Consolidated financial statement of the LLB Group

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Consolidated management report

Income statement

Thanks to continuing dynamic growth, improved quality of earnings and strict cost discipline, in the 2022 business year the LLB Group achieved its best business result for over ten years, reporting a Group net profit of CHF 149.4 million. This is 8.4 per cent higher than in the previous year (2021: CHF 137.9 million).

The net profit attributable to the shareholders of Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG amounted to CHF 147.5 million (2021: CHF 129.9 million). Undiluted earnings per share stood at CHF 4.82 (2021: CHF 4.25).

Operating income in the 2022 business year rose by 5.6 per cent to CHF 503.2 million (2021: CHF 476.4 million).

Interest income fell by 1.1 per cent to CHF 152.2 million (2021: CHF 154.0 million). As a result of the development of market interest rates coupled with interest adjustments to client deposits, interest expense on deposits increased. Accordingly, income from interest business with clients decreased in spite of targeted growth with mortgage lending business. In other interest business, thanks to the interest rate environment, the LLB Group increased earnings, especially from interest income from interest rate derivatives and debt instruments.

In the case of allowances for expected credit losses, recovery measures in the 2022 business year led to a net allocation of provisions amounting to CHF 2.7 million (2021: net release of CHF 2.5 million). After expected credit losses, interest income at CHF 149.5 million was 4.4 per cent down on the previous year (2021: CHF 156.5 million).

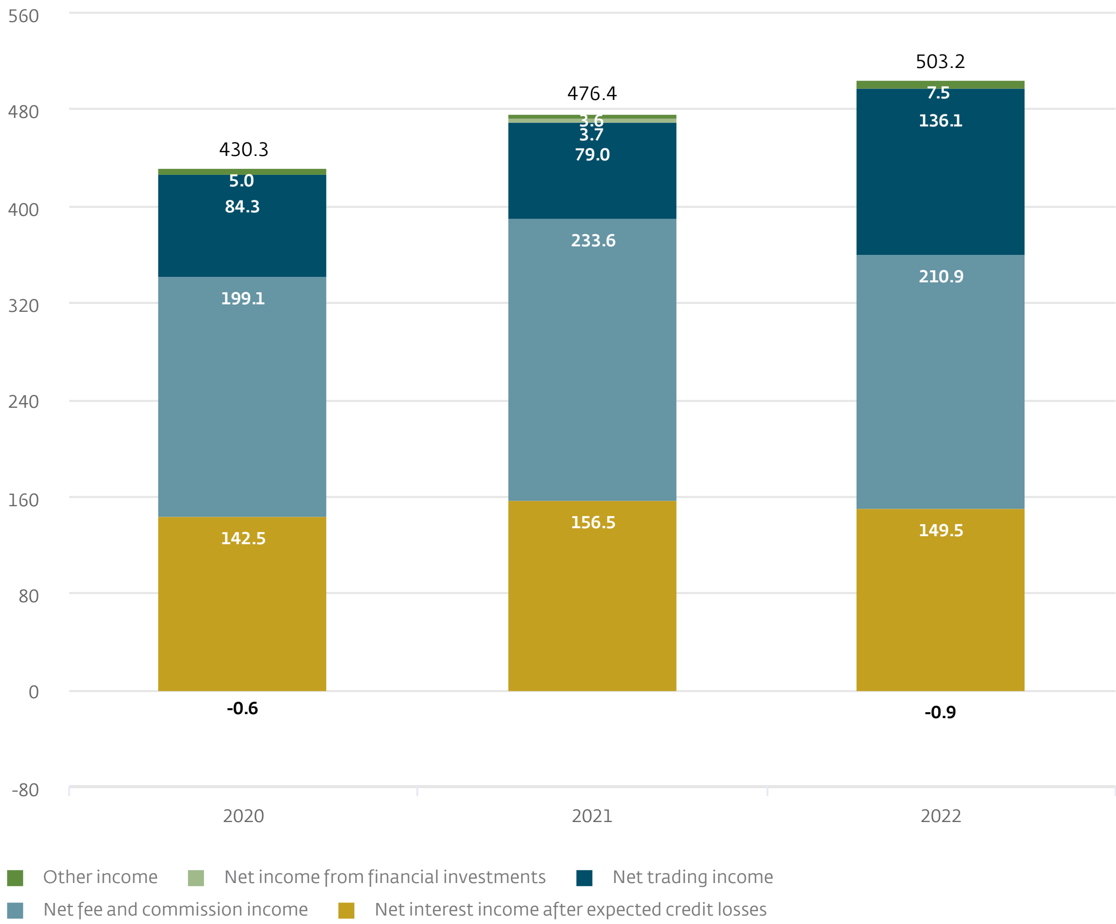
At CHF 210.9 million, net fee and commission income was 9.7 per cent under the very strong previous year's result (2021: CHF 233.6 million). As a result of the negative situation on the financial markets, portfolio-dependent revenues declined. In addition, the income generated by higher performance-dependent fees in the previous year did not materialise in the year under report.

Net trading income in the 2022 business year stood at CHF 136.1 million (2021: CHF 79.0 million). Trading in foreign exchange made an especially substantial contribution to this result, reaching CHF 129.3 million, CHF 61.0 million above the previous year's figure. This increase was driven by the positive development of USD interest rates. To benefit from the best investment opportunities, swap transactions were initiated as part of treasury activities. Income from client trading also developed positively. The valuation gains on interest rate hedging instruments, measured on the reporting date, amounted to CHF 5.0 million (2021: CHF 9.4 million).

Income from financial investments stood at minus CHF 0.9 million (2021: CHF 3.7 million). Earnings from dividends improved to CHF 6.3 million (2021: CHF 3.5 million). The situation on the financial markets caused book losses, measured on the reporting date, of minus CHF 7.2 million (2021: CHF 0.2 million).

Other income rose year on year by CHF 3.9 million to CHF 7.5 million (2021: CHF 3.6 million). The increase was largely attributable to the sale of an already value-adjusted receivable.

Operating income (in CHF millions)



Operating expenses in the 2022 business year stood at CHF 328.2 million, 4.9 per cent higher than in the previous year (2021: CHF 313.0 million).

Personnel expenses climbed by 3.2 per cent, or CHF 6.2 million, to CHF 196.1 million (2021: CHF 190.0 million). The increase was due to a selective expansion of personnel by around 60 full-time equivalent positions, particularly in the business areas of "Digital Transformation". General and administrative expenses at CHF 96.0 million were up 15.1 per cent, or CHF 12.6 million, on the previous year (2021: CHF 83.4 million). The increase in both personnel and general and administrative expenses was expected and reflects the investments in implementing the ACT-26 strategy. Depreciation and amortisation fell by 8.8 per cent to CHF 36.1 million (2021: CHF 39.6 million).

The Cost Income Ratio improved to 64.0 per cent (2021: 65.8 %).

Balance sheet

In comparison with 31 December 2021, the consolidated balance sheet total expanded by 0.3 per cent and stood at CHF 25.2 billion on 31 December 2022 (31.12.2021: CHF 25.1 billion).

Equity attributable to the shareholders of LLB amounted to CHF 2.0 billion on 31 December 2022 (31.12.2021: CHF 2.1 billion). The decrease is largely attributable to the valuation of financial investments on the reporting date. The tier 1 ratio stood at 19.7 per cent (31.12.2021: 20.3 %). The return on equity attributable to shareholders of LLB amounted to 7.2 per cent (2021: 6.3 %).

Business volume

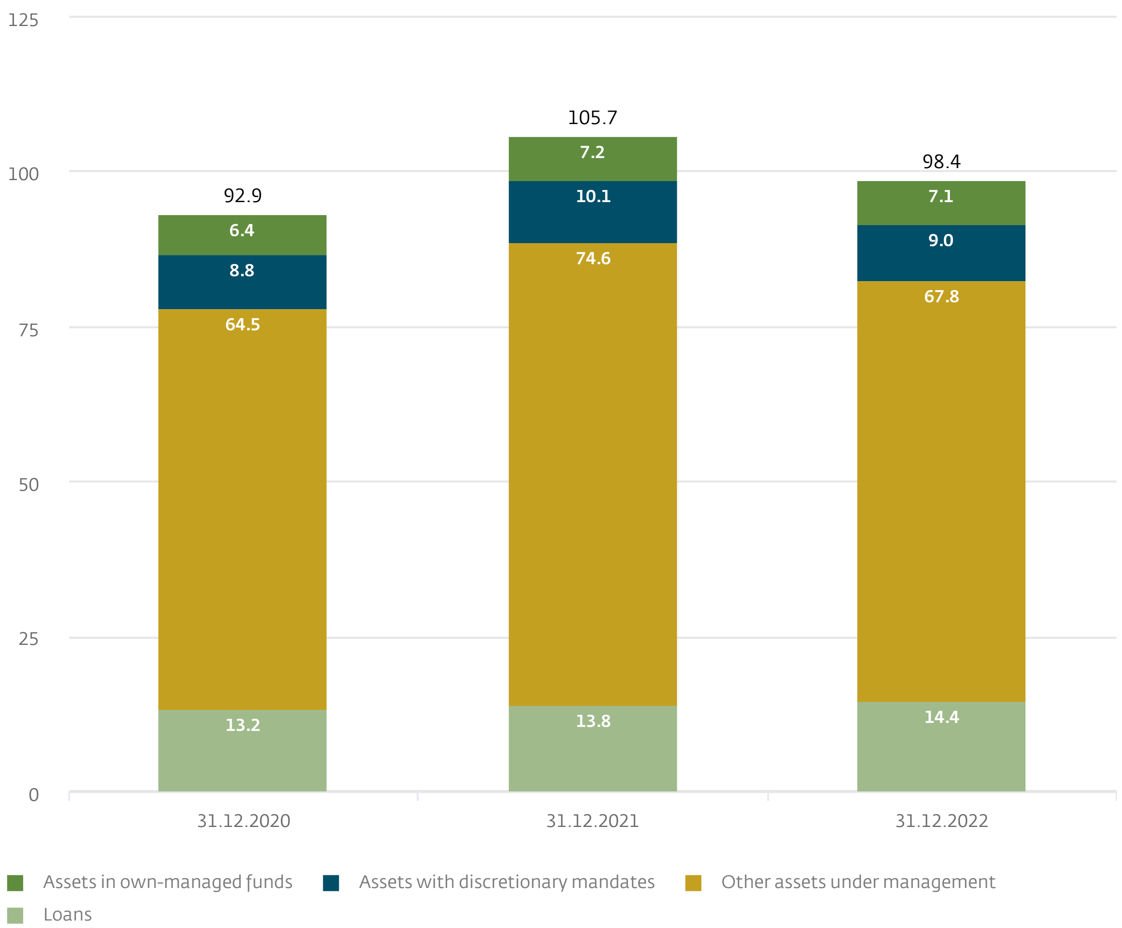
In the 2022 business year, the LLB Group registered a net new money inflow of CHF 3'609 million (2021: CHF 7'212 million). All market divisions and booking centers contributed to this positive new money growth.

At CHF 83.9 billion, client assets under management were 8.7 per cent below the previous year's level due to the situation on the financial markets (31.12.2021: CHF 91.9 billion).

Loans to clients rose by 4.6 per cent to CHF 14.4 billion (31.12.2021: CHF 13.8 billion). Mortgage loans expanded by 5.2 per cent above the market growth rate. They increased to CHF 12.9 billion (31.12.2021: CHF 12.2 billion).

Thanks to robust organic growth, the fall in business volume of 6.9 per cent to CHF 98.4 billion (31.12.2021: CHF 105.7 billion) due to market factors was cushioned to a major extent.

Business volume (in CHF billion)



Outlook

An exceptional amount of uncertainty clouds economic and business prospects. Russia's war against Ukraine continues bringing yet more potential for economic disruption. Persisting inflation and disorderly adjustments on the global financial markets in reaction to the new interest rate environment continue to represent risk factors. Thanks to an effective mix of cost discipline, targeted investments in digitalisation and a rigorous implementation of the ACT-26 strategy, the LLB Group is confident of remaining on a robust and sustainable path to growth in 2023. It expects to achieve a solid result for the business year.

Consolidated income statement

in CHF thousands	Note	2022	2021	+ / – %
Interest Income	1	241'771	197'850	22.2
Interest expenses	1	– 89'524	– 43'839	104.2
Net interest income	**1**	**152'247**	**154'010**	**– 1.1**
Expected credit losses		– 2'718	2'468	
Net interest income after expected credit losses		**149'529**	**156'479**	**– 4.4**
Fee and commission income	2	343'889	399'634	– 13.9
Fee and commission expenses	2	– 132'942	– 165'996	– 19.9
Net fee and commission income	**2**	**210'947**	**233'638**	**– 9.7**
Net trading income	3	136'149	78'966	72.4
Net income from financial investments	4	– 933	3'746	
Other income	5	7'499	3'574	109.8
Total operating income		**503'191**	**476'403**	**5.6**
Personnel expenses	6	– 196'148	– 189'991	3.2
General and administrative expenses	7	– 96'017	– 83'445	15.1
Depreciation	8	– 36'066	– 39'555	– 8.8
Total operating expenses		**– 328'231**	**– 312'991**	**4.9**
Operating profit before tax		**174'961**	**163'412**	**7.1**
Tax expenses	9	– 25'511	– 25'549	– 0.1
Net profit		**149'450**	**137'863**	**8.4**
Of which attributable to:				
Shareholders of LLB		147'543	129'907	13.6
Non-controlling interests	32	1'906	7'956	– 76.0
Earnings per share attributable to the shareholders of LLB				
Basic earnings per share (in CHF)	10	4.82	4.25	13.4
Diluted earnings per share (in CHF)	10	4.80	4.23	13.4

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

in CHF thousands	Note	2022	2021	+ / – %
Net profit		149'450	137'863	8.4
Other comprehensive income (net of tax), which can be reclassified to the income statement				
Foreign currency translation	31/32	– 16'392	– 14'433	13.6
Changes in value of debt instruments, recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income		– 165'540	– 28'106	489.0
Reclassified (profit) / loss with debt instruments, recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	227	– 865	
Tax effects	24	22'414	2'842	688.5
Total		**– 159'291**	**– 40'562**	**292.7**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax), which cannot be reclassified to the income statement				
Actuarial gains / (losses) of pension plans		24'554	50'772	– 51.6
Changes in value of equity instruments, recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income		– 38'286	27'579	
Tax effects	24	– 2'856	– 6'386	– 55.3
Total		**– 16'587**	**71'964**	
Total other comprehensive income (after tax)		**– 175'878**	**31'403**	
Comprehensive income for the period		**– 26'429**	**169'266**	
Of which attributable to:				
Shareholders of LLB		– 27'064	158'281	
Non-controlling interests		635	10'985	– 94.2

Consolidated balance sheet

in CHF thousands	Note	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	11	6'264'269	7'213'159	– 13.2
Due from banks	12	395'499	889'744	– 55.5
Loans	13	14'435'257	13'805'188	4.6
Derivative financial instruments	14	342'355	219'704	55.8
Financial investments	15	3'187'458	2'440'183	30.6
Property and equipment	16	133'667	142'076	– 5.9
Goodwill and other intangible assets	17	269'762	283'376	– 4.8
Current tax assets		13	29	– 56.2
Deferred tax assets	24	10'620	7'825	35.7
Accrued income and prepaid expenses		101'026	75'824	33.2
Other assets	18	75'939	52'383	45.0
Total assets		**25'215'865**	**25'129'490**	**0.3**
Liabilities				
Due to banks	20	1'667'253	2'322'918	– 28.2
Due to customers	21	18'799'748	18'060'199	4.1
Derivative financial instruments	14	288'679	256'198	12.7
Debt issued	22	2'187'532	1'949'418	12.2
Current tax liabilities		17'746	24'644	– 28.0
Deferred tax liabilities	24	20'615	28'708	– 28.2
Accrued expenses and deferred income		81'567	73'047	11.7
Provisions	25	13'785	12'217	12.8
Other liabilities	26	115'212	162'014	– 28.9
Total liabilities		**23'192'137**	**22'889'362**	**1.3**
Equity				
Share capital	27	154'000	154'000	0.0
Share premium	28	– 14'923	– 13'952	7.0
Treasury shares	29	– 11'640	– 15'073	– 22.8
Retained earnings	30	2'056'623	1'959'517	5.0
Other reserves	31	– 161'534	12'932	
Total equity attributable to shareholders of LLB		**2'022'525**	**2'097'423**	**– 3.6**
Non-controlling interests	32	1'203	142'704	– 99.2
Total equity		**2'023'728**	**2'240'128**	**– 9.7**
Total liabilities and equity		**25'215'865**	**25'129'490**	**0.3**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

		Attributable to shareholders of LLB							
in CHF thousands	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Other reserves[5]	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
As at 1 January 2021		154'000	– 13'177	– 18'663	1'902'316	– 20'911	2'003'565	134'029	2'137'594
Comprehensive income for the period					129'907	28'374	158'281	10'985	169'266
Net profit					129'907		129'907	7'956	137'863
Other comprehensive income						28'374	28'374	3'029	31'403
Reclassification not affecting the income statement[1]	30/31				– 5'469	5'469	0		0
Net movements in treasury shares[2]	28/29		– 775	3'590			2'815		2'815
Dividend 2020, paid 2021	30/32				– 67'237		– 67'237	– 2'345	– 69'583
Increase / (Reduction) in non-controlling interests	30/32				0		0	36	36
As at 31 December 2021		**154'000**	**– 13'952**	**– 15'073**	**1'959'517**	**12'932**	**2'097'423**	**142'704**	**2'240'128**
As at 1 January 2022		154'000	– 13'952	– 15'073	1'959'517	12'932	2'097'423	142'704	2'240'128
Comprehensive income for the period					147'543	– 174'607	– 27'064	635	– 26'429
Net profit					147'543		147'543	1'906	149'450
Other comprehensive income						– 174'607	– 174'607	– 1'271	– 175'878
Reclassification not affecting the income statement[3]	30/31				– 141	141	0		0
Net movements in treasury shares[2]	28/29		– 971	– 17'017			– 17'988		– 17'988
Dividend 2021, paid 2022	30/32				– 70'426		– 70'426	– 369	– 70'795
Increase / (Reduction) in non-controlling interests[4]	29/30/32			20'450	20'130		40'580	– 141'768	– 101'188
As at 31 December 2022		**154'000**	**– 14'923**	**– 11'640**	**2'056'623**	**– 161'534**	**2'022'525**	**1'203**	**2'023'728**

1 Reflects a reclassification of pension obligations (IAS 19) from other reserves in retained earnings and a transfer of a loss amounting to CHF thousands 80 from the sale of equity instruments recognised at fair value in other comprehensive income
2 Contains change of reserves for security entitlements
3 The reclassification reflects the transfer of the loss from the sale of financial investments in equity instruments, which was recognised at fair value in other comprehensive income (see also note 15).
4 The purchase of non-controlling interests of Bank Linth was largely carried out by means of a public purchase offer to Bank Linth shareholders. A proportion of the purchase price was serviced with treasury shares. For further information see the accounting principles in chapter 2.1.1.
5 The reconciliation of currency translation differences amounted to minus CHF thousands 49'455 at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: minus CHF thousands 33'120). The difference reflects the change within the business year, which is reported in the statement of comprehensive income.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

in CHF thousands	Note	2022	2021
Cash flow from / (used in) operating activities			
Interest received		235'920	193'798
Dividends received from financial investments	4	6'259	3'512
Interest paid		– 78'515	– 43'046
Fees and commission received		310'040	388'403
Fees and commission paid		– 116'182	– 158'900
Trading income		129'634	67'693
Other income		7'156	3'052
Payments for personnel, general and administrative expenses		– 282'000	– 272'914
Income tax paid	9	– 26'530	– 11'863
Rent paid for short-term and low-value leases		– 301	– 382
Cash flow from operating activities, before changes in operating assets and liabilities		185'482	169'353
Net due from / to banks		– 261'979	782'195
Loans / due to customers		73'707	– 181'730
Other assets		– 21'558	– 5'788
Other liabilities		– 8'846	– 59
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		– 218'675	594'619
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities		**– 33'193**	**763'972**

Cash flow from / (used in) investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	16	– 11'761	– 9'163
Disposal of property and equipment		1'070	0
Purchase of other intangible assets [1]	17	– 24'652	– 14'341
Purchase of financial investments		– 840'069	– 832'186
Disposal of financial investments		414'543	565'059
Purchase of non-current assets held for sale		– 1'020	0
Sale of non-current assets held for sale		850	0
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities		**– 461'038**	**– 290'631**

1 The payment for the client relationships already acquired in the 2021 business year within the scope of the referral agreement between LLB Österreich and Credit Suisse was largely made in the 2022 business year.

in CHF thousands	Note	2022	2021
Cash flow from / (used in) financing activities			
Purchase of treasury shares [1]	29	– 20'450	0
Dividends paid	30	– 70'426	– 67'237
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	32	– 369	– 2'345
Increase in non-controlling interests	32	0	36
Reduction in non-controlling interests [1]	29/30/32	– 101'188	0
Repayment of lease liabilities	23	– 5'287	– 5'175
Issuance of debt	23	416'134	323'498
Repayment of debt	23	– 172'628	– 166'966
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities		**45'787**	**81'810**
Effects of foreign currency translation on cash and cash equivalents		– 78'823	– 74'338
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**– 527'268**	**480'813**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		7'606'684	7'125'871
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		**7'079'416**	**7'606'684**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash and balances with central banks	11	6'264'269	7'213'159
Due from banks (due daily)	12	295'210	393'524
Claims from money market instruments with an original maturity of no more than three months	15	519'935	0
Total cash and cash equivalents		**7'079'416**	**7'606'684**

1 The purchase of non-controlling interests of Bank Linth was largely carried out by means of a public purchase offer to Bank Linth shareholders. A proportion of the purchase price was serviced with treasury shares. For further information see the accounting principles in chapter 2.1.1.

Accounting principles

1 Basic information

The LLB Group offers a broad spectrum of financial services. Of particular importance are asset management and investment advisory for private and institutional clients, as well as retail and corporate client businesses.

The Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, founded in and with its registered office located in Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein, is the parent company of the LLB Group. It is listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange.

The Board of Directors reviewed this consolidated annual statement at its meeting on 24 February 2023 and approved it for publication.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting and valuation methods employed in the preparation of this consolidated financial statement are described in the following. The described methods have been consistently employed for the reporting periods shown, provided no statement to the contrary is specified.

2.1 Basis for financial accounting

2.1.1 General points

The consolidated financial statement was prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities, as well as of investment property, the consolidated financial statement was prepared on the basis of the historical acquisition or production cost. The consolidated financial statement furthermore includes the requirements stipulated in Article 17a of the Person and Company Law Ordinance of the Principality of Liechtenstein.

On account of detailed definitions in its presentation, the consolidated financial statement of the comparison period may contain reclassifications. These reclassifications are reported, if they are regarded as substantial.

With the introduction of ACT-26, the new corporate strategy for the business years 2022 to 2026, on 1 January 2022, an adjustment of the segments was made. The new segment structure encompasses the "Retail and Corporate Banking" segment, the "International Wealth Management" segment and the "Corporate Center" segment. For further information, please refer to the chapter "Segment reporting". The comparison periods have been adapted in line with the new segment structure.

In the 2022 business year, LLB purchased all outstanding minority shares of Bank Linth LLB AG. The purchase price for the shares totalled CHF 114.6 million. The resulting effect on equity amounted to CHF 18.9 million. From a Group perspective, LLB's current stake in Bank Linth amounts to 100.0 per cent (31.12.2021: 74.9%). Accordingly, as a result of the transaction, the Principality of Liechtenstein's equity stake in LLB was reduced from 57.5 to 56.3 per cent; the free float increased to 37.3 per cent. Further information is given in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

2.1.2 New IFRS, amendments and interpretations

2.1.2.1 Changes to accounting policies effective from 1 January 2022

The following new or amended IFRS or interpretations were applied by the LLB Group for the first time from 1 January 2022:

- IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" – Clarification of the definition of the costs of fulfilling contracts
- Annual adjustments within the scope of the Annual Improvements to the IFRS 2018 – 2020 Cycle

The amendments have no material effect on the consolidated financial statement of the LLB Group.

