidered non-material by the credit institution[2]
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	0.00	3.91	7.20	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	0.00	3.91	7.20	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
3	**Financial undertakings**	0.00	3.91	7.20	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
4	Loans and advances	0.00	3.81	6.67	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.10	0.53	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
6	Equity instruments		0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
8	Loans and advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
10	Equity instruments		0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
11	**Households**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
15	**Local government financing**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
16	Housing financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
17	Other local government financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		0.00
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis[3]**	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a		
20	**Total GAR assets**				0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
21	**Assets not covered for GAR calculation**							
22	**Central Governments and Supranational issuers**							
23	**Central banks exposure**							
24	**Trading book**							
25	**Undertakings and entities not subject to CSRD**							
26	SMEs and undertakings (other than SMEs) not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations							
27	Loans and advances							
28	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property							
29	of which building renovation loans							
30	Debt securities							
31	Equity instruments							
32	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to CSRD disclosure obligations							
33	Loans and advances							
34	Debt securities							
35	Equity instruments							
36	**Derivatives**							
37	**On demand interbank loans**							
38	**Cash and cash-related assets**							
39	**Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)**							
40	**Total assets**							
	Off-balance sheet exposures to Undertakings subject to CSRD disclosure obligations and local governments							
41	Financial guarantees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
42	Assets under management	0.00	5.25	64.52	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
43	Of which debt securities	0.00	2.85	12.93	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
44	Of which equity instruments	0.00	2.40	51.58	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00

[1] In accordance with Article 7(8)(a) and (b) of this Regulation.

[2] In accordance with Article 4(1a) of this Regulation.

[3] In accordance with Article 7(3) of this Regulation.

n/a: Information is not being reported for the current business year.

2. GAR sector information

Table 5: GAR sector information – Turnover

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label) (Million CHF)	Total [Gross] carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Eco-systems (BIO)
1	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Nuclear activities[1]	0.00	0.00	0.00						
12	Fossil gas activities[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00						
13	Of which non-assessed exposures[3]	0.00								

[1] Referred to in Sections 4.26, 4.27, and 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139.

[2] Referred to in Sections 4.29, 4.30, and 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139.

[3] In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation.

Table 6: GAR sector information – CapEx

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	Breakdown by sector – NACE 4 digits level (code and label) (Million CHF)	Total (Gross) carrying amount	Of which Taxonomy-eligible	Of which Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Eco-systems (BIO)
1	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Nuclear activities[1]	0.00	0.00	0.00						
12	Fossil gas activities[2]	0.00	0.00	0.00						
13	Of which non-assessed exposures[3]	0.00								

[1] Referred to in Sections 4.26, 4.27, and 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139.

[2] Referred to in Sections 4.29, 4.30, and 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139.

[3] In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation.

3. GAR KPI stock

Table 7: GAR KPI stock – Turnover

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)			Breakdown per environmental objective					
	Taxonomy-eligible	Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Eco-systems (BIO)
1 **GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	32.50%	0.52%	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 **Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	32.50%	0.52%	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3 **Financial undertakings**	2.01%	0.21%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4 Loans and advances	1.34%	0.15%	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5 Debt securities, including UoP	0.68%	0.06%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7 **Non-financial undertakings**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8 Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9 Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11 **Households**	30.49%	0.31%	0.31%	0.00%		0.00%		
12 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	30.49%	0.31%	0.31%	0.00%		0.00%		
13 of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
14 of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
15 **Local government financing**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16 Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
17 Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18 **Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
19 **Exposures included on a voluntary basis**[2]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
20 **GAR – Total GAR assets**	32.50%	0.52%	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table 7: GAR KPI stock – Turnover (continued)

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025		i	j	k	l	m
% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned in Taxonomy-eligible	Non-assessed exposures[1]
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	0.00%	0.01%	0.03%	1.60%	0.00%
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	0.00%	0.01%	0.03%	1.60%	0.00%
3	**Financial undertakings**	0.00%	0.01%	0.03%	10.48%	0.00%
4	Loans and advances	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	11.17%	0.00%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	9.12%	0.00%
6	Equity instruments		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8	Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Equity instruments		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	**Households**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
15	**Local government financing**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16	Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
17	Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis[2]**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
20	**GAR – Total GAR assets**	0.00%	0.01%	0.03%	1.60%	0.00%

[1] In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation.