2.1.2.2 Applicable for financial years beginning on 1 January 2023
The following new or amended IFRS or interpretations are relevant for the LLB Group from 1 January 2023 or later:
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Material Accounting Policies" – Clarification that in future entities disclose their material accounting policy information and not their significant accounting policies
- IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" – The amendments introduced the definition of accounting estimates to distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies
- IAS 12 "Income Taxes" – The amendment clarifies that deferred taxes are to be allocated for single transactions on initial recognition if equal amounts of deductable and taxable temporary differences arise from the single transaction

All three amendments are to be applied for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2023. An earlier adoption of the amendments is permissible but will not occur. These amendments will have no material influence on the financial statement of the LLB Group.

2.1.3 Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements
In preparing the financial statements in conformity with IFRS, the management is required to make estimates and assumptions, which can contain significant uncertainties. These assumptions can affect individual items in income, expenses, assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The estimates and assumptions are based on the best information available at the time and are continually adjusted to take into consideration the latest facts and circumstances. Actual results in the future could differ substantially from such estimates and assumptions.

Significant estimates and assumptions are found principally in the following areas of the consolidated financial statement, and are dealt with partly in the explanations concerning the valuation of balance sheet positions and/or partly in the corresponding notes to the consolidated income statement in Expected credit losses, Goodwill, Provisions, Fair value measurement, as well as Pension plans and other long-term benefits.

2.2 Consolidation policies
The presentation of the consolidated financial statement adopts a business perspective. The consolidation period corresponds to the calendar year.

2.2.1 Subsidiaries
LLB Group companies, in which Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG holds, directly or indirectly, the majority of the voting rights or otherwise exercises control, are fully consolidated. The chapter "Scope of consolidation" contains an overview of the companies, which the consolidated statement encompasses.

The capital consolidation is carried out according to the purchase method.

2.2.2 Participation in associated companies
Associated companies are recognised according to the equity method.

2.2.3 Investment in joint venture
Joint ventures, i.e. companies in which LLB has a 50 per cent participation, are recognised according to the equity method.

2.2.4 Changes to the scope of consolidation
In the first half of 2022, the subsidiary "LLB Berufliche Vorsorge AG in Liquidation" was removed from the scope of consolidation. The deconsolidation had no material impact.

2.3 General principles
2.3.1 Recording of business
Sales and purchases from trading assets, derivative financial instruments and financial investments are booked on the transaction date. Loans, including those to clients, are recorded in that period of time in which the funds flow to the borrower.

2.3.2 Income accrual

Interest and dividend income is subject to the provisions of IFRS 9 "Financial instruments". Interest income is recorded using the effective interest method and dividends are recorded at the time point when a legal claim comes into existence.

Income disclosed in note 2 is subject to the provisions of IFRS 15 “Revenue from contracts with customers”. For further information see point 2.7. Recognition of revenues.

2.3.3 Inland versus abroad

“Inland” encompasses the Principality of Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

2.4.1 Functional currency and reporting currency

The items contained in the financial accounts of each Group company are valued in the currency which is used in the primary business environment in which the company operates (functional currency).

The reporting currency of the LLB Group is the Swiss franc.

2.4.2 Group financial statement

Group companies which report their financial accounts in a functional currency other than the Group’s reporting currency are translated as follows: all assets and liabilities are converted at the relevant exchange rate valid on the balance sheet date. All individual items in the income statement and statement of cash flows are converted at the average exchange rate for the accounting period. All resulting exchange differences are booked individually to equity and other comprehensive income, respectively.

2.4.3 Separate financial statements

Foreign currency transactions are translated on the day of the transaction at spot rates into the functional currency. Foreign currency differences with financial assets and financial liabilities occur if the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date differs from the spot rate on the transaction date. In the case of monetary items, the resulting foreign currency differences are recognised in the income statement in the position foreign exchange trading under net trading income. The same applies to non-monetary items, which are recognised at fair value. In the case of non-monetary items, whose fair value changes are recognised directly in equity and in other comprehensive income without affecting net income, respectively, the foreign currency difference is a part of the change in fair value. If material, the foreign currency difference is reported. The following exchange rates were employed for foreign currency conversion:

Reporting date rate	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
1 USD	0.9232	0.9121
1 EUR	0.9847	1.0331

Average rate	2022	2021
1 USD	0.9517	0.9115
1 EUR	1.0041	1.0799

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

The cash reported in the consolidated statement of cash flows consist of cash and balances with central banks, cash in hand, postal cheque balances, giro and sight deposits at the Swiss National Bank and foreign central banks, as well as clearing credit balances at recognised central savings and clearing banks, loans due from banks (due daily) as well as claims from money market instruments measured at amortised cost with an original maturity period of less than three months.

2.6 Measurement of balance sheet positions

Depending on the basis on which they are measured, balance sheet positions can be assigned to two groups: IFRS 9 relevant and IFRS 9 non-relevant. The major portion of the LLB Group's balance sheet total is composed of balance sheet items that are measured according to IFRS 9.

2.6.1 Balance sheet positions measured according to IFRS 9 and portfolio hedge accounting according to IAS 39

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised when LLB or one of its subsidiaries becomes a contracting party. Financial assets and liabilities are always initially recognised at fair value. Provided no measurement at fair value through profit and loss is made, the transactions costs form an integral part of the fair value of the financial instrument.

2.6.1.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Under IFRS 9, there are three methods of measuring financial assets, which have an influence on subsequent valuations. How a financial asset is measured depends on the business model employed by the company and the cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

The following table provides an overview of the individual measurement methods and the assets associated with them at the LLB Group:

	Valuation method		
	Amortised cost	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At fair value through profit and loss
Assets	Cash and balances with central banks Due from banks Loans Financial investments - Debt instruments	Financial investments - Debt instruments - Equity instruments	Financial investments - Debt instruments - Equity instruments Derivative financial instruments Precious metal receivables
Conditions	"Hold" business model SPPI ability	Debt instruments - "Hold to Collect and Sell" business model - SPPI ability Equity instruments - Designation - Not held for trading purposes - No contingent consideration resulting from business combinations	"Others" business model The conditions of other valuation methods were not fulfilled

Employment within the LLB Group

Only in the case of financial investments does the management of the LLB Group determine the strategy and the respective business model for all Group companies. The business models "Hold", "Hold and Sell" and "Others" are employed. The allocation to the individual business model depends on the the category to which the financial investment belongs and whether it should be held until final maturity. The LLB Group divides financial investments into two categories: "Asset & Liability Management" and "Strategic Participations".

Debt instruments in the "Asset & Liability Management" category are assigned to the "Hold" and "Hold and Sell" business models. Debt instruments in the business model "Hold" primarily collect income from interest payments. They are only disposed of if the risk of default rises significantly, if sustainability criteria are no longer fulfilled, or if scenarios occur, which, after a reasonable assessment, were not expected. Debt instruments in the business model "Hold and Sell" serve primarily to manage liquidity and therefore to control the liquidity ratio (LR), the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and the tier 1 ratio. In the case of investments in new issues, the internal assessment of the SPPI criteria is compared downstream with the external assessment from Bloomberg. Where assumptions diverge and there is no conformity with SPPI criteria according to Bloomberg, management is informed accordingly. It then decides about the further treatment of the debt instruments. An external assessment is utilised in the case of instruments which are traded on a market. Old holdings, i.e. debt instruments that under IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" were recognised at fair value through profit and loss, will continue to be measured according to this method. These serve primarily as economic hedging instruments and therefore do not fulfil the criteria of the business models "Hold" or "Hold and Sell". They are assigned to the business model "Others".

Financial investments of the strategic participations category encompass equity instruments and investment fund units. They do not fulfil the SPPI criteria and are therefore recognised at fair value through profit and loss. In the case of some equity instruments that comply with the definition of equity capital securities, they are designated irrevocably for measurement at fair value in other comprehensive income. Consequently, if the instruments are sold, the unrealised gains accrued in other comprehensive income cannot be recycled. Further information is provided in note 15.

The decision regarding the allocation to a business model or the appropriate designation is made at the product level.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

- Cash and balances with central banks
  These are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. As there is neither a premium nor a discount, the value corresponds to the nominal value.
- Due from banks, loans and debt instruments
  These claims are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and taking into consideration an expected credit loss (ECL). The value stated in the balance sheet therefore corresponds to a net carrying amount because the expected credit loss is recognised in the balance sheet as a reduction of the carrying amount of a receivable. For off-balance sheet items, such as a commitment, however, a provision for credit loss is reported. The off-balance sheet total is not reduced. The impairments are recognised in the income statement and reported under line item "Expected credit losses". Detailed information about expected credit loss and its calculation is provided in point 2.6.1.4 Impairments. Further information can be found in the comments on risk management in risk management chapter 3 Credit risk. Interest and negative interest is recognised on an accrual basis and reported in net interest income. The calculation basis is the gross carrying value for the financial instruments of stages 1 and 2, i.e. the value attained using the effective interest method before expected credit loss. In the case of stage 3 positions, the basis is the net carrying value. Basically, the LLB Group extends loans only on a collateralised basis, or only to counterparties having very high credit worthiness.

Financial assets recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income

- Debt instruments
  The debt instruments (corporate bonds) are measured in a two-step process. First, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Subsequently, this value is adjusted to fair value. Note 33 provides information on the determination of fair value. Debt instruments are exposed to credit risk. To account for this, an expected credit loss is calculated. Unlike for assets measured at amortized cost, this is equity-neutral. Detailed information on expected credit losses and their calculation is disclosed in point 2.6.1.4 Impairments. Further information can be found in the comments on risk management in chapter 3 Credit risk. Interest or negative interest is recognized on an accrual basis and reported in net interest income. The basis of calculation is the value calculated using the effective interest method before adjustment to fair value. If the debt instrument matures or is sold before maturity, the unrealized gains or losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are recycled through the income statement and recognised in net income from financial investments.
- Equity instruments
  Equity instruments are measured at fair value. Value changes and the corresponding gains / losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. Note 33 contains information about the calculation of fair value. In the case of the disposal of the equity instruments, the unrealised gains reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are not reclassified in the income statement. These are reclassified in retained earnings without affecting the income statement. Dividend earnings are recognised in the income statement under net income from financial investments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

- Receivables from precious metals
  These receivables are measured at fair value through profit and loss and reported in net trading income.
- Derivative financial instruments
  Derivative financial instruments are valued as positive or negative replacement values corresponding to fair value and are reported in the balance sheet. Note 33 contains information about the calculation of fair value. Derivative financial instruments are held within the LLB Group for hedging and trading purposes. If the derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes do not fulfil the strict IFRS hedge accounting criteria, changes in fair value are recognised, as with derivative financial instruments held for trading purposes, in net trading income. According to the guidelines governing fair value hedge accounting, income effects with hedging transactions occur only if opposite earnings effects do not completely neutralise each other. They are reported in net interest income.
- Hedge accounting
  Within the scope of risk management at the LLB Group, derivative financial instruments are employed principally to manage interest rate risk and only with counterparties having very high credit worthiness within predetermined limits. The management of interest rate risks is based on the requirements of the limits system. If these transactions fulfil the IFRS-specific hedge accounting criteria, and if these were employed as hedging instruments from a risk management perspective, they can be shown according to hedge accounting guidelines. If these transactions do not fulfil the IFRS-specific hedge accounting criteria, they are not presented according to hedge accounting guidelines, even if from an economic point of view they represent hedging transactions and are consistent with the risk management principles of the LLB Group. The LLB Group employs portfolio fair value hedge accounting (PFVH) for fixed-interest rate interest instruments. In this case, the interest rate risks of the underlying transaction (e.g. a fixed-rate mortgage) are hedged by means of hedging instruments (e.g. an interest rate swap). The PFVH portfolios consist of a sub portfolio of hedging transactions, which is compared with a sub portfolio of underlying transactions. The interest rate risk profile of the sub portfolios is determined using an optimisation algorithm in order to achieve an optimum hedge allocation. The portfolios are designated over a hedge period of one month and are measured both retrospectively and prospectively. The effect on the income statement of the change in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised under the same position in the income statement as the respective effect of the change in fair value of the hedged basic transaction. In the case of the hedging of interest rate risks at the portfolio level, the fair value change in the hedged item is recognised in the same balance sheet position as the underlying item. If fair value hedge accounting is employed for reasons other than the derecognition of the hedged transaction, the amount, which is reported in the same balance sheet position as the underlying transaction, is amortised over the residual term of the underlying transaction in the income statement.
- Financial investments
  Within the LLB Group, the portfolio of financial investments recognised at fair value through profit and loss encompasses debt instruments and equity instruments. The debt instruments include both corporate bonds and investment fund units. The fund units represent callable instruments, which do not meet the criteria for equity instruments. These financial assets are measured at fair value. Note 33 contains information about the calculation of fair value. Non-realised gains or losses are reported in net income from financial investments.

2.6.1.2 Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Basically, the LLB Group's financial liabilities are classified at amortised cost. Exceptions are derivative financial instruments and liabilities from precious metals, which are classified at fair value through profit and loss.

The following table provides an overview of the individual measurement methods and the financial liabilities with which they are employed at the LLB Group.

	Valuation method	
	Amortised cost	At fair value through profit and loss
Liabilities	Due to banks	Derivative financial instruments
	Due to customers	Precious metal liabilities
	Commitments for leases	
	Debt issued	

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
These liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest and negative interest is recognised on an accrual basis and reported in net interest income. Effects which arise as a result of the early disposal of the financial liability are recognised in the income statement.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss
Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value through profit and loss within the LLB Group. Note 33 contains information about the calculation of fair value. Liabilities from precious metals are measured at fair value through profit and loss. The changes in fair value are recognised in net trading income with the exception of the derivatives, which are linked to hedge accounting.

2.6.1.3 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities
The derecognition of financial assets occurs if the contractual claim to payment streams expires or if the ownership of the financial assets with all pertaining rights and risks is transferred.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they have been settled.

2.6.1.4 Impairments
In line with IFRS 9, the LLB Group has developed and implemented an impairment model in order to quantify expected credit losses.

Governance in relation to input factors, assumptions and estimation procedures
The impairment model for the determination of the expected credit loss requires a range of input factors, assumptions and estimation procedures that are specific to the individual institute. This, in turn, necessitates the establishment of a governance process. The regular review, stipulation and approval of input factors, assumptions and estimation procedures is the responsibility of Group Management and is carried out on an ad hoc basis, but at least once a year. In addition, internal control systems at the LLB Group ensure the correct quantification of the expected loss as well as the conformance with IFRS.

Segmentation of the credit portfolio
The LLB Group segments its credit portfolio according to two criteria: by type of credit and by customer segment. The following types of credit are considered for the modelling of probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD):
- Mortgage loans
- Lombard loans
- Unsecured loans
- Financial guarantees
- Credit cards
- Bank deposits, secured
- Bank deposits, unsecured
- Financial investments
- SIC (Swiss National Bank)

In the case of the first five listed types of credit, a further differentiation is made between the customer segments private clients, corporate clients and public sector debtors. There are therefore 19 segments, which differ from each other in the modelling of the calculation parameters, to enable the LLB Group's credit portfolio to be segregated into risk groups that are as homogenous as possible.

Modelling principles and calculation parameters of expected credit loss

The calculation of the expected credit loss is based on the components probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default, whereby specific scenarios are used to determine these criteria. The most important differences in the modelling of the calculation parameters are shown in the following.

- Probability of default: The probability of default is determined differently depending on the segment. In the case of corporate clients, the ratings are based on an external scoring model where the financial statements of the corporate clients serve as a basis for the calculation of the respective ratings and probability of default. With bank and financial deposits, the ratings and probability of default are obtained from external sources (Moody's). Basically, the probability of default is calculated at the position level. One exception is the private client segment, where a global probability of default is applied for the entire private client segment. A differentiation is made only between the above-mentioned credit segments in determining the portfolio probability of default. The probabilities of default are based on internal historical default rates. A common factor with all ratings is that the probability of default in all cases is determined on a through-the-cycle basis, which is adjusted within the scope of macro-scenarios to take into consideration the expected economic conditions (point in time). For this purpose, in the case of private and corporate clients, the LLB Group estimates the development of interest rates as well as gross domestic product and models the impact of the expected economic development on the probability of default. In the case of bank and financial investments having ratings from Moody's, this agency's outlook of their future development is considered in the calculation.
- Exposure at default: Exposure at default is determined on the basis of the average amortised cost in the individual monthly period. The development of amortised cost is calculated on the basis of the initial credit exposure compounded with the effective interest, plus or minus additional inflows or outflows of resources such as amortisation payments. The average amortised cost of the individual period is extrapolated from the development resulting from integration and division by the length of the periods. The duration of the credits is in accordance with the conditions specified in the credit agreement. In the case of credits having an unspecified duration, a model is used as basis for the calculation. The period of notice is used as a basis. Cash inflows (loan repayments) are defined on the basis of the planned amortisation payments. Cash outflows (loan increases) are dependent on the type of loan and the agreed-but-not-yet-utilised credit limit. Internal experts estimate a credit conversion factor, which is approved by the Board of Management, and is then employed to define the expected credit utilisation.
- Loss given default: Basically, there are three approaches for determining the loss given default: internal loss given default models (loans with real estate collateral), estimates made by internal experts (Lombard loans) and external studies from Moody's (bank and financial deposits). In the case of loss given default models, the LGD of loans secured by mortgages is calculated on the basis of workout procedures at the position level, taking into consideration the collateral provided. In this case, all the expected future cash flows are estimated and discounted. In addition, the value of the collateral provided is modelled on the basis of the expected development of real estate prices given various scenarios.

The expected credit loss is calculated as the sum of probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default.

The credit quality determines the structure of the calculation.

- Credit quality level 1: No significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition; the expected credit loss is calculated over one year.
- Credit quality level 2: Significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition; the expected credit loss is calculated over the remaining term of the loan.
- Credit quality level 3: Default in accordance the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). Art. 178 CRR specifies that a default can be considered to have occurred when a) it is unlikely that the debtor can pay back his liabilities in the full amount unless measures such as, for example, the realisation of collateral have to be implemented, or b) a substantial liability is more than 90 days overdue. In the case of defaulted positions, a specific value allowance is determined. The expected credit loss is calculated over the remaining term of the loan.

The allocation to a credit quality level has an influence on the magnitude of the expected credit loss because in the case of level 2 and level 3 positions this can be substantially higher than with level 1 positions.

Credit quality level, monitoring of significant increase in credit risk (SICR) and cure period
Loans are allocated to a credit quality level. In addition to historical analysis, forward-looking factors are taken into consideration.

Historical analysis at the LLB Group considers, for example, whether the credit risk with a position has significantly increased since the beginning of the contractual term, or whether there are already payment arrears. Payments more than 30 days past due are assigned to credit quality level 2; payments more than 90 days past due are assigned to credit quality level 3. In the event of an increase of one percentage point in the default probability, the LLB Group assumes there will be a significant increase in the credit risk and accordingly calculates the expected credit loss for such positions over the remaining term of the loan.

In a forward-looking test, based on the development of a customer's cash flows, it is examined whether a deterioration in the credit worthiness of the customer is to be expected in the future. Furthermore, in the case of bank and financial deposits, for example, the expectations of the rating agencies with respect to the future development of the ratings are considered in the assignment of a credit quality level for a loan.

During initial recognition, all risk-bearing positions are allocated to level 1 because no financial assets having an adverse effect on credit quality are purchased or generated.

Loans in credit quality level 2 are only reassigned to credit quality level 1 following a sustained improvement in their credit quality. The LLB Group defines a sustained improvement in credit quality as being the fulfilment of the criteria for credit quality level 1 for at least three months.

In the case of loans in credit quality level 3, the Group Recovery Department is responsible for estimating the extent of a sustained improvement in credit quality. This decision is largely guided by whether the default, as defined by the LLB Group, still exists or not. Here too, in order for a position to be returned to credit quality level 2, the criteria governing the credit quality level must have been fulfilled for at least three months.

Macro-scenarios
Three scenarios are utilised for the measurement of the expected credit loss: a basic scenario as well as a negative and a positive scenario. The probability of a credit loss occurring is the same with all three scenarios. The average value derived from these scenarios represents the final expected credit loss.

In determining the expected credit loss on the basis of the various scenarios, the LLB Group utilises the following three macro-factors, which have an influence on the creditworthiness of a debtor as well as on the value of the collateral provided for the loan:
- Gross domestic product
- Interest rate development
- Real estate price development

The impact of the macro-factors is based on estimates made by the Asset Management Division and the Risk Management Department of the LLB Group, whereby the macro-factors are also regularly submitted to the Board of Management for its approval.

Definition of default, determination of creditworthiness and write-off policy
The LLB Group bases its definition of default, according to IFRS 9, on the Capital Requirements Regulation (Art. 178 CRR) in order to ensure a uniform definition for regulatory and accounting policy purposes. On the one hand, claims which are more than 90 days past due are regarded as defaulted and, on the other, indications that a debt is unlikely to be paid can also lead to a claim being classified as in default.

The LLB Group regards the creditworthiness of a financial asset as being impaired when its recoverable amount, which is determined on the basis of a calculation of the present value, is lower than the carrying amount. The difference between the present value and the carrying amount is recognised as a specific allowance.

A debt is written off only when, in accordance with the enforcement order, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery in the future, where agreement has been reached with the debtor that LLB or a subsidiary within the LLB Group irrevocably waives a part of the debt, or where a pledge default certificate has been submitted, which enables, in spite of the write-off, the remaining debt or a part of the remaining debt to be claimed in the future. The pledge default certificate is only relevant in the case of private individuals because, following liquidation, insolvent legal entities no longer exist. A collection agency is commissioned to recover the debt.

Reporting of impairments
The LLB Group reports all impairments in the line item "Expected credit losses".

2.6.2 Balance sheet positions outside IFRS 9

2.6.2.1 Non-current assets and liabilities held for sale

Properties are classified as held for sale if these are to be disposed of in line with the business location or business strategy and the corresponding classification criteria are fulfilled.

Furthermore, within the scope of recovery measures, the LLB Group classifies the auctioned properties of its debtors as held for sale as soon as the corresponding classification criteria are fulfilled. A reclassification is made into investment property if it proves impossible to sell this property within the specified time period because the LLB Group does not itself utilise the auctioned properties of former recovery cases.

2.6.2.2 Property, investment property and other equipment

At the LLB Group, property encompasses real estate, buildings and additional building costs. It is measured at cost less any impairment and depreciation necessary for operational reasons. The LLB Group owns only a few properties, which it does not use entirely itself. The part of the property it does not use itself is rented out. This part property is always immaterial and cannot be separately sold. Accordingly, the properties are not classified as investment property but rather as tangible assets.

At the LLB Group, investment property is held for the purpose of capital appreciation and consists of real estate and buildings. A classification is made only on the basis of objective indications and not on the basis of an intention to change the use of a property. Its value is measured according to the fair value model on every reporting date. Changes in the fair value, based on the assessments made by experts, are only recognised in net income from properties if a certain fluctuation margin is exceeded in order to avoid insignificant value fluctuations as a result of possible estimate uncertainties.

Other equipment encompasses fixtures, furnishings, machinery and IT equipment. These items are recognised in the accounts at amortised cost.

Depreciation is carried out on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life:

Buildings	33 years
Building supplementary costs	10 years
Fixtures, furnishings, machinery	5 years
IT equipment	3-6 years
Investment property	No depreciation
Land	No depreciation

Small value purchases are charged directly to general and administrative expenses. In general, maintenance and renovation expenditures are booked to general and administrative expenses. If the related cost is substantial and results in an increase in value, such expenditures are capitalised and depreciated over their useful life. Profits from the sale of other equipment are reported as other income.

Property and other equipment are reviewed for impairment on every balance sheet reporting date. If, as a result of the review, a change in the useful life and / or a necessity for an impairment is identified, the residual carrying amount is depreciated over the new adjusted useful life and / or an impairment is made. Any reversal of an impairment is only considered up to the amount which would have been attained without impairment.

2.6.2.3 Leasing

2.6.2.3.1 Group companies as lessees

The measurement of a lease liability is based on the fixed lease payments over the basic term of the lease, as well as on the assessment of extension and / or termination options. Non-lease components, where identifiable, are measured in accordance with the prevailing standards. Currently, there are no contracts having special contents such as variable lease payments, purchase options or penalty payments. To calculate the present value, the LLB Group utilises, almost without exception, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest, which corresponds to the duration of the lease.

The subsequent measurement for the right of use is made according to the cost model, and for the lease liability at amortised cost. The carrying amount may change as a result of the reassessment of extension and / or termination options, as well as on account of a change in the amount to be paid periodically. These possible changes are monitored.

The LLB Group does not recognise leases having terms of up to twelve months, or of low-value leases, in the balance sheet. The payments are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease as general and administrative expenses.

2.6.2.3.2 Group companies as lessors

All leasing contracts qualify as operating leases. The leasing revenues earned are recognised on a monthly basis as an integral part of other income in the income statement. The underlying assets are subject to the provisions described in point 2.6.2.2 Property, investment property and other equipment.

2.6.2.4 Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill is recognised in the balance sheet at acquisition cost in the functional currency of the taken over company on the date of acquisition and the value is reviewed and converted at the closing prices on the balance sheet reporting date. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually in the third quarter, or when events make this necessary. If impairment has occurred, an appropriate value allowance is made.

Other intangible assets are composed of client relationships, software and other intangible assets. They are recognised at cost minus necessary operating depreciation and impairments. They are reviewed for impairment on every balance sheet reporting date.

Intangible assets from acquisitions are amortised in a straight-line over an estimated useful life of five to fifteen years. In general, software is amortised over a period of three to six years. Core banking system software is amortised in a straight line over a period of up to 10 years.

Cloud computing activities are recognised by the LLB Group in the balance sheet only when certain conditions are fulfilled. In doing so, the LLB Group differentiates between licenses, service agreements and service agreements including system modifications. A license in relation to a cloud computing agreement is only recognised if a contractual right exists to take possession of the software during the hosting period without incurring a significant contractual penalty, or to install the software on LLB's own hardware, or if an external third party can be commissioned to host the software. The LLB Group recognises a cloud computing service in the balance sheet only if this qualifies as a leasing asset or as an intangible asset. System modifications are only recognised if a power of disposition exists in the cloud environment.

2.6.2.5 Current and deferred taxes

Current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax law applicable in the individual country and recorded as expense for the accounting period in which the related income was earned. These are reported in the balance sheet as tax liabilities. If uncertainty exists about whether a tax issue will be recognised by the tax authorities, the LLB Group contacts the tax authority concerned at an early date. If a tax issue cannot be conclusively clarified before the reporting date, the LLB Group makes assumptions regarding the amount that the tax authorities will accept. In this case, the amount reported in the IFRS statement can differ from the amount shown in the income tax return.

The tax impact from time differentials due to different valuations arising from the values of assets and liabilities reported according to IFRS shown on the Group balance sheet and their taxable value are recorded on the balance sheet as accrued tax assets or, as the case may be, deferred tax liabilities. Deferred tax assets attributable to time differentials or accountable loss carry forwards are capitalised if there is a high probability that sufficient taxable profits will be available to offset such differentials of loss carry forwards. Accrued / deferred tax assets / liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are likely to be applicable for the accounting period in which the tax assets are realised or the tax liabilities paid.

Current and deferred taxes are credited or charged directly to equity or other comprehensive income if the related tax pertains to items that have been credited or charged directly to equity or other comprehensive income in the same or some other accounting period.

2.6.2.6 Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The LLB Group has pension plans for its employees, which are defined according to IFRS as defined benefit plans. In addition, there are long-term service awards which qualify as other long-term employee benefits.

For benefit-oriented plans, the period costs are determined by opinions obtained from external experts. The benefits provided by these plans are generally based on the number of insured years, the employee's age, covered salary and partly on the amount of capital saved. For benefit-oriented plans with segregated assets, the relevant funded status is recorded on the balance sheet as an asset or liability (in accordance with the Projected Unit Credit Method). An asset position is calculated according to the criteria of IFRIC 14.

For plans without segregated assets, the relevant funded status recorded on the balance sheet corresponds to the present value of the claims. The present value of the claims is calculated using the projected unit credit method, whereby the number of insured years accrued up to the valuation date are taken into consideration.

If changes, curtailments or settlements occur during the reporting period, the net debt is recalculated. In this case, the current service cost and the net interest, which have to be recalculated on the basis of new net debt, are to be newly determined for the remaining business year using the latest actuarial assumptions.

Variable salary component and share-based compensation

The valuation procedure for the variable salary component is based on the degree of individual target attainment and a market-adjusted performance indicator, which measures the performance achieved by means of comparison with a customised, relevant peer group. Executives receive a portion of their profit-related bonus in the form of entitlements to LLB shares. After a blocking period of three years, the shares are automatically transferred to them, provided there are no circumstances which enable a reclaiming of the shares.

Share-based compensation with equity instruments represents an equity transaction. The change in the inventory of entitlement shares is recognised under share premium, whereby personnel expenses serve as the off-setting item. The calculation of the fair value of the earned share entitlements at the end of the year is made on the basis of an estimate as part of the variable salary component. The number of share entitlements granted is calculated on the basis of the average of all share prices in the fourth quarter of a year.

The LLB Group holds shares in order to operate a share-based compensation system with treasury shares. The difference between the market value on the acquisition date and the market value on the date of grant is recognised in share premium.

2.6.2.7 Provisions and contingent liabilities
A provision is allocated, if the LLB Group bears a current liability on the reporting date arising from a past event, which will probably lead to an outflow of resources and whose amount can be reliably estimated. In assessing whether the allocation of a provision and its amount are reasonable, the best possible estimates and assumptions available on the balance sheet reporting date are utilised, which may be adjusted accordingly at a later date to take into consideration new facts and circumstances.

For legal proceedings in cases where the facts are not specifically known, the claimant has not quantified the alleged damages, the proceedings are at an early stage, or where sound and substantial information is lacking, the LLB Group is not in a position to estimate reliably the approximate financial implication.

In addition, provisions are allocated for expected credit losses with off-balance-sheet positions. This is due to the fact that there is no corresponding asset within the balance sheet which could be reduced in value by means of a value allowance. The expected credit loss is reported in the income statement under "expected credit losses". Credit loss forms an integral part of other business risks.

If liabilities do not fulfil the criteria applying to a provision, this could result in the formation of a contingent liability. Guarantees issued lead to contingent liabilities if indeed LLB can be made jointly and severally liable for liabilities towards third parties, but it can be assumed that these liabilities will not be paid by the LLB Group. If, on the basis of the current evaluation of contingent liabilities, an outflow of economic resources in the future is probable, a provision is allocated for this position which was previously treated as a contingent liability.

2.6.2.8 Treasury shares
Shares of Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG held by the LLB Group are valued at cost of acquisition and reported as a reduction in equity. The difference between the sale proceeds and the corresponding cost of acquisition of treasury shares is recorded under share premium.

2.6.2.9 Securities lending and borrowing transactions
Securities lending and borrowing transactions are generally entered into on a collateralised basis, with securities mainly being advanced or received as collateral.

Securities lent out remain in the trading portfolio or in the financial investments portfolio as long as the risks and rewards of ownership of the shares are not transferred. Securities that are borrowed are not recognised in the balance sheet as long as the risks and rewards of ownership of the securities remain with the lender.

Fees and interest received or paid are recognised on an accrual basis and recorded under net fee and commission income.

2.7 Recognition of revenues

2.7.1 Recognition of revenues

Revenues are recognised when the obligation to provide the service has been fulfilled by the LLB Group and when it has been ensured that, at a time of uncertainty, no significant cancellations of previously recognised revenues will occur.

2.7.1.1 Recognition of revenues over a specified period
Fees for securities administration which do not include variable components are typical revenues earned from fees and services that are recognised over a period at the LLB Group.

On account of the nature of the contracts at the LLB Group, a time period exists between the provision of the service and the payment by the client for it, which generally amounts to a maximum of one year. The payments made by clients are made on specific dates, usually at the end of a quarter.

The costs incurred in the provision of the service are recognised continually over the period because these are the same services that are required every day.

2.7.1.2 Recognition of revenues on a specific date
Typical revenues earned from fees and services that are recognised on a specific date include brokerage or processing fees for Visa debit cards used abroad.

In the case of services that are only delivered over a period, but the payment for them is variable and a large degree of uncertainty exists concerning the amount of the revenues, recognition of the revenues occurs only at that time when it is highly probably that no significant cancellation will occur with the recognised revenues. At the LLB Group, this situation can only arise in connection with performance-related fees (e.g. performance fees). The recognition period is generally a maximum of one year.

Costs incurred in providing a service are generally recognised at the time the service is provided.

2.7.2 Recognition
The revenues recognised from fees and services are based on the service obligations specified in the contract and the payment to be made by the client for them. The payment may contain both fixed and variable components, whereby variable payments only occur in connection with asset management and are influenced by certain threshold values. The client may have to make an additional payment if, for example, a specified return is attained or he has decided to pay a previously stipulated percentage on his assets on a previously determined date as a fee.

If discounts have been granted within the scope of combinations of several products, these can be assigned to the individual service obligations.

2.7.3 All-in fee
Clients have the possibility of paying an all-in fee in the form of a lump sum or a percentage fee of assets for a range of different services. This all-in fee is reported in note 2 in a separate table. No reclassification into the corresponding line items of the individual revenue types containing the all-in fee is made because the all-in fee is assigned to the asset management and investment business line item on account of its business model. The additional table provides greater transparency of how these revenues are broken down in their entirety.

3 Events after the balance sheet date
No material events occurred after the balance sheet date which would have a significant influence on the financial position and financial performance of the LLB Group.

Segment reporting

The business activities of the LLB Group are divided into the following two business areas. These form the basis for the segment reporting:
- The Retail and Corporate Banking segment services locally oriented private banking clients in Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Germany, as well as corporate and private clients in Liechtenstein and Switzerland.
- The International Wealth Management segment cares for Austrian and international private banking clients, as well as institutional and investment fund clients.

The segments receive comprehensive support from the Corporate Center. It comprises the following functions: finance, credit and risk management, legal and compliance matters, trading and securities administration, payment services, human resources management, communication and marketing, asset management, corporate development, as well as logistics and IT services.

Following the management approach of IFRS 8 “Operating segments”, operating segments are reported in accordance with the internal reporting provided to the Group Executive Management (chief operating decision maker), which is responsible for allocating resources to the reportable segments and assessing their performance. All operating segments used by the LLB Group meet the definition of a reportable segment under IFRS 8.

In accordance with the principle of responsibility and based on the organisational structure, income and expenditure are allocated to the business divisions. 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 remaining income and expenditure for overriding services which cannot be assigned to the segments are shown under Corporate Center. Furthermore, consolidation adjustments are reported under Corporate Center.

Transactions between the segments are executed at standard market conditions.

Financial year 2021

in CHF thousands	Retail & Corporate Banking[1]	International Wealth Management[1]	Corporate Center[1]	Total Group
Net interest income	103'533	22'096	28'382	154'010
Expected credit losses	5'539	– 3'052	0	2'487
Net interest income after expected credit losses	109'072	19'044	28'382	156'497
Net fee and commission income	95'096	149'728	– 11'186	233'638
Net trading income	17'544	19'832	41'590	78'966
Net income from financial investments	0	0	3'727	3'727
Other income	2'016	2	1'557	3'574
Total operating income[2]	**223'728**	**188'606**	**64'069**	**476'403**
Personnel expenses	– 43'216	– 44'065	– 102'711	– 189'991
General and administrative expenses	– 4'037	– 6'047	– 73'361	– 83'445
Depreciation	– 40	– 444	– 39'071	– 39'555
Services (from) / to segments	– 76'498	– 54'976	131'474	0
Total operating expenses	**– 123'790**	**– 105'531**	**– 83'670**	**– 312'991**
Operating profit before tax	**99'938**	**83'074**	**– 19'601**	**163'412**
Tax expenses				– 25'549
Net profit				**137'863**

1 The figures for the financial year 2021 were carried over and adapted to the new segment structure.
2 There were no substantial earnings generated between the segments so that income between the segments is not material.

Financial year 2022

in CHF thousands	Retail & Corporate Banking	International Wealth Management	Corporate Center	Total Group
Net interest income	111'820	51'173	– 10'746	152'247
Expected credit losses	– 4'695	1'994	– 17	– 2'718
Net interest income after expected credit losses	107'126	53'167	– 10'763	149'529
Net fee and commission income	85'010	138'287	– 12'350	210'947
Net trading income	20'806	22'350	92'994	136'149
Net income from financial investments	0	0	– 933	– 933
Other income	1'845	4	5'650	7'499
Total operating income [1]	**214'786**	**213'808**	**74'597**	**503'191**
Personnel expenses	– 43'974	– 44'107	– 108'067	– 196'148
General and administrative expenses	– 4'416	– 11'274	– 80'327	– 96'017
Depreciation	– 43	– 391	– 35'632	– 36'066
Services (from) / to segments	– 76'130	– 59'549	135'679	0
Total operating expenses	**– 124'563**	**– 115'321**	**– 88'347**	**– 328'231**
Operating profit before tax	**90'223**	**98'487**	**– 13'749**	**174'961**
Tax expenses				– 25'511
Net profit				**149'450**

1 There were no substantial earnings generated between the segments so that income between the segments is not material.

There were no revenues deriving from transactions with a single external customer that amounted to ten per cent or more of the Group's revenues.

Segment reporting by geographic location

The geographic analysis of operating income and assets is based on the location of the company in which the transactions and assets are recorded.

Financial year 2021

	Liechtenstein		Switzerland		Austria		Total Group	
		in %		in %		in %		in %
Operating income (in CHF thousands)	292'141	61.3	111'410	23.4	72'852	15.3	476'403	100.0
Total assets (in CHF millions)	13'926	55.4	8'679	34.5	2'524	10.0	25'129	100.0

Financial year 2022

	Liechtenstein		Switzerland		Austria		Total Group	
		in %		in %		in %		in %
Operating income (in CHF thousands)	315'084	62.6	107'829	21.4	80'278	16.0	503'191	100.0
Total assets (in CHF millions)	14'651	58.1	8'174	32.4	2'391	9.5	25'216	100.0

Notes to the consolidated income statement

1 Net interest income

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Interest income from financial instruments measured at amortised cost			
Due from banks	14'794	731	
Loans	162'406	147'643	10.0
Debt instruments	977		
Loan commissions with the character of interest	2'913	3'386	– 14.0
Received negative interest	22'654	27'923	– 18.9
Total interest income from financial instruments measured at amortised cost	**203'745**	**179'683**	**13.4**
Interest income from financial instruments, recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Debt instruments	18'679	11'816	58.1
Total interest income from financial instruments, recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income	**18'679**	**11'816**	**58.1**
Interest income from financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss			
Debt instruments	1'083	2'810	– 61.5
Interest rate derivatives	18'264	3'540	415.9
Total interest income from financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	**19'347**	**6'350**	**204.7**
Total interest income	**241'771**	**197'850**	**22.2**
Interest expenses from financial instruments measured at amortised cost			
Due to banks	– 7'362	– 1'921	283.2
Due to customers	– 37'837	– 3'679	928.5
Paid negative interest	– 13'729	– 20'392	– 32.7
Lease liabilities	– 240	– 273	– 12.3
Debt issued	– 5'187	– 4'509	15.0
Total interest expenses from financial instruments measured at amortised cost	**– 64'354**	**– 30'774**	**109.1**
Interest expenses from financial instruments measured at fair value			
Interest rate derivatives	– 25'170	– 13'065	92.6
Total interest expenses from financial instruments measured at fair value	**– 25'170**	**– 13'065**	**92.6**
Total interest expenses	**– 89'524**	**– 43'839**	**104.2**
Total net interest income	**152'247**	**154'010**	**– 1.1**

2 Net fee and commission income

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Brokerage fees	44'524	54'382	– 18.1
Custody fees	52'327	54'576	– 4.1
Advisory and management fees	55'290	65'463	– 15.5
Investment fund fees	157'251	194'843	– 19.3
Credit-related fees and commissions	736	648	13.6
Commission income from other services	33'761	29'722	13.6
Total fee and commission income	**343'889**	**399'634**	**– 13.9**
Brokerage fees paid	– 10'298	– 11'180	– 7.9
Other fee and commission expenses	– 122'644	– 154'816	– 20.8
Total fee and commission expenses	**– 132'942**	**– 165'996**	**– 19.9**
Total net fee and commission income	**210'947**	**233'638**	**– 9.7**

LLB and its subsidiaries offer clients an all-in fee for various services. This is recognised in the line "Advisory and management fees". The following table shows what share of the income position the all-in fee has and what proportion of which services is included in it:

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Total all-in-fees	**31'974**	**40'599**	**– 21.2**
of which brokerage	11'626	15'126	– 23.1
of which securities administration	2'958	6'225	– 52.5
of which asset management	17'391	19'248	– 9.6

3 Net trading income

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Foreign exchange trading	129'319	68'295	89.4
Foreign note trading	– 350	– 542	– 35.5
Precious metals trading	2'211	1'773	24.7
Interest rate instruments [1]	4'969	9'439	– 47.4
Total net trading income	**136'149**	**78'966**	**72.4**

1 The LLB Group uses interest rate swaps for trading and hedging purposes. If the interest rate swaps do not fulfil the approval criteria according to IAS 39 in order to be booked as hedging transactions, they are treated as interest rate swaps for trading purposes.

4 Net income from financial investments

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Financial investments at fair value through profit and loss			
Dividend income	566	292	93.5
Price gains [1]	– 6'965	– 631	
Total net income from financial investments at fair value through profit and loss	**– 6'399**	**– 338**	
Financial investments, recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Dividend income	5'693	3'219	76.8
of which from financial investments held on the balance sheet date	5'514	3'211	71.7
of which from financial investments sold during the reporting period [2]	179	9	
Realised gain	– 227	865	
Total net income from financial investments, recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income	**5'466**	**4'084**	**33.8**
Total net income from financial investments at fair value	**– 933**	**3'746**	

1 The realised price gains for 2022 amounted to minus CHF thousands 1'347 (2021: minus CHF thousands 157).
2 Further details are provided in note 15.

5 Other income

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Net income from properties [1]	2'014	2'207	– 8.7
Income from various services	– 554	488	
Share of income from associated companies and joint venture	3	3	– 2.5
Additional other income [2]	6'036	876	588.9
Total other income	**7'499**	**3'574**	**109.8**

1 In the 2022 business year, net income from properties consisted of rental income and the profit from the sale of properties (2021: rental income and revaluation of an investment property).
2 Contains the sale of a value-adjusted claim amounting to CHF 5.6 million in 2022

6 Personnel expenses

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Salaries [1]	– 156'237	– 149'184	4.7
Pension and other post-employment benefit plans [2]	– 16'935	– 17'106	– 1.0
Other social contributions	– 17'259	– 16'486	4.7
Training costs	– 1'772	– 1'383	28.2
Other personnel expenses	– 3'945	– 5'833	– 32.4
Total personnel expenses	**– 196'148**	**– 189'991**	**3.2**

1 Contains the variable compensation of the management, which is disclosed in note "Related party transactions".
2 See note "Pension plans and other long-term benefits" for details

An overview of the employees and their employment relationship is shown in the following table:

	2022	2021
Employees		
Number of employees (full-time equivalents)	1'080	1'055
Full-time employees	918	902
of which apprentices	26	28
of which young talents [1]	14	11
Part-time employees	353	317

1 Includes all working students in master's studies, trainees with master's degree and direct entrants with bachelor's degree. All young talents have temporary employment contracts.

7 General and administrative expenses

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Occupancy	– 6'265	– 6'630	– 5.5
Expenses for IT, machinery and other equipment	– 30'436	– 26'926	13.0
Information and communication expenses	– 20'955	– 19'305	8.5
Marketing and public relations	– 11'334	– 7'357	54.0
Consulting and audit fees	– 9'488	– 6'637	43.0
Provisions for legal and litigation risks [1]	– 4'503	– 952	373.0
Litigation, legal and representation costs	– 2'376	– 4'940	– 51.9
Contributions to Deposit Protection Fund	– 3'231	– 2'661	21.4
Other general and administrative expenses	– 7'430	– 8'037	– 7.6
Total general and administrative expenses	**– 96'017**	**– 83'445**	**15.1**

1 See note 25 for details

8 Depreciation

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Property	– 4'485	– 4'428	1.3
Other equipment	– 9'032	– 10'627	– 15.0
Intangible assets	– 17'313	– 18'531	– 6.6
Right of use assets	– 5'236	– 5'968	– 12.3
Total depreciation	**– 36'066**	**– 39'555**	**– 8.8**

9 Tax expenses

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Current taxes	– 31'504	– 25'682	22.7
Deferred taxes	5'993	133	
Total tax expenses	**– 25'511**	**– 25'549**	**– 0.1**

1 For further details, see note 24

The actual net payments made by the LLB Group for domestic and foreign corporate profit taxes amounted to CHF 26.5 million for the 2022 financial year (previous year: CHF 11.9 million).

The tax on pre-tax Group profit deviates from the theoretical amount, calculated on the basis of the weighted average Group tax rate on profit before tax, as follows:

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Operating profit before tax	174'961	163'412	7.1
Assumed average income tax rate of 14.2 per cent (previous year: 13.4 %)	**– 24'760**	**– 21'921**	**12.9**
Increase / (Decrease) resulting from			
Use of losses carried forward	822	0	
Tax savings / (charges) from previous years	104	– 3'616	
Non-tax deductible (expenses) / tax-exempt income [1]	– 1'678	– 12	
Total tax expenses	**– 25'511**	**– 25'549**	**– 0.1**

1 These were mainly attributable to losses with equities, which were not tax deductible.

The assumed average tax burden is based on the weighted average tax rates of the individual group companies.

The increase in average tax burden is attributable to the changed profit contributions of the Group companies. In particular, the increased relative profit contribution of LLB (Österreich) AG in 2022 led to a higher assumed average tax burden in comparison with the previous year.

As at 31 December 2022, there were losses carried forward amounting to CHF 38 million, which were not reported as deferred tax receivables (previous year: CHF 84 million). They expire within the next six years. In general, tax losses can be carried forward for seven years in Switzerland, and indefinitely in the Principality of Liechtenstein and in Austria.

10 Earnings per share

	2022	2021	+ / – %
Net profit attributable to the shareholders of LLB (in CHF thousands)	147'543	129'907	13.6
Weighted average shares outstanding	30'607'810	30'551'544	0.2
Basic earnings per share (in CHF)	**4.82**	**4.25**	**13.4**
Net profit for diluted earnings per share attributable to the shareholders of LLB (in CHF thousands)	147'543	129'907	13.6
Weighted average shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share	30'766'678	30'723'923	0.1
Diluted earnings per share (in CHF)	**4.80**	**4.23**	**13.4**
Dividend (in CHF)	2.50 [1]	2.30	

1 Proposal of the Board of Directors to the General Meeting of Shareholders on 5 May 2023

The weighted average number of shares outstanding for the calculation of the undiluted and diluted result differs in that the share entitlements are included in the calculation of the diluted earnings. There are no other factors that would lead to a dilution of earnings.