[2] In accordance with Article 7(3) of this Regulation.

Table 8: GAR KPI stock – CapEx

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)				Breakdown per environmental objective					
		Taxonomy-eligible	Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Eco-systems (BIO)
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	32.45%	0.56%	0.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	32.45%	0.56%	0.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3	**Financial undertakings**	1.96%	0.25%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4	Loans and advances	1.57%	0.19%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.38%	0.06%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8	Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	**Households**	30.49%	0.31%	0.31%	0.00%		0.00%		
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	30.49%	0.31%	0.31%	0.00%		0.00%		
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
15	**Local government financing**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16	Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
17	Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis**[2]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
20	**GAR – Total GAR assets**	32.45%	0.56%	0.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table 8: GAR KPI stock – CapEx (continued)

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025		i	j	k	l	m
% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned in Taxonomy-eligible	Non-assessed exposures[1]
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	0.00%	0.02%	0.04%	1.73%	0.00%
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	0.00%	0.02%	0.04%	1.73%	0.00%
3	**Financial undertakings**	0.00%	0.02%	0.04%	12.93%	0.00%
4	Loans and advances	0.00%	0.01%	0.03%	12.01%	0.00%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	16.69%	0.00%
6	Equity instruments		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8	Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Equity instruments		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	**Households**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.01%	0.00%
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
15	**Local government financing**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16	Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
17	Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis[2]**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
20	**GAR – Total GAR assets**	0.00%	0.02%	0.04%	1.73%	0.00%

[1] In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation.

[2] In accordance with Article 7(3) of this Regulation.

4. GAR KPI flow

Table 9: GAR KPI flow – Turnover

Disclosure reference period 31.12.2025	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)			Breakdown per environmental objective					
	Taxonomy-eligible	Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Eco-systems (BIO)
1 **GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	11.11%	0.77%	0.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 **Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	11.11%	0.77%	0.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3 **Financial undertakings**	4.05%	0.37%	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4 Loans and advances	3.82%	0.35%	0.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5 Debt securities, including UoP	0.23%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7 **Non-financial undertakings**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8 Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9 Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11 **Households**	7.06%	0.41%	0.41%	0.00%		0.00%		
12 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	7.06%	0.41%	0.41%	0.00%		0.00%		
13 of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
14 of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
15 **Local government financing**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16 Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
17 Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18 **Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
19 **Exposures included on a voluntary basis**[2]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
20 **GAR – Total GAR assets**	11.11%	0.77%	0.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table 9: GAR KPI flow – Turnover (continued)

Disclosure reference period 31.12.2025		i	j	k	l	m
% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned in Taxonomy-eligible	Non-assessed exposures[1]
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	0.00%	0.03%	0.05%	6.96%	0.00%
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	0.00%	0.03%	0.05%	6.96%	0.00%
3	**Financial undertakings**	0.00%	0.03%	0.05%	9.05%	0.00%
4	Loans and advances	0.00%	0.03%	0.05%	9.04%	0.00%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.25%	0.00%
6	Equity instruments		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8	Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Equity instruments		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	**Households**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.77%	0.00%
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.77%	0.00%
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
15	**Local government financing**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16	Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
17	Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis[2]**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
20	**GAR – Total GAR assets**	0.00%	0.03%	0.05%	6.96%	0.00%

[1] In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation.

[2] In accordance with Article 7(3) of this Regulation.

Table 10: GAR KPI flow – CapEx

Disclosure reference period 31.12.2025	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)			Breakdown per environmental objective					
	Taxonomy-eligible	Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Eco-systems (BIO)
1 **GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	11.42%	0.87%	0.87%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 **Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	11.42%	0.87%	0.87%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3 **Financial undertakings**	4.36%	0.46%	0.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4 Loans and advances	4.18%	0.44%	0.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5 Debt securities, including UoP	0.18%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7 **Non-financial undertakings**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8 Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9 Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10 Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11 **Households**	7.06%	0.41%	0.41%	0.00%		0.00%		
12 of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	7.06%	0.41%	0.41%	0.00%		0.00%		
13 of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
14 of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
15 **Local government financing**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16 Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
17 Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18 **Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
19 **Exposures included on a voluntary basis**[2]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%		
20 **GAR – Total GAR assets**	11.42%	0.87%	0.87%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Table 10: GAR KPI flow – CapEx (continued)