Notes to the consolidated balance sheet

11 Cash and balances with central banks

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Cash	123'684	54'289	127.8
Demand deposits with central banks	6'140'585	7'158'871	– 14.2
Total cash and balances with central banks	**6'264'269**	**7'213'159**	**– 13.2**

12 Due from banks

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
On demand [1]	295'210	393'524	– 25.0
At maturity or callable	100'289	496'219	– 79.8
Total due from banks	**395'499**	**889'744**	**– 55.5**

1 Of which receivables from precious metals measured at fair value through profit and loss amounting to CHF 138.9 million (previous year: CHF 134.2 million)

13 Loans

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Mortgage loans	12'882'020	12'240'442	5.2
Public institutions	90'077	72'253	24.7
Fixed advances and loans	1'093'063	1'052'776	3.8
Other loans and advances	444'088	517'658	– 14.2
Expected credit losses	– 73'990	– 77'941	– 5.1
Total loans	**14'435'257**	**13'805'188**	**4.6**

Further information, especially regarding the expected credit loss, is provided in risk management chapter 3 Credit risk.

14 Derivative financial instruments

Interest rate swaps are concluded to hedge against interest rate fluctuation risks. In addition, derivative financial instruments are employed primarily within the scope of client business. In this case, both standardised and OTC derivatives are traded. International banks having a high creditworthiness serve as counterparties. LLB does not assume a market-maker role on the interbank market. The tables in this note contain information about the nominal value (contract volume), about the replacement values and about the hedge accounting positions.

	Total					
in CHF thousands	Positive replacement values		Negative replacement values		Total contract volume	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Derivative financial instruments in the trading portfolio						
Interest rate contracts						
Interest rate swaps	313	3'118	2'582	11'633	190'000	2'285'000
Forward contracts	17	194	3'416	504	103'367	96'719
Foreign exchange contracts						
Forward contracts	242'773	198'660	257'803	226'465	20'621'915	23'562'245
Options (OTC)	1'892	2'377	1'892	2'377	61'121	74'362
Precious metals contracts						
Options (OTC)	256	131	256	131	16'519	5'534
Equity / index contracts						
Options (OTC)	1'426	2'312	1'426	2'312	109'776	255'345
Total derivative financial instruments in the trading portfolio	**246'677**	**206'792**	**267'376**	**243'421**	**21'102'699**	**26'279'204**
Derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes						
Interest rate contracts						
Interest rate swaps (fair value hedge)	95'678	12'912	21'303	12'777	1'359'847	1'410'331
Total derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes	**95'678**	**12'912**	**21'303**	**12'777**	**1'359'847**	**1'410'331**
Total derivative financial instruments	**342'355**	**219'704**	**288'679**	**256'198**	**22'462'546**	**27'689'535**

Within the scope of fair value hedge accounting, the LLB Group employs interest rate swaps for interest rate risks on fixed-rate instruments. Ineffectiveness in highly effective hedge accounting positions occurs as a result of small mismatches in the risk profile, for example, differing payment dates or divergences in the term of the instruments amounting to a few days. Furthermore, different sensitivities in the underlying transactions and hedging instruments play a role, for example, major changes in the value of the front leg of the swap, for which there is no corresponding sensitivity in the underlying transaction. There are basic risks, which could have an influence on the effectiveness, such as different benchmark curves for the underlying and hedging transactions. In general, the LLB Group uses identical benchmark curves, however special situations such as the IBOR changeover could mean that a different approach is taken. Since the LLB Group utilises a macro hedge accounting concept, mortgage loans and medium-term notes represent the whole population of possible hedge accounting transactions. The population corresponds to the carrying amounts of the balance sheet items of the hedged items. Of these, only a portion is designated in the hedge accounting relationship. The designation between underlying transaction and hedging instrument is carried out with the aid of an optimisation algorithm, which determines the interest risk profile of the sub-portfolios in order to attain an optimal hedge allocation.

in CHF thousands	Nominal value of hedging instrument	Carrying amount of hedging instrument Assets	Liabilities	Balance sheet position of hedging instrument	Fair value change to measurement of ineffective hedge
31.12.2021					
Fair value hedge					
Interest rate swaps	625'000	12'912		Derivative financial instruments	9'330
Interest rate swaps	785'331		– 12'777	Derivative financial instruments	9'643

in CHF thousands	Nominal value of hedging instrument	Carrying amount of hedging instrument Assets	Liabilities	Balance sheet position of hedging instrument	Fair value change to measurement of ineffective hedge
31.12.2022					
Fair value hedge					
Interest rate swaps	974'847	95'678		Derivative financial instruments	81'494
Interest rate swaps	385'000		– 21'303	Derivative financial instruments	– 8'938

in CHF thousands	Carrying amount of underlying transaction Assets	Liabilities	Cumulative total from fair value adjustments of the underlying transaction Assets	Liabilities	Balance sheet position of underlying transaction	Fair value change to measurement of ineffective hedge
31.12.2021						
Fair value hedge						
Mortgage loans	12'240'442		– 3'610		Loans	– 18'295
Medium-term notes and shares in bond issues of the Swiss Regional or Cantonal Banks' Central Bond Institutions		1'548'220		497	Debt issued	847

in CHF thousands	Carrying amount of underlying transaction Assets	Liabilities	Cumulative total from fair value adjustments of the underlying transaction Assets	Liabilities	Balance sheet position of underlying transaction	Fair value change to measurement of ineffective hedge
31.12.2022						
Fair value hedge						
Mortgage loans	12'882'020		– 76'505		Loans	– 72'895
Medium-term notes and shares in bond issues of the Swiss Regional or Cantonal Banks' Central Bond Institutions		1'786'475		6'096	Debt issued	5'599

in CHF thousands	Ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement	Income statement position
31.12.2021		
Fair value hedge		
Interest rate risk	1'524	Interest income
31.12.2022		
Fair value hedge		
Interest rate risk	5'260	Interest income

15 Financial investments

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Financial investments at amortised cost			
Debt instruments			
listed	0		
unlisted	519'935		
Total debt instruments	**519'935**		
Total financial investments at amortised cost	**519'935**		
Financial investments at fair value through profit and loss			
Debt instruments			
listed	47'781	146'032	– 67.3
unlisted	41'894	44'985	– 6.9
Total debt instruments	**89'676**	**191'017**	**– 53.1**
Equity instruments			
listed	9	2	335.0
unlisted	263	2'315	– 88.6
Total equity instruments	**272**	**2'317**	**– 88.3**
Total financial investments at fair value through profit and loss	**89'947**	**193'334**	**– 53.5**
Financial investments, recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Debt instruments			
listed	2'353'022	1'986'598	18.4
Total debt instruments	**2'353'022**	**1'986'598**	**18.4**
Equity instruments			
listed	191'256	229'300	– 16.6
unlisted	33'297	30'952	7.6
Total equity instruments	**224'553**	**260'251**	**– 13.7**
Total financial investments, recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income	**2'577'576**	**2'246'849**	**14.7**
Total financial investments	**3'187'458**	**2'440'183**	**30.6**

The equity instruments recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income consist of strategic investments of an infrastructure nature, which are not exchange-listed (see note 33), as well as various equities of the Swiss Market Index (SMI). Short-term profit-taking is not the focus with equity instruments recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income, rather they represent a long-term position which pursues the collection of dividends and a long-term appreciation in value.

During the reporting period, adjustments were made in the portfolio of SMI equities because the weighting of individual SMI securities had changed. The disposals resulted in a loss of CHF thousands 141 (previous year: minus CHF thousands 80). The fair value of the transactions amounted to CHF thousands 6'955 (previous year: CHF thousands 752). The loss was recognised directly in retained earnings.

16 Property and other equipment

in CHF thousands	Property	Right of use assets[1]	Other equipment	Total
Year ended December 2021				
Cost as at 1 January	202'203	44'561	103'842	350'606
Additions	2'027	5'650	7'136	14'813
Disposals	– 5'365	– 68	– 11'894	– 17'328
Currency effects	0	– 840	– 273	– 1'113
Cost as at 31 December	**198'865**	**49'303**	**98'811**	**346'979**
Accumulated depreciation / impairments as at 1 January	– 121'222	– 9'160	– 71'329	– 201'712
Depreciation	– 4'428	– 5'307	– 9'766	– 19'501
Impairments	0	– 662	– 861	– 1'523
Disposals / (Additions) from accumulated depreciation	5'365	174	11'861	17'401
Currency effects	0	223	208	432
Accumulated depreciation / revaluation as at 31 December	**– 120'285**	**– 14'731**	**– 69'887**	**– 204'903**
Net book amount as at 31 December 2021	**78'579**	**34'571**	**28'925**	**142'076**
Year ended December 2022				
Cost as at 1 January	198'865	49'303	98'811	346'979
Additions	5'397	993	6'364	12'754
Disposals	– 1'385	– 959	– 4'276	– 6'620
Additions from changes to scope of consolidation	0	0	– 15	– 15
Currency effects	0	– 909	– 294	– 1'203
Cost as at 31 December	**202'876**	**48'428**	**100'591**	**351'896**
Accumulated depreciation / impairments as at 1 January	– 120'285	– 14'731	– 69'887	– 204'903
Depreciation	– 4'485	– 5'236	– 9'032	– 18'753
Disposals / (Additions) from accumulated depreciation	674	0	4'256	4'930
Disposals / (Additions) from accumulated depreciation from changes to scope of consolidation	0	0	15	15
Currency effects	0	278	204	482
Accumulated depreciation / impairments as at 31 December	**– 124'096**	**– 19'689**	**– 74'443**	**– 218'229**
Net book amount as at 31 December 2022	**78'780**	**28'739**	**26'148**	**133'667**

1 The rights of use relate mainly to real estate. An immaterial proportion relates to the use of vehicles.

The LLB Group as lessee

Further details regarding leases, besides this note, are provided for the repayment of leasing liabilities (see Statement of cash flows and note 23) as well as their amounts (note 26), maturities (see Risk management, chapter 2) and interest expenses (see note 1).

Leasing relationships not recognised in the balance sheet

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Short-term lease expenses	298	379	– 21.3
Low-value lease expenses	3	3	– 7.3
Total expenses for unrecognised lease obligations	**301**	**382**	**– 21.2**

Expenses from unrecognised leases are included in general and administrative expenses.

Further information

Within the scope of its strategy, the LLB Group evaluates which business locations are relevant in its target markets, and whether properties should be purchased or rented at these locations. If the LLB Group decides against the purchase of properties, leasing contracts are concluded. These frequently contain termination and extension options. The assessment of these options is considered at the time of initial recognition. They are reassessed only if a significant event occurs.

The recognised liabilities from leasing contracts and the corresponding rights of use contain extension options. These reflect the current assumptions relating to durations. The off-balance sheet leasing contracts encompass office premises with short contract periods, as well as parking places, which contain reciprocal short-term termination options. These are basically classified as short-term leases provided there is substitutability for them.

The LLB Group as lessor

Future claims from operating leases

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Due within one year	1'336	1'364	– 2.0
Residual period to maturity between 1 and 2 years	1'188	1'258	– 5.6
Residual period to maturity between 2 and 3 years	1'135	1'166	– 2.7
Residual period to maturity between 3 and 4 years	1'135	1'114	1.9
Residual period to maturity between 4 and 5 years	1'135	1'114	1.9
Due in more than five years	1'286	2'364	– 45.6
Total future net receivables from operating leases	**7'216**	**8'380**	**– 13.9**

Income from operating leases is a part of other income and amounted to CHF thousands 1'676 (2021: CHF thousands 1'687). Properties are only leased.

17 Goodwill and other intangible assets

in CHF thousands	Goodwill	Client relationships	Software	Other intangible assets	Total
Year ended December 2021					
Cost as at 1 January	163'306	135'518	128'736	1'152	428'712
Additions	0	17'200	12'759	0	29'959
Disposals	0	0	– 1'401	0	– 1'401
Currency effects	– 4'181	– 2'125	– 870	– 12	– 7'189
Cost as at 31 December	**159'124**	**150'593**	**139'224**	**1'140**	**450'081**
Accumulated depreciation / impairments as at 1 January	0	– 66'235	– 83'628	– 560	– 150'423
Depreciation	0	– 9'211	– 9'106	– 213	– 18'531
Disposals / (Additions) from accumulated amortisation	0	0	1'401	0	1'401
Currency effects	0	247	600	0	847
Accumulated depreciation / impairments as at 31 December	**0**	**– 75'198**	**– 90'733**	**– 774**	**– 166'705**
Net book amount as at 31 December 2021	**159'124**	**75'395**	**48'491**	**366**	**283'376**
Year ended December 2022					
Cost as at 1 January	159'124	150'593	139'224	1'140	450'081
Additions	0	0	12'636	0	12'636
Disposals	0	– 1'719	– 1'111	0	– 2'830
Currency effects	– 4'297	– 3'529	– 432	0	– 8'258
Cost as at 31 December	**154'828**	**145'345**	**150'318**	**1'140**	**451'630**
Accumulated depreciation / impairments as at 1 January	0	– 75'198	– 90'733	– 774	– 166'705
Depreciation	0	– 6'678	– 10'430	– 204	– 17'313
Disposals / (Additions) from accumulated amortisation	0	0	1'135	0	1'135
Currency effects	0	894	128	– 7	1'015
Accumulated depreciation / impairments as at 31 December	**0**	**– 80'983**	**– 99'900**	**– 985**	**– 181'868**
Net book amount as at 31 December 2022	**154'828**	**64'362**	**50'417**	**155**	**269'762**

Goodwill

With the introduction of ACT-26, from 1 January 2022, the goodwill reported in earlier years of cash generating units was reallocated to the newly created segment structure. The reallocation was necessary in order for impairment testing to be carried out at the lowest level at which goodwill is now monitored by management following the adjustment of the segment structure. The reallocation was made in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets", according to which the new cash generating units are to correspond to the lowest level at which impairment testing can be performed. The following table shows the reallocation of existing goodwill to the new cash generating units, as well as the amount of individual goodwill on the relevant reporting dates.

in CHF thousands	01.01.2022	Re-allocation	31.12.2021
Bank Linth LLB AG		– 55'620	55'620
Segment Retail & Corporate Banking	55'620		
Segment International Wealth Management			
Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG		– 58'720	58'720
Segment Retail & Corporate Banking			
Segment International Wealth Management	58'720		
Liechtensteinische Landesbank (Österreich) AG		– 36'892	36'892
Segment Retail & Corporate Banking			
Segment International Wealth Management	36'892		
LLB Swiss Investment AG		– 7'892	7'892
Segment Retail & Corporate Banking			
Segment International Wealth Management	7'892		
Total	**159'124**		**159'124**

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	01.01.2022
Segment Retail & Corporate Banking	55'620	55'620
Segment International Wealth Management[1]	99'208	103'504
Total	**154'828**	**159'124**

1 Fluctuations in goodwill are attributable to conversion of the functional currency into the reporting currency.

Goodwill impairment testing

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually in the third quarter as a basis for the annual financial reporting at 31 December, and also as required. In order to determine a possible impairment, the recoverable amount of each cash generating unit which carries goodwill is compared with its balance sheet value. According to the calculations made, the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit always corresponds to the value in use. The balance sheet value or carrying value comprises equity before goodwill and intangible assets, as well as goodwill and intangible assets from the underlying purchase price allocation of this cash generating unit.

Following the reallocation of goodwill to the new cash generating units, an impairment test was performed on the reporting date 1 January 2022. This confirmed the intrisic value of the goodwill.

On the basis of the impairment testing carried out, management reached the conclusion that for the year ended on 31 December 2022, the total goodwill of CHF 154.8 million allocated to the cash generating units remains recoverable. No impairment of goodwill has to be recognised because the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying value.

Recoverable amount

For determining the value in use, which corresponds to the recoverable amount of the respective cash generating units, the LLB Group employs a discounted cash flow (DCF) valuation model. It takes into consideration the special characteristics of the banking business and the financial services sector, as well as the regulatory environment. With the aid of the model, and on the basis of the financial planning approved by management, the cash value of estimated free cash flow is calculated. If regulatory capital requirements exist for the cash generating unit, these capital requirements are deducted from the estimated free cash flows for the respective period. This amount, adjusted for regulatory capital requirements, then corresponds to the theoretical sum that could be paid out to the shareholders. For the assessment of the forecasted earnings, management employs approved financial plans covering a period of five years. The results for all periods after the fifth year are extrapolated from the forecasted result and the free cash flows of the fifth year with a long-term growth rate, which corresponds to the long-term inflation rate. These are the inflation rates of Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Under certain circumstances, the growth rates may vary for the individual cash generating units because the probable developments and conditions in the respective markets are taken into account.

Assumptions

As far as possible, and when available, the parameters on which the valuation model is based are coordinated with external market information. In this context, the value in use of a cash generating unit reacts in the most sensitive manner to changes in the forecasted earnings, changes to the discount rate and changes in the long-term growth rate. The forecasted earnings are based on an economic scenario, whose input factors are the projected interest rate, currency and stock market developments, as well as the sales planning of the individual market divisions. The discount rate is determined on the basis of the capital asset pricing model (CAPM), which contains a risk-free interest rate, a market risk premium, a small cap premium, as well as factor for the systematic market risk, i.e. the beta factor.

The long-term growth rate outside the five-year planning period (terminal value), on which the impairment tests for the annual report as at 31 December 2022 were based and which were used for extrapolation purposes, as well as the discount rate for the cash generating units are shown in the table below.

	Growth rate		Discount rate	
in per cent	2022	2021	2022	2021
Bank Linth LLB AG		1.0		5.5
Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG		1.0		6.0
Liechtensteinische Landesbank (Österreich) AG		2.0		8.0
LLB Swiss Investment AG		1.0		8.5
Segment Retail & Corporate Banking	1.0		5.5	
Segment International Wealth Management	1.0		8.0	

Sensitivities

All the parameters and assumptions, on which the testing of the individual cash generating units are based, are reviewed and, if necessary, adjusted during the periodic preparation and conducting of impairment tests. In order to check the effects of parameter adjustments on the value in use of the individual cash generating units, the parameters and assumptions used with the valuation model are subjected to an individual sensitivity analysis. For this purpose, the forecasted free cash flow is changed by 10 per cent, the discount rate by 10 per cent and the long-term growth rates also by 10 per cent. According to the results of the impairment tests performed, and based on the assumptions described, an amount of between CHF 379.1 million and CHF 630.6 million in excess of the balance sheet value is obtained for all cash generating units. A reduction of the free cash flow by 10 per cent, or an increase in the discount rate of 10 per cent, or a reduction in the long-term growth rate of 10 per cent would not result in any impairment of the goodwill.

Over the last five years, the parameters have remained very constant. Since a constant development of the parameters is also expected in the future, the sensitivities of 10 per cent for each of the three parameters are regarded as reasonable.

In view of the uncertain economic situation, which is expected to persist in the future, an impairment of goodwill in the coming financial years can not be ruled out. However, thanks to measures to increase earnings, improve efficiency and cut costs as well as the further planned growth, a positive development is expected over the medium to long term.

If the estimated earnings and other assumptions in future financial years deviate from the current outlook due to political or global risks in the banking industry (for example, due to uncertainty in connection with the implementation of regulatory provisions and the introduction of certain legislation, or a decline in general economic performance) this could result in an impairment of goodwill in the future. This would lead to a reduction in the income statement of the LLB Group and a decrease in the equity attributable to shareholders and net profit. Such an impairment would not, however, have an impact on cash flows or on the tier 1 ratio because, in accordance with the Liechtenstein Capital Adequacy Ordinance, goodwill must be deducted from capital.

Client relationships

Client relationships are assets, which are acquired and capitalised within the scope of an acquisition. These are amortised over a period of 15 years on a straight-line basis. Estimated aggregated amortisation amounts to:

in CHF thousands	
2023	6'066
2024	6'066
2025	6'066
2026	6'066
2027	6'066
2028 and thereafter	34'031
Total	**64'362**

18 Other assets

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Precious metals holdings	35'255	13'978	152.2
Settlement accounts	16'479	14'755	11.7
VAT and other tax receivables	2'740	2'135	28.3
Investment property	19'510	19'732	– 1.1
Non-current assets held for sale	1'920	1'750	9.7
Investment in associates and joint venture	36	33	7.8
Total other assets	**75'939**	**52'383**	**45.0**

19 Assets pledged

	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
in CHF thousands	Carrying amount	Actual liability	Carrying amount	Actual liability
Due from banks	17'223	10'128	82'219	76'014
Mortgage loans	1'963'489	1'596'500	1'720'980	1'396'400
Financial investments	404'649	250'000	1'085'150	886'655
Loans	36'788	34'418	45'248	36'870
Total pledged / assigned assets	**2'422'148**	**1'891'046**	**2'933'597**	**2'395'939**

The mortgage loans are pledged as collateral for shares in bond issues of the Swiss Regional or Cantonal Banks' Central Bond Institutions.

The financial assets are pledged for repurchase agreements, stock exchange deposits, lombard limits at national and central banks and to secure other business activities.

20 Due to banks

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
On demand	587'372	387'362	51.6
At maturity or callable	1'079'881	1'935'556	– 44.2
Total due to banks	**1'667'253**	**2'322'918**	**– 28.2**

21 Due to customers

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
On demand [1]	13'035'538	13'682'220	– 4.7
At maturity or callable	2'442'876	902'673	170.6
Savings accounts	3'321'334	3'475'307	– 4.4
Total due to customers	**18'799'748**	**18'060'199**	**4.1**

1 Of which liabilities from precious metals measured at fair value through profit and loss amounting to CHF 173.2 million (previous year: CHF 147.9 million)

22 Debt issued

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Medium-term notes[1]	188'152	150'298	25.2
Shares in bond issues of the Swiss Regional or Cantonal Banks' Central Bond Institutions[2]	1'598'323	1'397'921	14.3
Bonds	401'057	401'198	– 0.0
Total debt issued	**2'187'532**	**1'949'418**	**12.2**

1 The average interest rate was 0.6 per cent as at 31 December 2022 and 0.3 per cent as at 31 December 2021.
2 The average interest rate was 0.5 per cent as at 31 December 2022 and 0.4 per cent as at 31 December 2021.

The following table contains further information on the bonds issued:

							in CHF thousands		
Year issued	Name	ISIN	Currency	Maturity	Effective annual interest rate in %	Nominal interest rate in %	Nominal value	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
2019	Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG 0.125 % Senior Preferred Anleihe 2019 – 2026	CH0419041204	CHF	28.05.2026	0.106 %	0.125 %	150'000	150'207	150'235
2019	Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG 0.000 % Senior Preferred Anleihe 2019 – 2029	CH0419041527	CHF	27.09.2029	– 0.133 %	0.000 %	100'000	100'904	101'039
2020	Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG 0.300 % Senior Preferred Anleihe 2020 – 2030	CH0536893255	CHF	24.09.2030	0.315 %	0.300 %	150'000	149'946	149'924

23 Changes to liabilities from financing activities

			Non-cash changes				
in CHF thousands	01.01.2021	Cash changes	Changes in scope of consolidation	Changes in exchange rates	Changes in fair value	Other	31.12.2021
Medium-term notes[1]	186'472	– 35'168	0	0	– 847	– 159	150'298
Shares in bond issues of the Swiss Regional or Cantonal Banks' Central Bond Institutions[1]	1'206'506	191'700	0	0	0	– 284	1'397'921
Bonds[1]	401'339	0	0	0	0	– 141	401'198
Lease liabilities	35'729	– 5'175	0	0	0	5'160	35'714
Total liabilities from financing activities	**1'830'045**	**151'357**	**0**	**0**	**– 847**	**4'576**	**1'985'131**

			Non-cash changes				
in CHF thousands	01.01.2022	Cash changes	Changes in scope of consolidation	Changes in exchange rates	Changes in fair value	Other	31.12.2022
Medium-term notes[1]	150'298	43'406	0	0	– 5'599	46	188'152
Shares in bond issues of the Swiss Regional or Cantonal Banks' Central Bond Institutions[1]	1'397'921	200'100	0	0	0	302	1'598'323
Bonds[1]	401'198	0	0	0	0	– 141	401'057
Lease liabilities	35'714	– 5'287	0	0	0	– 585	29'843
Total liabilities from financing activities	**1'985'131**	**238'219**	**0**	**0**	**– 5'599**	**– 378**	**2'217'374**

1 Part of the balance sheet position "Debt issued"

24 Deferred taxes

in CHF thousands	As at 1 January	Amount recognised in the income statement	Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	Currency effects	From other effects (reclassifications)	As at 31 December
Deferred tax assets						
2021						
Tax losses carried forward	– 0	0	0	0	0	– 0
Recognised rights of use from leases	61	21	0	0	0	82
Property and equipment	4'080	– 82	0	0	– 530	3'468
Specific allowance	0	0	0	– 11	530	519
Liability for pension plans	12'469	148	– 6'243	2	0	6'375
Intangible assets	– 0	0	0	0	0	– 0
Derivative financial instruments	1'516	– 969	0	0	297	844
Expected credit losses	705	– 86	0	0	0	619
Total deferred tax assets	**18'830**	**– 968**	**– 6'243**	**– 9**	**297**	**11'906**
Offsetting						– 4'081
Total after offsetting						**7'825**
2022						
Tax losses carried forward	0	5'208	0	0	0	5'208
Recognised rights of use from leases	82	33	0	0	0	115
Property and equipment	3'469	– 217	0	0	0	3'252
Specific allowance	519	– 512	0	– 8	0	0
Liability for pension plans	6'374	79	– 2'830	11	0	3'635
Intangible assets	– 0	23	0	0	0	22
Derivative financial instruments	844	– 1'081	– 233	0	0	– 470
Expected credit losses	619	56	0	0	0	675
Total deferred tax assets	**11'906**	**3'589**	**– 3'062**	**3**	**0**	**12'436**
Offsetting						– 1'816
Total after offsetting						**10'620**
Deferred tax liabilities						
2021						
Intangible assets	16'494	– 1'974	0	– 456	0	14'063
Financial investments	8'869	– 143	– 2'700	– 67	0	5'959
Property and equipment	0	248	0	– 36	515	727
Provisions	10'977	768	0	0	297	12'042
Total deferred tax liabilities	**36'338**	**– 1'101**	**– 2'700**	**– 559**	**812**	**32'789**
Offsetting						– 4'081
Total after offsetting						**28'708**
2022						
Intangible assets	14'063	– 1'411	0	– 513	0	12'140
Financial investments	5'959	– 927	– 7'494	85	0	– 2'377
Property and equipment	727	0	0	– 34	0	692
Provisions	12'042	– 66	0	0	0	11'976
Total deferred tax liabilities	**32'789**	**– 2'404**	**– 7'494**	**– 462**	**0**	**22'431**
Offsetting						– 1'816
Total after offsetting						**20'615**

As per 31 December 2022, there were no temporary differences which were not reported as deferred taxes and which in future could be offset with potential tax allowances (previous year: CHF thousands 0).

25 Provisions

in CHF thousands	Provisions for legal and litigation risks	Provisions for other business risks and restructuring	Total 2022	Total 2021
As at 1 January	3'658	8'558	12'217	11'199
Provisions applied	– 2'042	– 963	– 3'005	– 3'911
Increase in provisions recognised in the income statement	5'184	517	5'701	5'425
Decrease in provisions recognised in the income statement	– 681	– 352	– 1'033	– 467
Changes due to foreign exchange differences	– 72	– 21	– 93	– 29
As at 31 December	**6'047**	**7'738**	**13'785**	**12'217**

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Short-term provisions	6'677	751	789.5
Long-term provisions	7'109	11'466	– 38.0
Total	**13'785**	**12'217**	**12.8**

Estimates and assumptions are made to assess the amount of provisions required. However, such estimates and assumptions can mean that substantial uncertainties could exist in relation to the occurrence of the events for which provisions were allocated.

Provisions for legal and litigation risks

In the 2022 business year, the LLB Group utilised provisions for legal and litigation risks totalling CHF 2.0 million and released CHF 0.7 milllion for the purpose of settling two legal disputes. As a result of two new legal cases in Liechtenstein and Austria, the LLB Group allocated new provisions for legal and litigation risks totalling CHF 5.2 million.

Provisions for other risks and restructuring measures

In the 2022 business year, the LLB Group utilised provisions amounting to CHF 0.5 million and released a net CHF 0.3 million for the purpose of restructuring measures. At 31 December 2022, the total amount of these provisions stood at CHF 3.7 million.

There were no contingent liabilities in connection with legal and litigation risks.

26 Other liabilities

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Lease liabilities	29'843	35'714	– 16.4
Charge accounts	6'395	12'081	– 47.1
Accounts payable	9'231	19'420	– 52.5
Settlement accounts	34'381	34'835	– 1.3
Pension plans	27'461	51'642	– 46.8
Outstanding holidays / flexi-time	4'168	4'122	1.1
Other long-term benefits	3'734	4'199	– 11.1
Total other liabilities	**115'212**	**162'014**	**– 28.9**

27 Share capital

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Number of registered shares (fully paid up)	30'800'000	30'800'000	0.0
Nominal value per registered share (in CHF)	5	5	0.0
Total nominal value (in CHF thousands)	**154'000**	**154'000**	**0.0**

28 Share premium

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
As at 1 January	– 13'952	– 13'177	5.9
Net movements in treasury shares [1]	– 971	– 775	25.4
As at 31 December	**– 14'923**	**– 13'952**	**7.0**

1 Contains a change to reserves for security entitlements and realised price gains on treasury shares.

Share entitlements at the LLB

Risk takers whose decisions have a significant impact on the bank's risk profile and other employees in selected salary models receive part of their variable salary component paid out in share entitlements. The variable component of compensation depends on individual target achievement and the relative equity performance of the LLB. The share component of the variable compensation of risk takers is at least 50 per cent, of the other employees at least 40 per cent.

In 2022, share entitlements of CHF 2.5 million (45'534 shares at an average price of CHF 54.99) were earned and recognised in personnel expenses. In the previous year, it was CHF 2.4 million (44'810 shares at an average price of CHF 52.47).

29 Treasury shares

	Quantity	in CHF thousands
As at 1 January 2021	288'410	18'663
Purchases	0	0
Disposals	– 55'475	– 3'590
As at 31 December 2021	**232'935**	**15'073**
Purchases	363'785	20'450
Disposals	– 416'839	– 23'883
As at 31 December 2022	**179'881**	**11'640**

Within the scope of the acquisition of non-controlling interests in Bank Linth LLB AG, Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG purchased its own shares because a portion of the purchase price was to be compensated with treasury shares. Details can be seen in the accounting principles in chapter 2.1.1 and in the consolidated statement of changes to equity.

The remaining portion of disposals of around 53'000 shares relates to the transfer of acquired share entitlements to the eligible employees of the LLB Group following the blocking period of three years. Only earned shares were transferred, no cash funds were paid out. The average price per share amounted to CHF 64.71 (previous year: CHF 64.71). The proportion of share capital transferred to employees was 0.2 per cent (previous year: 0.2 %).

30 Retained earnings

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
As at 1 January	1'959'517	1'902'316	3.0
Net profit attributable to the shareholders of LLB	147'543	129'907	13.6
Dividends paid	– 70'426	– 67'237	4.7
Increase / (Reduction) in non-controlling interests	20'130	0	
Reclassification not affecting the income statement	– 141	– 5'469	– 97.4
As at 31 December	**2'056'623**	**1'959'517**	**5.0**

31 Other reserves

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
As at 1 January	12'932	– 20'911	
Foreign currency translation	– 16'335	– 14'372	13.7
Actuarial gains / (losses) of pension plans	21'720	46'707	– 53.5
Value changes from financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	– 179'993	– 3'962	
Reclassification not affecting the income statement	141	5'469	– 97.4
As at 31 December	**– 161'534**	**12'932**	

32 Non-controlling interests

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
As at 1 January	142'704	134'029	6.5
Foreign currency translation	– 57	– 61	– 6.7
Non-controlling interests in net profit	1'906	7'956	– 76.0
(Dividends paid) / Reduction of nominal value in non-controlling interests	– 369	– 2'345	– 84.3
Increase / (Reduction) in non-controlling interests	– 141'768	36	
Actuarial gains / (losses) of pension plans	4	3'211	– 99.9
Value changes from financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	– 1'218	– 120	912.2
As at 31 December	**1'203**	**142'704**	**– 99.2**

The reduction in non-controlling interests and the accompanying effects are related to the acquisition of minority interests in Bank Linth LLB AG. The remaining minorities are considered to be immaterial so that no further disclosures are made in the annual report.

33 Fair value measurement

Measurement guidelines and classification in the fair value hierarchy

The fair value represents a market-based measurement and not an entity-specific valuation. It is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date on the principal market or the most advantageous market.

Various techniques and models are employed to determine the fair value. As far as possible, the LLB Group uses observable input factors from active markets accessible to the company on the measurement date. The fewer the number of observable input factors that can be employed, the more assumptions and estimates have to be utilised to enable an exit price on the measurement date to be determined from the perspective of the market participant. Such assumptions and estimates contain uncertainties, which at a later date can lead to substantial changes in the fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

All financial and non-financial assets and liabilities, which possess a fair value, are assigned to one of the three levels of fair value hierarchy. It is possible that the input factors, which are used to measure the fair value of individual financial and non-financial assets and liabilities, fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. The classification of the financial or non-financial asset or liability in the fair value hierarchy is made to the lowest level, to which one of the significant input factors is assigned.

Level 1

Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities, whose prices are quoted for identical assets and liabilities on active markets and which were not calculated on the basis of valuation techniques or models for the determination of fair value.

Level 2

If no market price quotes are available, or if they cannot be extrapolated from active markets, the fair value is determined by means of valuation methods or models which are based on assumptions made on the basis of observable market prices and other market quotes.

Level 3

Input factors are considered in the valuation methods and models to determine the fair value, which are not observable because they are not based on market prices.

Valuation methods

Valuation methods and models are employed to determine the fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities if no market prices quoted on an active market are available. The LLB Group employs standardised and generally recognised valuation methods and models.

The LLB Group employs the market-based approach to determine the fair value of investment funds and shares, which are not traded on an active market or which are not listed.

The income-based approach is used if payment streams or expenses and revenues with financial assets and liabilities form the basis for the fair value measurement. The present or cash value method is used to determine the fair value by discounting the payment streams to the present value on the reporting date. Interest rate curves appropriate for the term and / or foreign currency curves, as well as spot prices form the main basis for this purpose. Forward pricing models are used in the case of futures contracts.

To determine the fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities, which are classified as Level 3 positions, the LLB Group takes over the fair value determined by third parties (estimates made by experts).

The following table shows the most important valuation methods and models together with the key input factors:

	Valuation technique / model	Inputs	Significant, non-observable inputs
Level 2			
Derivative financial instruments (interest rate swaps)	Income approach, present value calculation	Market price of congruent SARON interest rates, spot rates	
Derivative financial instruments (forward contracts)	Income approach, present value calculation	Market price of congruent SARON interest rates, spot rates	
Investment funds	Market approach	Market prices of underlying assets	
Equities	Market approach	Market prices of underlying assets	
SNB-Bills	Income approach, present value calculation	The underlying interest rate for the contract	
Due from banks	Income approach, present value calculation	Market price of congruent SARON interest rates	
Due to banks	Income approach, present value calculation	Market price of congruent SARON interest rates	
Loans	Income approach, present value calculation	Market price of congruent SARON interest rates	
Due to customers	Income approach, present value calculation	Market price of congruent SARON interest rates	
Medium-term notes and shares in bond issues of the Swiss Regional or Cantonal Banks' Central Bond Institutions	Income approach, present value calculation	Market price of congruent SARON interest rates	
Level 3			
Infrastructure title	Market approach	Audited financial statements	Illiquidity, special micro-economic conditions
Investment property	External expert opinions, present value calculation	Prices of comparable properties	Assessment of special property factors, expected expenses and earnings for the property

Measurement of assets and liabilities, classified as Level 3

The measurement process to determine the fair value of recurring and non-recurring Level 3 assets and liabilities, especially the non-observable input factors, as shown in the previous table, are explained in the following. No explanation of the interrelationships between observable and non-observable inputs is provided because these have no material influence on the measurement of the fair value.

Financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

These financial investments largely relate to non-listed shares in companies having an infrastructure nature, which offer the services necessary or advantageous for the operation of a bank. The largest proportion of the portfolio consists of shares in the SIX Swiss Exchange and in the Pfandbriefbank Schweizerischer Hypothekarinstitute (Swiss Mortgage Institutes). The financial investments are periodically revalued on the basis of current company data, or with the aid of external valuation models.

Investment property

These properties are periodically valued by external experts. The assessments take into consideration such circumstances as the location and condition of the property, as well as the costs and revenues expected in connection with it.

Measurement of fair values through active markets or valuation techniques

The following table shows the classification of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities of the LLB Group within the fair value hierarchy and their fair value.

Positions measured at fair value are recognised on a recurring basis in the balance sheet at fair value. As at 31 December 2022, the LLB Group had no assets or liabilities which were measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the balance sheet. In the 2022 financial year, there were no significant transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 financial instruments.

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+/– %
Assets			
Level 1			
Financial investments at fair value through profit and loss	47'790	146'034	– 67.3
Financial investments, recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income	2'544'278	2'215'897	14.8
Precious metal receivables	138'905	134'236	3.5
Total financial instruments at fair value	**2'730'973**	**2'496'167**	**9.4**
Precious metals	35'255	13'978	152.2
Total other assets at fair value	**35'255**	**13'978**	**152.2**
Cash and balances with central banks	6'264'269	7'213'159	– 13.2
Total financial instruments not at fair value	**6'264'269**	**7'213'159**	**– 13.2**
Total Level 1	**9'030'497**	**9'723'305**	**– 7.1**
Level 2			
Derivative financial instruments	342'355	219'704	55.8
of which for hedging purpose	95'678	12'912	641.0
Financial investments at fair value through profit and loss [1]	42'157	47'300	– 10.9
Total financial instruments at fair value	**384'512**	**267'003**	**44.0**
Due from banks	255'904	755'584	– 66.1
Loans	14'319'169	14'265'921	0.4
Financial investments at amortised cost	519'935		
Total financial instruments not at fair value	**15'095'008**	**15'021'505**	**0.5**
Total Level 2	**15'479'520**	**15'288'509**	**1.2**
Level 3			
Financial investments, recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income [2]	33'297	30'952	7.6
Total financial instruments at fair value	**33'297**	**30'952**	**7.6**
Investment property	19'510	19'732	– 1.1
Total other assets at fair value	**19'510**	**19'732**	**– 1.1**
Total Level 3	**52'807**	**50'683**	**4.2**
Total assets	**24'562'824**	**25'062'498**	**– 2.0**

1 Investment funds and equities
2 Infrastructure title

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+/– %
Liabilities			
Level 1			
Precious metal liabilities	173'163	147'908	17.1
Total financial instruments at fair value	**173'163**	**147'908**	**17.1**
Bonds	348'905	397'980	– 12.3
Total financial instruments not at fair value	**348'905**	**397'980**	**– 12.3**
Total Level 1	**522'068**	**545'888**	**– 4.4**
Level 2			
Derivative financial instruments	288'679	256'198	12.7
of which for hedging purpose	21'303	12'777	66.7
Total financial instruments at fair value	**288'679**	**256'198**	**12.7**
Due to banks	1'664'934	2'323'976	– 28.4
Due to customers	18'374'068	17'980'507	2.2
Medium-term notes and shares in bond issues of the Swiss Regional or Cantonal Banks' Central Bond Institutions	1'679'779	1'583'750	6.1
Total financial instruments not at fair value	**21'718'781**	**21'888'233**	**– 0.8**
Total Level 2	**22'007'460**	**22'144'431**	**– 0.6**
Level 3			
Total Level 3	**0**	**0**	
Total liabilities	**22'529'528**	**22'690'319**	**– 0.7**

Reconciliation of assets and liabilities classified as Level 3

All Level 3 positions are measured by third parties and, due to their amount, are not material. The reconciliation is not therefore shown in tabular form.

The financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income rose by CHF 2.3 million in the 2022 business year (previous year: CHF 0.8 million). The gain is attributable to an increase in the number of infrastructure securities amounting to CHF 2.4 million. The difference results from unrealised losses from a revaluation.

The change in investment properties is due solely to the change in the exchange rate of the Euro to the Swiss franc. The difference resulting from the conversion into the reporting currency were recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Financial investments not measured at fair value

The fair value hierarchy also includes details of financial assets and liabilities which are not measured on a fair value basis, but for which a fair value does exist. In addition to their inclusion in the fair value hierarchy, basically a comparison between the fair value and the carrying value of the individual categories of financial assets and liabilities is to be presented.

The following table shows this comparison only for positions which were not measured at fair value, since for positions measured at fair value the carrying value corresponds to the fair value. On account of the maturity being more than one year, for specific positions a present value was calculated taking as a basis SARON interest rates appropriate for the duration of the term. In the case of all other positions, the carrying value represents a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022 Book amount	31.12.2022 Fair value	31.12.2021 Book amount	31.12.2021 Fair value
Assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	6'264'269	6'264'269	7'213'159	7'213'159
Due from banks [1]	256'594	255'904	755'508	755'584
Loans	14'435'257	14'319'169	13'805'188	14'265'921
Financial investments at amortised cost	519'935	519'935		
Liabilities				
Due to banks	1'667'253	1'664'934	2'322'918	2'323'976
Due to customers [1]	18'626'585	18'374'068	17'912'291	17'980'507
Medium-term notes and shares in bond issues of the Swiss Regional or Cantonal Banks' Central Bond Institutions	1'786'475	1'679'779	1'548'220	1'583'750
Bonds	401'057	348'905	401'198	397'980

1 Adjusted to consider the claims or liabilities from precious metals accounts due to the separate disclosure in the fair value hierarchy

34 Netting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The LLB Group has concluded agreements with various counterparties which permit netting. These are mainly agreements in connection with securities lending and borrowing transactions, reverse-repurchase deals and over-the-counter transactions. The following table provides an overview of the financial assets and financial liabilities which are subject to an enforceable netting agreement or similar agreements. The LLB Group does not conduct balance sheet netting with the financial assets and financial liabilities of balance sheet transactions because the legal requirements for netting are not satisfied. Accordingly, the table shows unnetted amounts on the balance sheet and therefore risks, which the bank has accepted with the individual executed transactions, and which existed on the balance sheet date. The information provided in the table does not represent the current credit risk in connection with the transactions conducted by the LLB Group.

in CHF thousands	On the balance sheet recognised amounts	Potential netting amounts: Financial instruments	Potential netting amounts: Financial collaterals	Amounts after potential netting
31.12.2021				
Financial assets subject to off-setting, enforceable netting agreements or similar arrangements				
Positive replacement values	219'704	79'294	34'444	105'965
Total assets	**219'704**	**79'294**	**34'444**	**105'965**
Financial liabilities subject to off-setting, enforceable netting agreements or similar arrangements				
Repurchase agreements	835'000	835'000	0	0
Negative replacement values	256'198	79'294	82'219	94'685
Total liabilities	**1'091'198**	**914'294**	**82'219**	**94'685**

in CHF thousands	On the balance sheet recognised amounts	Potential netting amounts: Financial instruments	Potential netting amounts: Financial collaterals	Amounts after potential netting
31.12.2022				
Financial assets subject to off-setting, enforceable netting agreements or similar arrangements				
Reverse repurchase agreements	100'005	100'005	0	0
Positive replacement values	342'355	91'788	197'715	52'852
Total assets	**442'360**	**191'793**	**197'715**	**52'852**
Financial liabilities subject to off-setting, enforceable netting agreements or similar arrangements				
Repurchase agreements	250'100	250'100	0	0
Negative replacement values	288'679	91'788	16'216	180'675
Total liabilities	**538'779**	**341'888**	**16'216**	**180'675**

Notes to the consolidated off-balance sheet transactions

35 Contingent liabilities

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Collateral guarantees and similar instruments	22'622	24'845	– 8.9
Performance guarantees and similar instruments	39'818	35'247	13.0
Total contingent liabilities	**62'440**	**60'093**	**3.9**

36 Credit risks

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Irrevocable commitments	782'745	727'203	7.6
Deposit and call liabilities	13'891	13'639	1.8
Total credit risks	**796'636**	**740'842**	**7.5**

37 Fiduciary transactions

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Fiduciary deposits with other banks	98'663	58'425	68.9
Other fiduciary financial transactions	2'940	3'176	– 7.4
Total fiduciary transactions	**101'603**	**61'600**	**64.9**

38 Lending and pension transactions with securities

The LLB has lent or pledged securities from its own possession. These are recognised in LLB's balance sheet and recorded in the table below. Furthermore, securities owned by third parties which LLB received as collateral and in some cases has repledged or resold are reported in the table. These are not recognised in LLB's balance sheet.

	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
in CHF thousands	Carrying amount	Actual liability	Carrying amount	Actual liability
Self-owned securities lent or delivered as collateral within the scope of securities lending or borrowing transactions, or self-owned securities transferred in connection with repurchase agreements	250'677	258'712	838'911	840'587
of which capable of being resold or further pledged without restrictions	250'677	258'712	833'431	835'000
Securities received as collateral within the scope of securities lending or securities received in connection with reverse repurchase agreements, which are capable of being resold or further pledged without restrictions	100'645	100'005	0	0
of which resold or further pledged securities	0	0	0	0

Pension plans and other long-term benefits

Pension plans

Post-employment benefits

The LLB Group has established a number of pension plans, in compliance with prevailing legal provisions, which insure most employees in the event of death, invalidity and retirement. In addition, further plans exist for long-service anniversaries, which qualify as other long-term employee benefits. In the case of the pension plans, contributions are made by employees, which are then supplemented by corresponding contributions from the LLB Group. The pension schemes are financed in compliance with the local legal and fiscal regulations. The risk benefits are based on the insured salary and the pension benefits on the accumulated capital. The assets of the funded pension plans are held within separate foundations or insurances and may not revert to the employer. For the calculation of mortality, life expectancy and disability, the technical bases BVG 2020 (previous year: BVG 2020) were used for all significant pension plans. The last actuarial valuations were performed on 31 December 2022. The actuarial gains and losses are included in other comprehensive income.

Joint committees are set up for pension plans, which are administered via collective foundations. The foundation board of the autonomous pension foundation is also composed of an equal number of employee and employer representatives. On the basis of the legal provisions and the pension plan regulations, the foundation board is obligated to act solely in the interest of the foundation and the actively insured persons and pensioners. Consequently, in this pension plan the employer itself may not decide on benefits and their financing, rather decisions must be taken on equal terms.

The foundation board is responsible for determining the investment strategy, for amendments to the pension plan regulations, and especially for the financing of the pension plan benefits. The foundation board members of the pension plans specify investment guidelines for the investment of the pension plan assets, which contain the tactical asset allocation and the benchmarks for the comparison of performance with a general investment universe. The assets of the pension plans are well diversified. With regard to diversification and security, the legal provisions of the BPVG Pension Law apply to pension plans in Liechtenstein, and the legal provisions of the BVG Pension Law apply to pension plans in Switzerland. The foundation board members continually monitor whether the selected investment strategy is suitable for the provision of the pension plan benefits and whether the risk budget corresponds to the demographic structure. The observance of the investment guidelines and the investment performance of the investment advisers are reviewed on a quarterly basis. In addition, the investment strategy and its suitability and effectiveness are periodically checked by an external consultant.