Disclosure reference period 31.12.2025		i	j	k	l	m
% (compared to corresponding total covered assets in the denominator)		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned in Taxonomy-eligible	Non-assessed exposures[1]
1	**GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator**	0.00%	0.04%	0.08%	7.61%	0.00%
2	**Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation**	0.00%	0.04%	0.08%	7.61%	0.00%
3	**Financial undertakings**	0.00%	0.04%	0.08%	10.59%	0.00%
4	Loans and advances	0.00%	0.04%	0.07%	10.43%	0.00%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	14.27%	0.00%
6	Equity instruments		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7	**Non-financial undertakings**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8	Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9	Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Equity instruments		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	**Households**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.77%	0.00%
12	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.77%	0.00%
13	of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
14	of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
15	**Local government financing**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16	Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
17	Other local government financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18	**Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
19	**Exposures included on a voluntary basis[2]**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
20	**GAR – Total GAR assets**	0.00%	0.04%	0.08%	7.61%	0.00%

[1] In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation.

[2] In accordance with Article 7(3) of this Regulation.

5. KPI off-balance sheet exposures

Table 11: KPI off-balance sheet exposures (stock) – Turnover

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
% (compared to corresponding total off-balance sheet assets)			Breakdown per environmental objective					
	Taxonomy-eligible	Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Eco-systems (BIO)
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	33.07%	7.36%	6.92%	0.00%	0.02%	0.38%	0.04%	0.00%

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025	i	j	k	l
% (compared to corresponding total off-balance sheet assets)				
	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures[1]
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.15%	4.36%	0.00%

[1] In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation.

Table 12: KPI off-balance sheet exposures (stock) – CapEx

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
% (compared to corresponding total off-balance sheet assets)			Breakdown per environmental objective					
	Taxonomy-eligible	Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Eco-systems (BIO)
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	37.22%	11.87%	11.58%	0.02%	0.03%	0.18%	0.07%	0.00%

Disclosure reference date 31.12.2025	i	j	k	l
% (compared to corresponding total off-balance sheet assets)				
	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures[1]
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.58%	6.61%	0.00%

[1] In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation.

Table 13: KPI off-balance sheet exposures (flow) – Turnover

Disclosure reference period 31.12.2025	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
% (compared to corresponding total off-balance sheet assets)			Breakdown per environmental objective					
	Taxonomy-eligible	Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Eco-systems (BIO)
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	30.24%	6.11%	5.67%	0.01%	0.03%	0.35%	0.05%	0.00%

Disclosure reference period 31.12.2025	i	j	k	l
% (compared to corresponding total off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures[1]
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.12%	3.30%	0.00%

[1] In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation.

Table 14: KPI off-balance sheet exposures (flow) – CapEx

Disclosure reference period 31.12.2025	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
% (compared to corresponding total off-balance sheet assets)			Breakdown per environmental objective					
	Taxonomy-eligible	Taxonomy-aligned	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	Water and marine resources (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)	Pollution (PPC)	Biodiversity and Eco-systems (BIO)
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	33.20%	10.31%	9.97%	0.03%	0.04%	0.17%	0.09%	0.00%

Disclosure reference period 31.12.2025	i	j	k	l
% (compared to corresponding total off-balance sheet assets)	Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Non-assessed exposures[1]
1 Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2 Assets under management (AuM KPI)	0.00%	0.46%	5.66%	0.00%

[1] In accordance with Article 7(8) of this Regulation.

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Daniela Zulauf Brülhart
Phone +423 235 16 57, daniela.zulauf-bruelhart@lgt.com

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Phone +423 235 11 22, info@lgt.com

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Strengthening its position in existing markets and realising synergies and economies of scale from the growth investments made in recent years remain key areas of focus for LGT.

Olivier de Perregaux, CEO LGT Private Banking

LGT Group Foundation
Herrengasse 12, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein
Phone +423 235 11 22, info@lgt.com
HR No.: FL-0002.037.804-7
UID: CHE-280.624.214

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