The pension plan is designed as a defined contribution plan, i.e. a savings account is maintained for all the retirement benefits of each employee. The annual savings contributions and interest (no negative interest is possible) are credited to the pension savings account annually. At the time of retirement, the insured person may choose between a life-long pension, which includes a reversionary spouse pension, or the withdrawal of the savings capital. In addition to the retirement benefits, the pension plan also includes invalidity and partner pensions. These are calculated on the basis of the insured annual salary (defined benefit plan). Furthermore, the insured employee may purchase improvements to his pension plan up to a maximum sum specified in the regulations. If the employee leaves the company, the savings credit balance is transferred to the new employer’s pension plan or to a blocked pension savings account. When determining the benefits, the minimum provisions of the Professional Pension Plans Law (BPVG) for Liechtenstein, as well as the Federal Law on Occupational Retirement, Survivors’ and Disability Pension Plans (BVG) for Switzerland and their implementing ordinances are to be observed. The minimum salary to be insured and the minimum pension savings balance sum are stipulated in the BPVG and BVG. On account of the pension plan structure and the legal provisions of the BPVG and BVG, the employer is subject to actuarial risks. The most important of these are investment risk, interest rate risk and longevity risk. The risks of death and invalidity are congruently re-insured. Currently, the individually accumulated pension capital is converted into a life-long pension at age 65 at a pension conversion rate of 5.22 per cent. The conversion rate will gradually decrease to 4.82 per cent at age 65 by 1 January 2028. Amendments to the contribution payments made by the bank, the associated companies, or the employees require, in accordance with the regulations, the approval of the bank, the associated companies and a majority of the foundation board. The pension plans are financed through contributions made by the employer and the employees. The amount of the contributions is specified in the pension plan regulations. The employer must bear at least half of the contributions. In the event of underfunding, financial recovery contributions may be charged to both the employer and the employee to eliminate the shortfall in coverage.

The following amounts were recognised in the income statement and in equity as pension costs:

Benefit expenses

	Pensions plans		Other long-term benefits	
in CHF thousands	2022	2021	2022	2021
Defined benefit costs				
Service cost				
Current service cost	– 15'467	– 16'759	– 563	– 553
Past service cost including effects of curtailment	0	613	0	0
Total service cost	**– 15'467**	**– 16'146**	**– 563**	**– 553**
Net interest				
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	– 1'740	– 1'390	– 17	– 9
Interest income on plan assets	1'620	1'246	0	0
Total net interest	**– 120**	**– 144**	**– 17**	**– 9**
Administration expense	– 615	– 616	0	0
Net actuarial (losses) / gains recognised	0	0	446	– 100
Total defined benefit cost	**– 16'202**	**– 16'906**	**– 134**	**– 662**
of which personnel expenses	– 16'202	– 16'906	– 134	– 662
of which financial expense	0	0	0	0
Contributions to defined contribution plans	**– 733**	**– 200**	**0**	**0**
Remeasurement of the defined benefit liability				
Actuarial (gains) / losses				
Arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	14'997	0	0
Arising from changes in economic assumptions	119'448	7'132	0	0
Arising from experience	– 18'944	– 15'480	0	0
Return on plan assets (excl. amounts in interest income)	– 75'950	44'123	0	0
Total defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income	**24'554**	**50'772**	**0**	**0**
Total benefit cost	**7'619**	**33'666**	**– 134**	**– 662**

Development of plan obligations

in CHF thousands	Pensions plans 2022	Pensions plans 2021	Other long-term benefits 2022	Other long-term benefits 2021
As at 1 January	598'282	600'460	4'200	4'359
Current service cost	15'467	16'759	563	553
Plan participation contributions	8'585	8'070	0	0
Interest costs	1'740	1'390	17	9
Benefits paid through pension assets	– 17'246	– 21'052	0	0
Benefits paid by employer	– 22	– 96	– 536	– 759
Actuarial (gains) / losses	– 100'504	– 6'649	– 446	101
Plan amendments	0	– 613	0	0
Exchange rate differences	– 22	13	– 61	– 63
As at 31 December	**506'280**	**598'282**	**3'736**	**4'200**
of which active employees	345'578	409'091		
of which pensioners	160'701	189'190		
Average term of obligation	12.7	15.1		

Development of plan assets

in CHF thousands	Pension plans 2022	Pension plans 2021
As at 1 January	546'641	499'320
Plan participation contributions	8'585	8'070
Company contributions	15'784	15'550
Interest income on plan assets	1'620	1'246
Administration expense	– 615	– 616
Assets assumed in a business combination	0	0
Benefits paid through pension assets	– 17'246	– 21'052
Return on plan assets (excl. amounts in interest income)	– 75'950	44'123
As at 31 December	**478'819**	**546'641**

The pension fund assets as at 31 December 2022 include shares of LLB with a market value of CHF thousands 18 (31.12. 2021: CHF thousands 14). The expected Group contributions for the 2023 financial year amount to CHF thousands 15'712 for the pension plans and CHF thousands 270 for the other long-term benefits.

Overview of net debt recognised in the balance sheet

in CHF thousands	Pension plans 31.12.2022	Pension plans 31.12.2021	Other long-term benefits 31.12.2022	Other long-term benefits 31.12.2021
Present value of funded obligations	504'764	596'723	0	0
Minus fair value of plan assets	478'819	546'641	0	0
Under- / (Over-)funded	**25'945**	**50'082**	**0**	**0**
Present value of unfunded obligations	1'516	1'559	3'734	4'199
Net debt recognised in the balance sheet	**27'461**	**51'641**	**3'734**	**4'199**

Asset classes

in CHF thousands	Share of total assets 31.12.2022	Share of total assets 31.12.2021
Equities		
listed market prices (Level 1)	162'476	187'993
other than listed market prices	0	0
Bonds		
listed market prices (Level 1)	170'205	173'299
other than listed market prices	0	0
Real estate		
listed market prices (Level 1)	12'908	12'003
other than listed market prices / direct investments	61'913	60'407
Alternative financial investments	31'120	48'332
Qualified insurance policies	25'679	40'808
Other financial investments	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	14'518	23'799
Total plan assets	**478'819**	**546'641**

Weighted average of principal actuarial assumptions

	Pension plans		Other long-term benefits	
in per cent	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Discount rate	2.24	0.30	2.69	0.45
Future salary increases	2.25	1.30	2.59	1.70
Future pension indexations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest credit rate	2.24	0.49		

Life expectancy at the age of 65		
Year of birth	1977	1976
men	25.0	24.9
women	26.5	26.4
Year of birth	1957	1956
men	22.7	22.6
women	24.5	24.4

The demographic assumptions correspond to those for the year 2022 based on BVG 2020.

Sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumptions

The following sensitivity analysis for the significant actuarial assumptions, on which calculations are based, shows how the cash value of pension obligations would change on the balance sheet date on account of a possible change in the actuarial assumptions. Only the listed assumption changes, all other assumptions remain unchanged.

	Pension plans			
	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
in CHF thousands	**+ 0.25 %**	**- 0.25 %**	**+ 0.25 %**	**- 0.25 %**
Discount rate	– 15'783	16'962	– 22'272	23'800
Salary increase	1'464	– 1'440	1'930	– 1'885
Interest credit rate	4'311	– 4'195	5'231	– 5'114

in CHF thousands	**+ 1 year**	**- 1 year**	**+ 1 year**	**- 1 year**
Life expectancy	9'009	– 9'187	14'295	– 14'446

Related party transactions

Related parties

The LLB Group is controlled by the Principality of Liechtenstein, which holds 56.3 per cent of the registered shares of Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG, Vaduz (previous year: 57.5 %). The shareholder group, consisting of the Haselsteiner Familien-Privatstiftung and grosso Holding Gesellschaft mbH, holds 5.9 per cent of the registered shares (previous year: 5.9 %). At the end of the year under report, LLB held 0.6 per cent of its own shares (previous year: 0.8 %) and 0.4 per cent were held by members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Management (previous year: 0.3 %). The remaining registered shares are owned by the general public.

The related parties of the LLB Group comprise the Principality of Liechtenstein, associated companies, members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Management, as well as their close family members and companies, in which these individuals are part of the company management, either through their majority shareholding or through their function, as well as own pension funds.

Within the scope of its business activity, the LLB Group also conducts banking transactions with related parties. These transactions mainly involve loans, investments and services. The volumes of these transactions, the holdings and corresponding income and expenses are shown below. For information regarding important business transactions with the Principality of Liechtenstein reference is made to note 8 in the separate financial statement of LLB AG.

See Scope of consolidation for a detailed list of the intercompany relationships of the LLB Group.

Compensation of key management personnel

	Fixed compensation		Variable compensation		Entitlements[1]		Contribution to benefit plans and other social contributions		Total	
in CHF thousands	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Members of the Board of Directors										
Georg Wohlwend, Chairman	300	194	0	0	40	26	86	55	426	275
Gabriela Nagel-Jungo, Vice Chairwoman	124	190	0	0	30	33	11	43	165	266
Leila Frick-Marxer, Member since 6 May 2022[2]	42		0		13		3		58	
Patrizia Holenstein, Member until 6 May 2022[2]	24	70	0	0	7	20	0	0	31	90
Urs Leinhäuser, Member[3]	82	81	0	0	20	20	0	0	102	101
Thomas Russenberger, Member	70	71	0	0	20	20	6	5	96	96
Richard Senti, Member	72	76	0	0	20	20	7	6	99	102
Karl Sevelda, Member	64	61	0	0	20	20	0	0	84	81
Total	**778**	**743**	**0**	**0**	**170**	**159**	**113**	**109**	**1'061**	**1'011**
Members of the Board of Management										
Gabriel Brenna, Group CEO since 1 March 2021	870	748	261	147	261	147	234	210	1'626	1'252
Other members of the Board of Management	2'329	2'464	695	485	695	485	803	862	4'522	4'296
Total	**3'199**	**3'212**	**956**	**632**	**956**	**632**	**1'037**	**1'071**	**6'148**	**5'547**

1 The members of the Board of Directors receive a portion of their fixed compensation in the form of share entitlements. With the members of the Executive Management, 50 per cent of the variable compensation consists of share entitlements. The total compensation comprises the total of the fixed and variable compensation plus the share entitlements.
2 On 6 May 2022, Patrizia Holenstein stepped down from the Board of Directors due to the term of office limitation rule. As her replacement, the General Meeting of Shareholders elected Leila Frick-Marxer for a first term of office of three years.
3 The compensation was paid to Adulco GmbH.

Loans to key management personnel and related parties

in CHF thousands	Fixed mortgages 31.12.2022	Fixed mortgages 31.12.2021	Variable mortgages 31.12.2022	Variable mortgages 31.12.2021	Total 31.12.2022	Total 31.12.2021
Members of the Board of Directors						
Georg Wohlwend, Chairman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabriela Nagel-Jungo, Vice Chairwoman	200	200	0	0	200	200
Leila Frick-Marxer, Member since 6 May 2022 [1]	0		0		0	
Patrizia Holenstein, Member until 6 May 2022 [1]		0		0		0
Urs Leinhäuser, Member	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas Russenberger, Member	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richard Senti, Member	398	305	271	364	669	669
Karl Sevelda, Member	0	0	0	0	0	0
and related parties	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**598**	**505**	**271**	**364**	**869**	**869**
Members of the Board of Management						
Gabriel Brenna, Group CEO since 1 March 2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other members of the Board of Management	1'910	1'560	0	0	1'910	1'560
and related parties	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1'910**	**1'560**	**0**	**0**	**1'910**	**1'560**

1 On 6 May 2022, Patrizia Holenstein stepped down from the Board of Directors due to the term of office limitation rule. As her replacement, the General Meeting of Shareholders elected Leila Frick-Marxer for a first term of office of three years.

All mortgage loans to member of management in key positions and related parties are fully secured.

At 31 December 2022, the maturities of the fixed mortgages for the members of the Board of Directors and related parties ranged between 3 and 49 months (previous year: between 15 and 51 months) at standard market client interest rates of 0.75 to 1.25 per cent per annum (previous year: 0.75 to 1.25 %). Upon expiry, one mortgage was extended at new conditions.

At 31 December 2022, the maturities of variable mortgages for members of the Board of Directors and related parties extended to a maximum of 3 month (previous year: 1 month) at standard market client interest rates of 1.28 per cent per annum (previous year: 0.80 to 0.95 %). Following expiry, these are extended for a further 3 months providing they are not revoked.

At 31 December 2022, the maturities of fixed mortgages for members of the Board of Management ranged between 18 and 112 months (previous year: between 0 and 42 months) at interest rates of 0.81 to 1.80 per cent per annum (previous year: 1.05 to 1.80 %). Two new mortgages were issued.

Of the total amount of mortgages for the members of the Board of Management, CHF thousands 1'000 (previous year: CHF thousands 500) was granted at the preferential interest rate for staff, the remainder was subject to the standard market client interest rate. No other loans were issued to the Board of Management (previous year: none).

No allowances for loans and other credit lines to management were necessary. LLB granted no guarantees to management or related parties (previous year: CHF thousands 500).

Transactions with key management personnel and related parties

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Loans			
As at 1 January	2'429	5'628	– 56.8
Loans issued / changes to management and related parties	443	270	63.8
Loan repayments / changes to management and related parties	– 93	– 3'470	– 97.3
As at 31 December	**2'779**	**2'429**	**14.4**
Deposits			
As at 1 January	7'697	3'914	96.6
Change	5'352	3'782	41.5
As at 31 December	**13'049**	**7'697**	**69.5**
Income and expenses			
Interest income	33	32	2.0
Interest expenses	– 3	– 0	485.2
Other income [1]	22	21	4.6
Other expenses	0	0	
Total	**52**	**53**	**– 1.0**

1 Mainly net fee and commission income

Transactions with associated companies

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Loans			
As at 1 January	636	10'003	– 93.6
Change	866	– 9'367	
As at 31 December	**1'503**	**636**	**136.1**
Deposits			
As at 1 January	16'530	29'757	– 44.4
Change	– 6'913	– 13'227	– 47.7
As at 31 December	**9'617**	**16'530**	**– 41.8**
Income and expenses			
Interest income	74	49	50.8
Interest expenses	– 0	– 0	– 2.6
Other income	5	64	– 91.8
Other expenses	– 89	– 154	– 42.2
Total	**– 9**	**– 41**	**– 77.7**

The LLB Group has not issued guarantees to third parties for related parties. However, one irrevocable credit commitment exists amounting to CHF 10 million (previous year: CHF 10 million). As a result of transacted foreign currency swaps, claims continue to exist from derivative financial instruments totalling CHF thousands 3.

Transactions with own pension funds

in CHF thousands	2022	2021	+ / – %
Loans			
As at 1 January	0	0	
Change	0	0	
As at 31 December	**0**	**0**	
Deposits			
As at 1 January	20'631	10'976	88.0
Change	– 10'905	9'655	
As at 31 December	**9'726**	**20'631**	**– 52.9**
Income and expenses			
Interest income	0	0	
Interest expenses	– 0	– 0	– 13.2
Other income [1]	855	1'809	– 52.8
Other expenses	0	0	
Total	**855**	**1'809**	**– 52.7**

1 Mainly earnings from commissions and fees.

No guarantees have been granted by the LLB Group for third parties on behalf of own pension funds.

The LLB pension fund has transacted swaps to hedge against interest rate and currency risks. Claims exist from derivative financial instruments against the own pension fund totalling CHF thousands 63 (previous year: CHF thousands 22) and liabilities amounting to CHF thousands 1'179 (previous year: CHF thousands 957).

Scope of consolidation

Company	Registered office	Business activity	Currency	Capital Stock	Equity interest (in %)	
					IFRS	Legal
Fully consolidated companies						
Bank Linth LLB AG	Uznach (CH)	Bank	CHF	16'108'060	100.0	100.0
Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG	Vaduz (FL)	Bank	CHF	154'000'000	100.0	100.0
Liechtensteinische Landesbank (Österreich) AG	Vienna (AT)	Bank	EUR	5'000'000	100.0	100.0
LLB Asset Management AG	Vaduz (FL)	Asset management company	CHF	1'000'000	100.0	100.0
LLB Beteiligungs GmbH	Vienna (AT)	Investment company	EUR	35'000	100.0	100.0
LLB Fund Services AG	Vaduz (FL)	Fund management company	CHF	2'000'000	100.0	100.0
LLB Holding AG	Uznach (CH)	Holding company	CHF	95'328'000	100.0	100.0
LLB Immo Kapitalanlagegesellschaft m.b.H.	Vienna (AT)	Investment company	EUR	5'000'000	94.9	94.9
LLB Invest AGmvK	Vaduz (FL)	Investment company	CHF	65'000	100.0	100.0
LLB Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft m.b.H.	Vienna (AT)	Investment company	EUR	2'300'000	100.0	100.0
LLB Private Equity GmbH	Vienna (AT)	Financial consulting company	EUR	36'842	65.0	65.0
LLB Realitäten GmbH	Vienna (AT)	Real estate trust company	EUR	35'000	100.0	100.0
LLB Services (Schweiz) AG	Zurich (CH)	Service company	CHF	100'000	100.0	100.0
LLB Swiss Investment AG	Zurich (CH)	Fund management company	CHF	8'000'000	100.0	100.0
LLB Verwaltung (Schweiz) AG	Uznach (CH)	Management company	CHF	100'000	100.0	100.0
PREMIUM Spitalgasse 19A GmbH & Co KG	Vienna (AT)	Real estate company	EUR	1'370'060	80.0	80.0
Zukunftsstiftung der Liechtensteinischen Landesbank AG	Vaduz (FL)	Charitable foundation	CHF	30'000	100.0	100.0
Associates						
Gain Capital Management S.A.R.L.	Luxembourg	Fund management company	EUR	12'000	30.0	30.0
Joint venture						
Data Info Services AG	Vaduz (FL)	Service company	CHF	50'000	50.0	50.0
Companies removed from the scope of consolidation						
LLB Berufliche Vorsorge AG in Liquidation	Lachen (CH)	Pension scheme	CHF	500'000	100.0	100.0

In the year under report, Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG acquired all the non-controlling interests in its subsidiary Bank Linth LLB AG. The company LLB Berufliche Vorsorge in Liquidation was liquidated in the first half of 2022. There were no disposals of companies or shares in companies in the reporting year.

As at 31 December 2022 and as at 31 December 2021, there were no major restrictions in relation to the possibility to access assets of the Group companies or to appropriate them. As at 31 December 2022 and as at 31 December 2021, there were no participations in consolidated structured companies.

Risk management

Principles of risk management

One of the core competences of a financial institute is to consciously accept risks and manage them profitably. In its risk policy, the LLB Group defines qualitative and quantitative standards of risk responsibility, risk management and risk control. Furthermore, the organisational and methodical parameters for the identification, measurement, control and monitoring of risks are specified. The proactive management of risk is an integral part of corporate policy and safeguards the LLB Group's ability to bear and accept risk.

Organisation and responsibilities

Group Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the LLB Group is responsible for stipulating risk management principles, as well as for specifying responsibilities and procedures for approving business transactions entailing risk. In fulfilling its tasks and duties, the Group Board of Directors is supported by the Group Risk Committee.

Group Executive Board

The Group Executive Board is responsible for the overall management of risk readiness within the parameters defined by the Group Board of Directors and for the implementation of the risk management processes. It is supported in this task by various risk committees.

Group Credit & Risk Management

Group Credit & Risk Management identifies, assesses, monitors and reports on the principal risk exposure of the LLB Group and is functionally and organisationally independent of the operative units. It supports the Group Executive Board in the overall management of risk exposure.

Risk categories

The LLB Group is exposed to various types of risks. It differentiates between the following risk categories:

Market risk

The risk of losses arises from unfavourable changes in interest rates, exchange rates, security prices and other relevant market parameters.

Liquidity and refinancing risk

Represents the risk of not being able to fulfil payment obligations on time or not being able to obtain refinancing funds on the market at a reasonable price to fulfil current or future payment liabilities.

Credit risk

Credit or counterparty risk includes the danger that a client or a counterparty cannot or cannot completely fulfil their obligations vis à vis the LLB Group or an individual Group company. This can result in a financial loss for the LLB Group.

Operational risk

Is the danger of losses due to the unsuitability or failure of internal procedures, people or systems, or as a result of external events.

Strategic risk

Arises as a result of decisions taken by the Group Executive Board which have a negative influence on the survival, development ability or independence of the LLB Group.

Sustainability risk

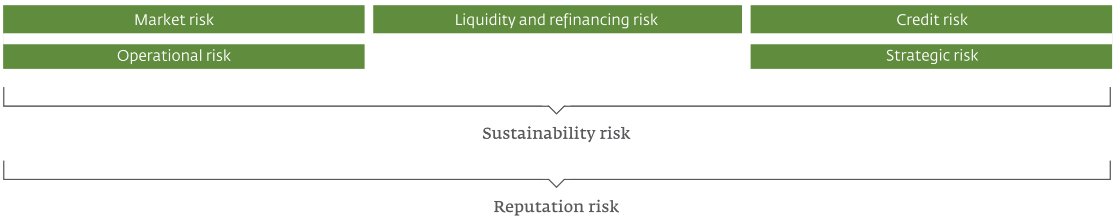
Sustainability risks encompass events, conditions or developments in relation to ESG factors which, if they occur, can have significant negative effects on the value of the assets, or the asset, financial or earnings situation, or the reputation of the company. ESG factors include:

- climate and environmental protection (environment),
- social aspects such as human rights and employment standards (corporate social responsibility),
- responsible management (corporate governance).

Reputation risk

If risks are not recognized, reasonably controlled and monitored, this can lead to considerable financial losses and damage to the company's reputation.

Risk categories



Risk management process

The implementation of an efficient risk management process is essential to enable risks to be identified, assessed, controlled and monitored, and should create a culture of risk awareness at all levels of the LLB Group. The Group Board of Directors specifies the risk strategy, which provides the operative units with a framework for the treatment of risk exposure. Depending on the type of risk, not only the stipulation of upper limits for losses may be required, but also a detailed set of regulations which stipulate which risks may be accepted under what conditions, and when measures to control risks are to be implemented.

The following process diagram shows the control loop of the LLB Group's risk management process.

Risk management process

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

For the purposes of ensuring a continual capital adequacy, the LLB Group has in place sound, effective and comprehensive strategies and processes. The bank's internal capital adequacy process is an important instrument of risk management for the LLB Group. Its goal is to make a significant contribution to the continued existence of the LLB Group by measuring and safeguarding the bank's capital adequacy from various perspectives.

From the normative internal perspective, an assessment is made of the extent to which the LLB Group is in a position over the medium term to fulfil its quantitative regulatory and supervisory capital requirements and targets, as well as other external financial constraints.

The normative internal perspective is supplemented by an economic internal perspective, within the scope of which all major risks are identified and quantified which, from an economic viewpoint, could cause losses and substantially reduce the amount of internal capital. In conformity with the economic perspective, the LLB Group ensures all its risks are adequately covered by the availability of internal capital.

The adequacy of the Group's capital resources from the individual perspective has to be tested using internal methods. The quantified risks arising from the individual risk categories are aggregated in an overall risk potential and are compared with the capital available to cover these potential losses. It is then determined to what extent the LLB Group is in a position to bear potential losses.

The LLB Group's financial strength should remain unimpaired by fluctuations on the capital markets. Scenario analyses and stress tests are employed to simulate external influences and assess their impact on equity capital. Where necessary, measures are implemented to mitigate risks.

The ICAAP is documented in internal regulations and guidelines and is reviewed and revised annually.

1 Market risks

Market risk is the risk that arises from changes in interest rates, exchange rates and security prices in the financial and capital markets. A differentiation is made between market risks in the trading book and market risks in the banking book. The potential for losses exists primarily in the impairment of the value of an asset or the increase in the value of liabilities (market value perspective) as well as in secondary capacity in the diminution of current earnings or an increase in current expenditures (earnings perspective).

1.1 Market risk management

The LLB Group has in place a differentiated risk management and risk control system for market risks. The market risk control process comprises a sophisticated framework of rules involving the identification and the uniform valuation of market risk-relevant data as well as the control, monitoring and reporting of market risks.

Trading book

The trading book contains own positions in financial instruments which are held for short-term further sale or repurchase. These tasks are closely related to the clients' needs for capital market products and are understood as a supporting activity for the core business.

The LLB Group conducts relatively small-scale trading book activities in accordance with Article 94 (1) of the Capital Requirements Regulation II (CRR II). A limits system is in operation to ensure compliance and is monitored by Group Risk Management. Due to the lack of materiality, the trading book is no longer explained in detail.

Banking book

In general, the holdings in the banking book are employed to pursue long-term investment goals. These holdings include assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet positions, which are the result, on the one hand, of classical banking business and, on the other, are held to earn revenue over their life.

Market risks with the banking book mainly involve interest rate fluctuation risk, exchange rate risk and equity price risk.

Exchange rate risk

This relates to the risks arising in connection with the uncertainties regarding future exchange rate trends. The calculation of these risks takes into consideration all the positions entered into by the bank.

Interest rate fluctuation risk

This is regarded as the adverse effects of changes in market interest rates on capital resources or current earnings. The different interest maturity periods of claims and liabilities from balance sheet transactions and derivatives represent the most important basis.

Equity price risk

This is understood to be the risk of losses due to adverse changes in the market prices of equities.

1.2 Valuation of market risks

Sensitivity analysis

In sensitivity analysis a risk factor is altered. Subsequently, the effects of the alteration of the risk factor on the portfolio concerned are estimated.

Scenario analysis

The aim of the scenario analyses of the LLB Group is to simulate the effects of normal and stress scenarios.

1.3 Management of market risks

In client business, currency risks are basically controlled by making investments or obtaining refinancing in matching currencies. The residual currency risk is restricted by means of sensitivity limits.

Within the specified limit parameters, the individual Group companies are at liberty to manage their interest rate risks as they wish. Interest rate swaps are employed mainly to control interest rate risks.

Equity investments are limited by means of nominal limits.

1.4 Monitoring and reporting of market risks

Group Credit & Risk Management monitors the observance of market risk limits and is also responsible for reporting market risks.

1.5 Effects on Group net profit

Exchange rate risk

The price gains resulting from the valuation of transactions and balances are booked to profit and loss. The price gains resulting from the transfer of the functional currency into the reporting currency are booked under other comprehensive income without affecting profit and loss.

Interest rate fluctuation risk

The LLB Group recognises client loans in the balance sheet at amortised cost. This means that a change in the interest rate does not cause any change in the recognised amount and therefore to no significant recognition affecting profit and loss of the effects of interest rate fluctuation. However, fluctuations in interest rates can lead to risks because the LLB Group largely finances long-term loans with client assets. Within the scope of financial risk management, these interest rate fluctuation risks in the balance sheet business of the LLB Group are hedged mainly by means of interest rate swaps. If the IFRS hedge accounting criteria for hedging instruments (interest rate swaps) and underlying transactions (loans) are met, the hedged part of the loans to clients is recognised in the balance sheet at fair value. Further information regarding recognition and measurement is provided in the chapter "Accounting principles".

Equity price risk

The valuation is carried out at current market prices. The equity price risk resulting from the valuation at current market prices is reflected in the income statement and in other comprehensive income.

1.6 Sensitivities by risk categories

In measuring risk, the LLB Group employs scenario analyses to test sensitivities with market risks. The impact on equity capital, according to the assumptions, is shown in the following.

Currency sensitivity affects both interest rate sensitive and non-interest rate sensitive instruments. The sensitivity of instruments in foreign currencies is determined by multiplying the CHF market value by the assumed exchange rate fluctuation of + / – 10 per cent.

Interest rate sensitivity measures the market change on interest rate-sensitive instruments for the LLB Group caused by a linear interest rate adjustment of + / – 100 basis points.

The equity price risks are measured assuming a price fluctuation of + / – 10 per cent on the equity market.

Sensitivity of existing market risks

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022 Sensitivity	31.12.2021 Sensitivity
Currency risk	**33'989**	**37'607**
of which affecting net income	835	1'757
of which not affecting net income	33'154	35'850
Interest rate risk	**87'833**	**100'644**
of which affecting net income	5'857	8'428
of which not affecting net income	81'976	92'216
Equity price risk	**22'482**	**26'257**
of which affecting net income	27	232
of which not affecting net income	22'455	26'025

Foreign exchange risk arises from the following currencies:

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022 Sensitivity	31.12.2021 Sensitivity
Currency risk	**33'989**	**37'607**
of which USD	2'002	1'747
of which EUR	33'154	35'850
of which others	– 1'167	11

1.7 Currency risks

Currency exposure as at 31 December 2021

in CHF thousands	CHF	USD	EUR	Others	Total
Assets					
Cash and balances with central banks	5'619'657	333	1'593'113	56	7'213'159
Due from banks	541'609	39'681	115'651	192'803	889'744
Loans	12'717'800	332'764	672'777	81'847	13'805'188
Derivative financial instruments	174'959	40'176	2'065	2'504	219'704
Financial investments	959'772	745'596	734'815	0	2'440'183
Property and equipment	120'739	0	21'337	0	142'076
Goodwill and other intangible assets	124'776	0	158'600	0	283'376
Current tax assets	0	0	29	0	29
Deferred tax assets	7'240	0	585	0	7'825
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	39'476	17'945	17'442	961	75'824
Other assets	25'576	623	12'209	13'975	52'383
Total assets reported in the balance sheet	**20'331'604**	**1'177'119**	**3'328'623**	**292'146**	**25'129'490**
Delivery claims from forex spot, forex futures and forex options transactions	4'479'286	8'595'587	7'723'010	2'511'490	23'309'374
Total assets	**24'810'890**	**9'772'706**	**11'051'633**	**2'803'636**	**48'438'865**
Liabilities and equity					
Due to banks	2'146'106	29'597	133'204	14'011	2'322'918
Due to customers	10'744'577	2'810'600	3'719'610	785'412	18'060'199
Derivative financial instruments	231'380	20'249	2'065	2'504	256'198
Debt issued	1'949'418	0	0	0	1'949'418
Current tax liabilities	16'224	0	8'420	0	24'644
Deferred tax liabilities	15'944	0	12'764	0	28'708
Accrued expenses and deferred income	29'602	19'707	22'298	1'440	73'047
Provisions	11'159	0	1'058	0	12'217
Other liabilities	99'951	4'501	57'434	128	162'014
Share capital	154'000	0	0	0	154'000
Share premium	– 13'952	0	0	0	– 13'952
Treasury shares	– 15'073	0	0	0	– 15'073
Retained earnings	1'959'517	0	0	0	1'959'517
Other reserves	12'932	0	0	0	12'932
Non-controlling interests	142'704	0	0	0	142'704
Liabilities and equity reported in the balance sheet	**17'484'489**	**2'884'654**	**3'956'853**	**803'495**	**25'129'490**
Delivery liabilities from forex spot, forex futures and forex options transactions	7'691'952	6'870'585	6'736'283	2'000'035	23'298'855
Total liabilities and equity	**25'176'441**	**9'755'239**	**10'693'136**	**2'803'529**	**48'428'345**
Net position per currency	**– 365'551**	**17'467**	**358'497**	**107**	**10'520**

Currency exposure as at 31 December 2022

in CHF thousands	CHF	USD	EUR	Others	Total
Assets					
Cash and balances with central banks	4'678'770	987	1'584'346	165	6'264'269
Due from banks	121'944	58'816	40'525	174'214	395'499
Loans	13'475'946	296'814	588'760	73'737	14'435'257
Derivative financial instruments	330'538	8'457	2'404	956	342'355
Financial investments	1'484'072	869'481	833'654	251	3'187'458
Property and equipment	136'255	0	18'842	0	155'097
Goodwill and other intangible assets	123'397	0	146'365	0	269'762
Current tax assets	0	0	13	0	13
Deferred tax assets	10'444	0	176	0	10'620
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	50'556	20'192	26'903	3'376	101'026
Other assets	4'707	6'307	8'244	35'252	54'509
Total assets reported in the balance sheet	**20'416'628**	**1'261'054**	**3'250'232**	**287'951**	**25'215'865**
Delivery claims from forex spot, forex futures and forex options transactions	4'053'062	7'281'154	6'981'395	2'095'124	20'410'736
Total assets	**24'469'690**	**8'542'208**	**10'231'627**	**2'383'075**	**45'626'600**
Liabilities and equity					
Due to banks	1'499'979	25'627	131'407	10'241	1'667'253
Due to customers	11'026'694	2'823'375	4'042'195	907'484	18'799'748
Derivative financial instruments	261'198	24'121	2'404	956	288'679
Debt issued	2'187'532	0	0	0	2'187'532
Current tax liabilities	8'510	0	9'237	0	17'747
Deferred tax liabilities	13'435	0	7'181	0	20'615
Accrued expenses and deferred income	34'476	21'246	21'947	3'897	81'567
Provisions	10'224	0	3'561	0	13'785
Other liabilities	77'863	17'933	34'398	– 14'981	115'212
Share capital	154'000	0	0	0	154'000
Share premium	– 14'923	0	0	0	– 14'923
Treasury shares	– 11'640	0	0	0	– 11'640
Retained earnings	2'056'623	0	0	0	2'056'623
Other reserves	– 161'534	0	0	0	– 161'534
Non-controlling interests	1'203	0	0	0	1'203
Liabilities and equity reported in the balance sheet	**17'143'638**	**2'912'301**	**4'252'330**	**907'596**	**25'215'865**
Delivery liabilities from forex spot, forex futures and forex options transactions	7'725'934	5'609'888	5'647'756	1'487'145	20'470'724
Total liabilities and equity	**24'869'572**	**8'522'190**	**9'900'086**	**2'394'741**	**45'686'588**
Net position per currency	**– 399'882**	**20'019**	**331'541**	**– 11'666**	**– 59'988**

1.8 Interest rate repricing balance sheet

In the fixed-interest-rate repricing balance sheet, asset and liability surpluses from fixed-interest rate positions as well as from interest- rate-sensitive derivative positions in the balance sheet are calculated and broken down into maturity ranges (cycle times). The positions with an unspecified duration of interest rate repricing are allocated to the corresponding maturity ranges (cycle times) on the basis of a replication.

Interest commitments of financial assets and liabilities (nominal)

in CHF thousands	Within 1 month	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31.12.2021						
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	7'158'915	0	0	0	0	7'158'915
Due from banks	755'508	0	0	0	0	755'508
Loans	2'622'438	2'130'662	1'508'973	4'967'405	2'575'672	13'805'149
Financial investments	39'329	90'954	241'905	1'410'520	322'126	2'104'834
Total financial assets	**10'576'189**	**2'221'616**	**1'750'877**	**6'377'925**	**2'897'798**	**23'824'405**
Derivative financial instruments	1'593'685	560'080	1'105'347	406'312	30'291	3'695'714
Total	**12'169'874**	**2'781'695**	**2'856'225**	**6'784'237**	**2'928'089**	**27'520'119**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	1'423'263	535'000	198'000	166'655	0	2'322'918
Due to customers	8'737'657	1'305'433	2'798'254	5'022'485	10'000	17'873'829
Debt issued	31'212	47'075	93'049	658'427	1'119'655	1'949'418
Total financial liabilities	**10'192'132**	**1'887'508**	**3'089'303**	**5'847'567**	**1'129'655**	**22'146'165**
Derivative financial instruments	1'119'003	405'019	1'055'193	485'472	630'354	3'695'040
Total	**11'311'135**	**2'292'527**	**4'144'495**	**6'333'039**	**1'760'009**	**25'841'205**
Interest rate repricing exposure	**858'739**	**489'168**	**– 1'288'271**	**451'198**	**1'168'080**	**1'678'914**
31.12.2022						
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	6'136'100	0	0	0	0	6'136'100
Due from banks	256'305	0	0	0	0	256'305
Loans	4'198'276	1'623'386	1'428'689	4'757'698	2'501'318	14'509'367
Financial investments	588'144	209'753	419'177	1'417'401	427'942	3'062'418
Total financial assets	**11'178'826**	**1'833'139**	**1'847'866**	**6'175'099**	**2'929'260**	**23'964'190**
Derivative financial instruments	1'116'167	81	55'337	351'008	30'177	1'552'769
Total	**12'294'992**	**1'833'220**	**1'903'203**	**6'526'106**	**2'959'437**	**25'516'959**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	951'872	191'251	493'000	30'000	0	1'666'123
Due to customers	8'944'511	1'849'498	3'172'640	4'610'288	10'610	18'587'546
Debt issued	2'470	2'433	109'469	941'184	1'134'856	2'190'412
Total financial liabilities	**9'898'852**	**2'043'182**	**3'775'109**	**5'581'471**	**1'145'466**	**22'444'081**
Derivative financial instruments	435'553	70'023	172	575'293	469'847	1'550'887
Total	**10'334'405**	**2'113'205**	**3'775'280**	**6'156'764**	**1'615'313**	**23'994'968**
Interest rate repricing exposure	**1'960'587**	**– 279'985**	**– 1'872'077**	**369'342**	**1'344'124**	**1'521'990**

2 Liquidity and refinancing risk

Liquidity risk is defined as a situation where present and future payment obligations cannot be fully met or met on time, or in the event of a liquidity crisis refinancing funds may only be available at increased market rates (refinancing costs) or assets can only be made liquid at markdowns to market rates (market liquidity risk).

2.1 Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP)

For the purposes of continually evaluating and adequately ensuring a reasonable liquidity base, the LLB Group has in place sound, effective and comprehensive strategies and processes. The bank's internal liquidity adequacy assessment process is an important instrument of risk management for the LLB Group. Its goal is to make a significant contribution to the continued existence of the LLB Group by measuring and safeguarding the bank's liquidity adequacy from various perspectives.

The goal of liquidity risk management at the LLB Group encompasses the following points:

- Ensuring the ability to meet financial obligations at all times
- Compliance with regulatory provisions
- Optimising of refinancing structure
- Optimising of payment streams within the LLB Group

From the normative internal perspective, an assessment is made over a period of several years of the extent to which the LLB Group is in a position to fulfil its quantitative regulatory and supervisory liquidity requirements and targets, as well as other external financial constraints. All aspects are considered, which could affect the relevant supervisory quotas during the planning period.

Within the scope of the economic internal perspective it has to be ensured that internal liquidity is continually adequate to cover the risks and expected outflows, as well as to support the Group's strategy. All the risks are taken into account, which could have a significant effect on the liquidity positions.

The LLB Group's liquidity adequacy should remain unimpaired by fluctuations on the markets. Scenario analyses and stress tests are employed to simulate external influences and assess their impact on liquidity adequacy. Where necessary, measures are implemented to mitigate risks.

The ILAAP is documented in internal regulations and guidelines and is reviewed and revised annually.

2.2 Valuation of liquidity risks

In our liquidity risk management concept, scenario analysis plays a central role. This includes the valuation of the liquidity of assets, i.e. the liquidity characteristics of our asset holdings in various stress scenarios.

2.3 Contingency planning

The LLB Group's liquidity risk management encompasses a contingency plan. The contingency plan includes an overview of emergency measures, sources of alternative financing and governance in stress situations.

2.4 Monitoring and reporting of liquidity risks

Group Credit & Risk Management monitors compliance with liquidity risk limits and is responsible for reporting on liquidity risks.

The following tables show the maturities according to contractual periods, separated according to derivative and non-derivative financial instruments as well as off-balance sheet transactions. The values of derivative financial instruments represent replacement values. All other values correspond to nominal values, i.e. possible interest and coupon payments are included.

Maturity structure of derivative financial instruments

in CHF thousands	Term to maturity within 3 months PRV[1]	Term to maturity within 3 months NRV[1]	Term to maturity 4 to 12 months PRV[1]	Term to maturity 4 to 12 months NRV[1]	Term to maturity 1 to 5 years PRV[1]	Term to maturity 1 to 5 years NRV[1]	Term to maturity after 5 years PRV[1]	Term to maturity after 5 years NRV[1]	Total PRV[1]	Total NRV[1]
31.12.2021										
Derivative financial instruments in the trading portfolio										
Interest rate contracts										
Swaps	976	2'258	2'104	4'937	39	4'437	0	0	3'118	11'633
Forward contracts	178	223	16	280	0	0	0	0	194	504
Foreign exchange contracts										
Forward contracts	135'875	164'033	59'839	59'425	2'677	2'740	269	266	198'660	226'465
Options (OTC)	159	159	1'770	1'770	448	448	0	0	2'377	2'377
Precious metals contracts										
Options (OTC)	0	0	106	106	25	25	0	0	131	131
Equity instruments / Index contracts										
Options (OTC)	2'312	2'312	0	0	0	0	0	0	2'312	2'312
Total derivative financial instruments in the trading portfolio	**139'500**	**168'987**	**63'834**	**66'518**	**3'189**	**7'650**	**269**	**266**	**206'792**	**243'421**
Derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes										
Interest rate contracts										
Swaps (fair value hedge)	44	0	52	48	999	6'957	11'817	5'772	12'912	12'777
Total derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes	**44**	**0**	**52**	**48**	**999**	**6'957**	**11'817**	**5'772**	**12'912**	**12'777**
Total derivative financial instruments	**139'544**	**168'987**	**63'886**	**66'566**	**4'188**	**14'607**	**12'086**	**6'038**	**219'704**	**256'198**

1 PRV: Positive replacement values; NRV: Negative replacement values

in CHF thousands	Term to maturity within 3 months PRV[1]	NRV[1]	Term to maturity 4 to 12 months PRV[1]	NRV[1]	Term to maturity 1 to 5 years PRV[1]	NRV[1]	Term to maturity after 5 years PRV[1]	NRV[1]	Total PRV[1]	NRV[1]
31.12.2022										
Derivative financial instruments in the trading portfolio										
Interest rate contracts										
Swaps	0	680	0	0	313	1'902	0	0	313	2'582
Forward contracts	1	2'355	0	859	16	202	0	0	17	3'416
Foreign exchange contracts										
Forward contracts	203'360	218'150	37'637	37'616	1'776	2'037	0	0	242'773	257'803
Options (OTC)	51	51	1'314	1'314	527	527	0	0	1'892	1'892
Precious metals contracts										
Options (OTC)	1	1	197	197	59	59	0	0	256	256
Equity instruments / Index contracts										
Options (OTC)	1'426	1'426	0	0	0	0	0	0	1'426	1'426
Total derivative financial instruments in the trading portfolio	**204'838**	**222'662**	**39'148**	**39'987**	**2'690**	**4'727**	**0**	**0**	**246'677**	**267'376**
Derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes										
Interest rate contracts										
Swaps (fair value hedge)	0	0	0	873	26'941	17'096	68'737	3'335	95'678	21'303
Total derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes	**0**	**0**	**0**	**873**	**26'941**	**17'096**	**68'737**	**3'335**	**95'678**	**21'303**
Total derivative financial instruments	**204'838**	**222'662**	**39'148**	**40'859**	**29'630**	**21'823**	**68'737**	**3'335**	**342'355**	**288'679**

1 PRV: Positive replacement values; NRV: Negative replacement values

Maturity structure of non-derivative financial instruments and off-balance sheet transactions

in CHF thousands	Demand deposits	Callable	Due within 3 months	Due between 3 months to 12 months	Due between 12 months to 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
31.12.2021							
Financial assets							
Cash and balances with central banks	7'158'915	0	0	0	0	0	7'158'915
Due from banks	408'728	0	494'770	0	0	0	903'497
Loans	479'054	133'830	4'246'431	1'512'015	5'139'207	2'681'209	14'191'747
Financial investments	0	0	92'503	264'545	1'468'259	331'311	2'156'618
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	0	0	75'824	0	0	0	75'824
Total financial assets	**8'046'696**	**133'830**	**4'909'527**	**1'776'561**	**6'607'466**	**3'012'520**	**24'486'601**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	387'451	0	1'569'104	197'395	166'699	0	2'320'649
Due to customers	13'530'074	3'586'221	448'241	238'425	207'150	10'049	18'020'160
Lease liabilities	0	0	860	4'065	17'818	13'919	36'661
Debt issued	0	0	80'134	97'526	674'663	1'126'331	1'978'654
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0	0	73'047	0	0	0	73'047
Total financial liabilities	**13'917'525**	**3'586'221**	**2'171'386**	**537'410**	**1'066'330**	**1'150'299**	**22'429'172**
Net liquidity exposure	**– 5'870'829**	**– 3'452'391**	**2'738'141**	**1'239'151**	**5'541'137**	**1'862'221**	**2'057'429**
Off-balance-sheet transactions	**800'935**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**800'935**
Contingent liabilities	60'093	0	0	0	0	0	60'093
Irrevocable commitments	727'203	0	0	0	0	0	727'203
Deposit and call liabilities	13'639	0	0	0	0	0	13'639
31.12.2022							
Financial assets							
Cash and balances with central banks	6'142'548	0	0	0	0	0	6'142'548
Due from banks	330'476	0	100'024	0	0	0	430'500
Loans	419'153	84'462	4'826'662	1'509'607	5'515'399	2'604'295	14'959'577
Financial investments	0	0	787'223	435'443	1'478'882	437'317	3'138'866
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	0	0	101'026	0	0	0	101'026
Total financial assets	**6'892'177**	**84'462**	**5'814'935**	**1'945'050**	**6'994'282**	**3'041'612**	**24'772'517**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	587'372	0	556'411	495'740	30'015	0	1'669'537
Due to customers	11'243'017	5'093'381	1'400'286	844'912	203'640	10'743	18'795'979
Lease liabilities	0	0	859	3'718	16'411	10'377	31'365
Debt issued	0	0	6'829	117'734	973'724	1'158'374	2'256'661
Accrued expenses and deferred income	0	0	81'567	0	0	0	81'567
Total financial liabilities	**11'830'389**	**5'093'381**	**2'045'952**	**1'462'105**	**1'223'790**	**1'179'493**	**22'835'109**
Net liquidity exposure	**– 4'938'212**	**– 5'008'919**	**3'768'982**	**482'945**	**5'770'492**	**1'862'119**	**1'937'407**
Off-balance-sheet transactions	**859'076**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**859'076**
Contingent liabilities	62'440	0	0	0	0	0	62'440
Irrevocable commitments	782'745	0	0	0	0	0	782'745
Deposit and call liabilities	13'891	0	0	0	0	0	13'891

3 Credit risk

Within the scope of credit risk management, vital importance is attached to the avoidance of credit losses and the early identification of default risks. In addition to systematic risk / return management at the individual loan level, the LLB Group proactively manages its credit risks at the credit portfolio level. The primary objective is to reduce the overall level of risk through diversification and a stabilisation of expected returns.

3.1 Credit risk management

Processes and organisational structures ensure that credit risks are identified, uniformly evaluated, controlled, monitored and included in risk reporting.

Basically, the LLB Group conducts its lending business for private and corporate clients on a secured basis. The process of granting a loan is based on a thorough evaluation of the borrower's creditworthiness, the possible impairment and the legal existence of collateral, as well as risk classification in a rating process performed by experienced credit specialists. The granting of loans is subject to a specified assignment of authority. A major characteristic of the credit approval process is the separation between front and back office functions.

In addition, the LLB Group conducts lending business with banks on a secured and unsecured basis, whereby individual risk limits are approved for every counterparty.

3.2 Evaluation of credit risks

The consistent evaluation of credit risks represents an essential prerequisite of successful risk management. The credit risk can be broken down into the components: probability of default, loss given default and the expected exposure at the time point of the default.

Probability of default

The LLB Group assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties by means of an internal rating system. The different rating procedures are adapted to suit the different characteristics of borrowers. The credit risk management ratings employed for banks and debt instruments are based on external ratings from recognised rating agencies.

The reconciliation of the internal rating with the external rating is carried out in accordance with the following master scale.

LLB rating	Description	External rating [2]
1 to 4	Investment grade	AAA, Aa1, Aa2, Aa3, A1, A2, A3, Baa1, Baa2, Baa3
5 to 8, not rated [1]	Standard monitoring	Ba1, Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2
9 to 10	Special monitoring	B3, Caa, Ca, C
11 to 14	Sub-standard	Default

1 Non-rated loans are covered and subject to limits.
2 For the securitisation of credit risks in the standard approach, the LLB Group employs solely the external ratings of the recognised rating agency Moody's (for the segments: due from banks, finance companies and securities firms, due from companies and due from international organisations).

Loss given default

The loss given default is influenced by the amount of collateralisation and the costs of realising the collateral. It is expressed as a percentage of the individual commitment.

The potential loss at portfolio level is broken down as follows at the LLB Group:

- Expected loss – Expected loss is a future-related, statistical concept that permits the LLB Group to estimate the average annual costs. It is calculated on the basis of the default probability of a counterparty, the expected credit commitment made to this counterparty at the time of the default, and the magnitude of the loss given default. The concept of expected loss is also applied within the scope of IFRS 9 / ECL. See chapter "Accounting principles".
- Scenario analysis – The modelling of external credit losses is performed on the basis of stress scenarios, which enable us to evaluate the effects of fluctuations in the default rates of the assets pledged as collateral taking into consideration the existing risk concentration in every portfolio.

3.3 Controlling credit risk

Credit risk management has the task of actively influencing the risk situation of the LLB Group. This is carried out using a limits system, risk-adjusted pricing, through the possibility of using risk hedging instruments and the specific repayment of credit commitments. Risk management is conducted both at the individual loan and at the portfolio level.

Risk restriction

The LLB Group has in place a comprehensive limits system to restrict credit risk exposure. In addition to the limitation of individual credit risks, to prevent risk concentrations, the LLB Group assigns limits for regions and sectors.

Risk mitigation

To mitigate credit risk exposure, the LLB Group takes security mainly in the form of pledged assets and financial collateral. In the case of financial collateral in the form of marketable securities, we determine their collateral value by applying a schedule of reductions, the size of which is based on the quality, liquidity, volatility and complexity of the separate instruments.

Derivatives

The LLB Group may employ credit derivatives to reduce risks. This possibility has not been utilised in recent years.

3.4 Monitoring and reporting of credit risks

The organisational structure of the LLB Group ensures that departments which cause the risks (front office) and those that evaluate, manage and monitor them (back office) are completely separated.

Individual credit risks are monitored by means of a comprehensive limits system. Infringements are immediately reported to the senior officer responsible.

3.5 Risk provisioning

Overdue claims

A claim is deemed to be overdue if a substantial liability from a borrower to the bank is outstanding. The overdraft begins on the date when a borrower exceeds an approved limit, has not paid interest or amortisation, or has utilised an unauthorised credit facility.

For claims that are more than 90 days overdue, individual value allowances are made in the amount of the expected credit loss.

Default-endangered claims

Claims are regarded as being in danger of default if, on the basis of the client's creditworthiness, a loan default can no longer be excluded in the near future.

Impairments

Basically, an impairment is calculated and a provision set aside for all positions which are subject to a credit risk. Essentially, the credit quality determines the scope of the impairment. If the credit risk has not risen significantly since initial recognition, the expected credit loss is calculated over a year (credit quality level 1). However, if a significant increase in the credit risk has occurred since initial recognition, the expected loss is calculated over the remaining term to maturity (credit quality level 2). In the case of defaulted credit positions – a default in accordance with the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) Art. 178 – a specific value allowance is determined and recognised by the Group Recovery Department. The expected credit loss is calculated over the loan's remaining term to maturity (credit quality level 3).

3.6 Country risks

A country risk arises if specific political or economic conditions in a country affect the value of a foreign position. Country risk is composed of transfer risk (e.g. restrictions on the free movement of money and capital) and other country risks (e.g. country-related liquidity, market and correlation risks).

Country risks are controlled on the basis of a limits system and are continually monitored. Ratings provided by a recognised rating agency are utilised for certain individual countries.

3.7 Risk concentration

The largest credit risk for the LLB Group arises from loans made to customers. In the case of loans to customers, the majority of loans are secured by mortgages, which are granted to clients having first-class creditworthiness within the scope of the LLB Group's lending policy. Thanks to the diversified nature of the collateral portfolio, containing properties primarily in the Principality of Liechtenstein and in Switzerland, the risk of losses is reduced to a minimum.

Maximal credit risk by region without considering collateral

in CHF thousands	Liechten-stein / Switzerland	Europe excl. FL / CH	North America	Asia	Others[1]	Total
31.12.2021						
Credit risks from balance sheet transactions						
Due from banks	754'216	118'340	5'311	8'897	2'986	889'751
Loans						
Mortgage loans	12'054'065	141'048	834	14'541	7'742	12'218'229
Loans to public institutions	72'253	0	0	0	0	72'253
Miscellaneous loans	692'720	348'100	0	231'747	245'467	1'518'034
Derivative financial instruments	112'981	104'588	0	243	1'892	219'704
Financial investments						
Debt instruments	551'882	991'934	465'935	104'239	63'624	2'177'615
Total	**14'238'115**	**1'704'010**	**472'080**	**359'668**	**321'712**	**17'095'585**
Credit risks from off-balance sheet transactions						
Contingent liabilities	46'431	7'342	0	1'475	4'845	60'093
Irrevocable commitments	446'950	216'759	236	4'715	58'544	727'203
Deposit and call liabilities	13'639	0	0	0	0	13'639
Total	**507'020**	**224'101**	**236**	**6'190**	**63'389**	**800'935**
31.12.2022						
Credit risks from balance sheet transactions						
Due from banks	305'471	58'198	21'484	6'689	3'656	395'499
Loans						
Mortgage loans	12'694'227	143'652	794	15'582	8'161	12'862'416
Loans to public institutions	90'077	0	0	0	0	90'077
Miscellaneous loans	797'623	317'773	1	206'305	164'406	1'486'108
Derivative financial instruments	177'453	164'416	0	175	311	342'355
Financial investments						
Debt instruments	1'106'079	1'198'310	473'658	115'851	68'736	2'962'634
Total	**15'170'930**	**1'882'350**	**495'937**	**344'602**	**245'270**	**18'139'089**
Credit risks from off-balance sheet transactions						
Contingent liabilities	51'941	5'425	0	745	4'329	62'440
Irrevocable commitments	512'173	195'133	2	3'776	71'660	782'745
Deposit and call liabilities	13'891	0	0	0	0	13'891
Total	**578'005**	**200'558**	**2**	**4'522**	**75'989**	**859'076**

1 None of the categories summarised in the position "Others" exceeds 10 per cent of the total volume.

Maximal credit risk by sector without considering collateral

in CHF thousands	Financial services	Real estate	Private households	Others[1]	Total
31.12.2021					
Credit risks from balance sheet transactions					
Due from banks	889'751	0	0	0	889'751
Loans					
Mortgage loans	201'600	3'307'950	7'742'168	966'512	12'218'229
Loans to public institutions	0	0	0	72'253	72'253
Miscellaneous loans	454'323	107'038	587'319	369'353	1'518'034
Derivative financial instruments	214'762	116	3'499	1'327	219'704
Financial investments					
Debt instruments[2]	1'430'379	18'591	0	728'645	2'177'615
Total	**3'190'815**	**3'433'694**	**8'332'986**	**2'138'090**	**17'095'585**
Credit risks from off-balance sheet transactions					
Contingent liabilities	13'356	9'612	12'333	24'792	60'093
Irrevocable commitments	211'808	111'275	274'157	129'964	727'203
Deposit and call liabilities	13'639	0	0	0	13'639
Total	**238'803**	**120'886**	**286'490**	**154'755**	**800'935**
31.12.2022					
Credit risks from balance sheet transactions					
Due from banks	395'499	0	0	0	395'499
Loans					
Mortgage loans	229'384	3'712'749	7'922'430	997'853	12'862'416
Loans to public institutions	0	0	0	90'077	90'077
Miscellaneous loans	405'616	133'141	564'328	383'022	1'486'108
Derivative financial instruments	336'779	33	4'084	1'458	342'355
Financial investments					
Debt instruments	2'136'547	17'210	0	808'878	2'962'634
Total	**3'503'825**	**3'863'133**	**8'490'843**	**2'281'288**	**18'139'089**
Credit risks from off-balance sheet transactions					
Contingent liabilities	12'503	7'894	13'092	28'951	62'440
Irrevocable commitments	227'524	81'100	284'583	189'538	782'745
Deposit and call liabilities	13'891	0	0	0	13'891
Total	**253'918**	**88'994**	**297'675**	**218'489**	**859'076**

1 CHF 71 million (previous year: CHF 50 million) of the total volume of loans to public institutions relates to the energy supply sector and CHF 9 million (previous year: CHF 11 million) to public administration. With contingent liabilities, CHF 10 million was attributable to the sector "Trade" (previous year: CHF 4 million). With all other positions under the item "Others", no individual sector exceeds 10 per cent of the total volume.
2 In the 2022 business year, the granularity of the base data for the allocation of debt instruments according to sectors was improved. For reasons of comparability, this made it necessary to adjust the previous year's figures.

3.8 Risk of default for financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit and loss according to the creditworthiness of the borrower

The following tables show the creditworthiness of borrowers with financial instruments, which are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as for credit commitments and financial guarantees.

The carrying value of financial instruments, which are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, is not corrected by means of a value allowance because the impairment is charged directly to other comprehensive income. In the case of credit commitments and financial guarantees, a corresponding provision is set aside.

in CHF thousands	Note	Investment Grade	Standard Monitoring	Special Monitoring	Sub-standard	Total
31.12.2021						
Due from banks	12	889'744	0	0	0	889'744
Loans	13	2'938'994	10'586'801	189'146	90'247	13'805'188
Financial investments						
Debt instruments	15	1'986'598	0	0	0	1'986'598
Credit risks from balance sheet transactions		**5'815'335**	**10'586'801**	**189'146**	**90'247**	**16'681'529**
Financial guarantees		352'903	426'361	16'689	4'981	800'935
Credit risks from off-balance sheet transactions		**352'903**	**426'361**	**16'689**	**4'981**	**800'935**
31.12.2022						
Due from banks	12	395'499	0	0	0	395'499
Loans	13	2'677'822	11'434'115	193'710	129'610	14'435'257
Financial investments						
Debt instruments	15	2'872'959	0	0	0	2'872'959
Credit risks from balance sheet transactions		**5'946'280**	**11'434'115**	**193'710**	**129'610**	**17'703'715**
Financial guarantees		452'968	395'827	9'408	873	859'076
Credit risks from off-balance sheet transactions		**452'968**	**395'827**	**9'408**	**873**	**859'076**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
in CHF thousands	Expected 12-month credit loss	Credit losses expected over the period without impairment of creditworthiness	Credit losses expected over the period with impairment of creditworthiness	Total
31.12.2021				
Due from banks				
Investment grade	889'751	0	0	889'751
Standard monitoring	0	0	0	0
Special monitoring	0	0	0	0
Sub-standard	0	0	0	0
Total gross carrying amount	**889'751**	**0**	**0**	**889'751**
Total value allowances	**– 7**	**– 0**	**0**	**– 7**
Total net carrying amount	**889'744**	**– 0**	**0**	**889'744**
31.12.2022				
Due from banks				
Investment grade	395'499	0	0	395'499
Standard monitoring	0	0	0	0
Special monitoring	0	0	0	0
Sub-standard	0	0	0	0
Total gross carrying amount	**395'499**	**0**	**0**	**395'499**
Total value allowances	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total net carrying amount	**395'499**	**0**	**0**	**395'499**

in CHF thousands	Stage 1 Expected 12-month credit loss	Stage 2 Credit losses expected over the period without impairment of creditworthiness	Stage 3 Credit losses expected over the period with impairment of creditworthiness	Total
31.12.2021				
Loans				
Investment grade	2'922'174	17'377	0	2'939'551
Standard monitoring	10'287'143	302'242	0	10'589'384
Special monitoring	125'044	64'290	0	189'334
Sub-standard	0	0	164'860	164'860
Total gross carrying amount	**13'334'361**	**383'908**	**164'860**	**13'883'129**
Total value allowances	**– 2'336**	**– 991**	**– 74'613**	**– 77'941**
Total net carrying amount	**13'332'024**	**382'917**	**90'247**	**13'805'188**
31.12.2022				
Loans				
Investment grade	2'666'136	12'262	0	2'678'398
Standard monitoring	11'225'276	211'513	0	11'436'789
Special monitoring	153'508	40'297	0	193'804
Sub-standard	0	0	200'256	200'256
Total gross carrying amount	**14'044'919**	**264'072**	**200'256**	**14'509'247**
Total value allowances	**– 2'935**	**– 409**	**– 70'647**	**– 73'990**
Total net carrying amount	**14'041'985**	**263'662**	**129'610**	**14'435'257**

in CHF thousands	Stage 1 Expected 12-month credit loss	Stage 2 Credit losses expected over the period without impairment of creditworthiness	Stage 3 Credit losses expected over the period with impairment of creditworthiness	Total
31.12.2021				
Debt instruments				
Investment grade	1'986'598	0	0	1'986'598
Standard monitoring	0	0	0	0
Special monitoring	0	0	0	0
Sub-standard	0	0	0	0
Total carrying amount	**1'986'598**	**0**	**0**	**1'986'598**
Total value allowances	**– 187**	**0**	**0**	**– 187**
31.12.2022				
Debt instruments [1]				
Investment grade	2'872'959	0	0	2'872'959
Standard monitoring	0	0	0	0
Special monitoring	0	0	0	0
Sub-standard	0	0	0	0
Total (gross) carrying amount [2]	**2'872'959**	**0**	**0**	**2'872'959**
Total value allowances [2]	**– 202**	**0**	**0**	**– 202**

1 The valuation basis is not relevant in relation to the default risk. For this reason debt instruments, which are measured at amortised cost and also at fair value through other comprehensive income, are disclosed together in this table. In the previous year, all debt instruments were measured at fair value in other comprehensive income.
2 The gross carrying value of debt instruments, which are measured at amortised cost, amounted to CHF thousands 519'936, the related value allowance minus CHF thousands 1, the net carrying value CHF thousands 519'935.

in CHF thousands	Stage 1 Expected 12-month credit loss	Stage 2 Credit losses expected over the period without impairment of creditworthiness	Stage 3 Credit losses expected over the period with impairment of creditworthiness	Total
31.12.2021				
Financial guarantees				
Investment grade	352'903	0	0	352'903
Standard monitoring	402'726	23'635	0	426'361
Special monitoring	16'525	165	0	16'689
Sub-standard	0	0	4'981	4'981
Total credit risk	**772'154**	**23'800**	**4'981**	**800'935**
Total provisions	**– 850**	**– 896**	**– 536**	**– 2'282**
31.12.2022				
Financial guarantees				
Investment grade	452'968	0	0	452'968
Standard monitoring	386'259	9'568	0	395'827
Special monitoring	9'312	96	0	9'408
Sub-standard	0	0	873	873
Total credit risk	**848'539**	**9'664**	**873**	**859'076**
Total provisions	**– 1'623**	**– 744**	**– 299**	**– 2'666**

3.9 Expected credit loss and value allowances

In the following, the development of expected credit losses and the value adjustments made are disclosed only for material positions.

in CHF thousands	Stage 1 Expected 12-month credit loss	Stage 2 Credit losses expected over the period without impairment of creditworthiness	Stage 3 Credit losses expected over the period with impairment of creditworthiness	Total
Loans				
Valuation allowance as at 1 January 2021	– 3'149	– 1'102	– 75'195	– 79'446
Transfers				
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	69	– 69	0	0
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	– 699	699	0	0
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	0	16	– 16	0
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	0	– 2'962	2'962	0
Net revaluation effect	350	2'234	– 8'765	– 6'182
Additions from changes to scope of consolidation	0	0	0	0
Addition on account of new loans to customers / interest	– 1'034	– 32	– 882	– 1'948
Disposals due to redemption of loans / waiving of claims	2'123	225	7'621	9'968
Foreign currency influences	4	0	– 337	– 334
Valuation allowance as at 31 December 2021	**– 2'336**	**– 991**	**– 74'613**	**– 77'941**

in CHF thousands	Stage 1 Expected 12-month credit loss	Stage 2 Credit losses expected over the period without impairment of creditworthiness	Stage 3 Credit losses expected over the period with impairment of creditworthiness	Total
Loans				
Valuation allowance as at 1 January 2022	– 2'336	– 991	– 74'613	– 77'941
Transfers				
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	2	– 2	0	0
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	– 176	176	0	0
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	0	17	– 17	0
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	0	– 601	601	0
Net revaluation effect	209	807	– 8'080	– 7'064
Additions from changes to scope of consolidation	0	0	0	0
Addition on account of new loans to customers / interest	– 2'036	– 4	– 4'001	– 6'041
Disposals due to redemption of loans / waiving of claims	1'400	190	15'463	17'053
Foreign currency influences	3	0	0	3
Valuation allowance as at 31 December 2022	**– 2'935**	**– 409**	**– 70'647**	**– 73'990**

in CHF thousands	Stage 1 Expected 12-month credit loss	Stage 2 Credit losses expected over the period without impairment of creditworthiness	Stage 3 Credit losses expected over the period with impairment of creditworthiness	Total
Financial guarantees				
Provision on 1 January 2021	– 990	– 178	– 1'304	– 2'472
Transfers				
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	2	– 2	0	0
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	– 22	22	0	0
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	0	3	– 3	0
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	0	– 291	291	0
Net revaluation effect	78	– 505	0	– 427
Additions from changes to scope of consolidation	0	0	0	0
Addition due to granting of new financial guarantees	– 200	– 30	– 93	– 324
Disposal due to withdrawal of financial guarantees	281	85	572	939
Foreign currency influences	1	0	0	1
Provision as at 31 December 2021	**– 850**	**– 896**	**– 536**	**– 2'282**

in CHF thousands	Stage 1 Expected 12-month credit loss	Stage 2 Credit losses expected over the period without impairment of creditworthiness	Stage 3 Credit losses expected over the period with impairment of creditworthiness	Total
Financial guarantees				
Provision on 1 January 2022	– 850	– 896	– 536	– 2'282
Transfers				
from Stage 1 to Stage 2	0	– 0	0	0
from Stage 2 to Stage 1	– 1	1	0	0
from Stage 2 to Stage 3	0	0	0	0
from Stage 3 to Stage 2	0	0	0	0
Net revaluation effect	8	23	0	32
Additions from changes to scope of consolidation	0	0	0	0
Addition due to granting of new financial guarantees	– 1'089	– 25	0	– 1'114
Disposal due to withdrawal of financial guarantees	308	153	237	698
Foreign currency influences	1	0	0	1
Provision as at 31 December 2022	**– 1'623**	**– 744**	**– 299**	**– 2'666**

3.10 Collateral and positions with impaired credit rating

Chapter 3.7 Risk concentration shows the maximum credit risk without considering possible collateral. The LLB Group pursues the goal of reducing credit risks where possible. This is achieved by obtaining collateral from the borrower. The LLB Group predominantly holds collateral against derivatives (see note 34) as well as against loans to clients and banks.

The types of cover for loans to clients and due from banks are shown in the following tables.

Types of cover for loans

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Secured by properties	12'840'023	12'194'414	5.3
Other collateral	1'146'181	1'298'404	– 11.7
Unsecured	449'053	312'370	43.8
Total	**14'435'257**	**13'805'188**	**4.6**

Loans to clients secured by properties are predominantly secured by residential properties in Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein. In the category "Other collateral" client loans secured by securities (money market instruments, equities, bonds, investment fund units, hedge fund units, structured products, as well as other traditional and alternative financial investments) are reported. To ensure the adequate quality and liquidity of the pledged collateral, the LLB Group pursues a strict collateral quality and lending value system.

The table above shows the types of cover for net client loans, i.e. after deduction of expected credit loss. If value allowances are made for client loans, the amount of the allowance largely depends on the collateral provided by the client. The maximum value allowance may only correspond to the expected liquidation value of the collateral held and is shown in the following table.

in CHF thousands	Gross carrying amount	Impaired creditworthiness	Net carrying amount	Fair value of collateral held
Financial assets of stage 3 on reporting date 31.12.2021				
Loans to customers	164'860	– 74'613	90'247	90'247
Financial assets of stage 3 on reporting date 31.12.2022				
Loans to customers	200'256	– 70'647	129'610	129'610

Write-offs are made only on a very restrictive basis. The following table shows to what extent the LLB Group can also legally recover written- off claims in future.

Written-off financial assets in year under report, subject to an enforcement measure	Contractually outstanding amount	
in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Loans to customers	183	1'156

Changes to collateral policy

There were no material changes to the collateral policy or in the quality of collateral in the 2022 business year.

Types of cover for due from banks

in CHF thousands	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Other collateral	100'005	0	
Unsecured	295'494	889'744	– 66.8
Total	**395'499**	**889'744**	**– 55.5**

Expected credit loss of stage 1 exist only for claims due from banks.

Taken-over collateral

in CHF thousands	2022 Real estate / Properties	2022 Total	2021 Real estate / Properties	2021 Total
As at 1 January	1'750	1'750	1'750	1'750
Additions / (Disposals)[1]	170	170	0	0
(Value allowances) / Revaluations	0	0	0	0
As at 31 December	**1'920**	**1'920**	**1'750**	**1'750**

1 Two properties were acquired and one property was sold.

Taken-over collateral is disposed of again as soon as possible. It is reported under financial investments, trading portfolio assets, investment property and non-current assets held for sale, respectively.

4 Operational risk

The LLB Group defines operational risks as being the danger of losses due to the failure of internal procedures, people or IT systems or as a result of an external event. Legal risks form a part of operational risks. The LLB Group has in place an active and systematic process for managing operational risks. Policies and directives have been formulated for the identification, control and management of this risk category, which are valid for all Group companies. Potential and incurred losses from all organisational units, as well as significant external events, are recorded and evaluated promptly at the parent bank. In addition, the LLB Group collates and analyses risk ratios, e.g. from the areas of due diligence and employee transactions for own account. Ultimately, the risks are limited by means of internal rules and regulations regarding organisation and control.

5 Strategic risk

For LLB Group, a strategic risk represents the endangering of a projected business result due to the inadequate focusing of the Group on the political, economic, technological, social or ecological environment. Accordingly, these risks can arise as a result of an inadequate strategic decision-making process, unforeseeable events on the market or a deficient implementation of the selected strategies.

Strategic risks are regularly reviewed by the Group Risk Committee and by the Group Board of Directors.

6 Climate risks

Climate risks are an integral part of sustainability risks. The LLB Group does not regard these as a separate risk category, but rather as the threat of additional losses from the risk categories concerned. Accordingly, climate risks can cause losses in all risk categories, or lead to such losses.

6.1 Climate risk management

The effects of climate risks on the financial sector can be varied. The LLB Group assumes that, over the short to medium term, transaction risks will occur since governments and regulatory bodies will introduce climate goals and regulations. At the same time, society is changing so that investors will increasingly want to invest in carbon-friendly companies and sectors. In contrast, physical risks are mainly expected in the long term. For this reason, climate risks were integrated in the LLB Group's risk management process. This ensures that climate risks are properly identified, assessed, managed and supervised.

6.2 Assessment of climate risks

Consistent climate risk management requires the best possible quantification of all relevant information. For this purpose, the LLB Group utilises external sources as a basis for the measurement of risks in relation to sustainability for its investment and mortgage portfolios. The LLB Group believes that a high quality of data represents a major success factor. The current limited availability of data is being remedied by continually developing data procurement, metrics and models. The LLB Group is convinced that by this means the quality of data can be successively and sustainably improved.

6.3 Management of climate risks

The management of climate risks is aligned with the pursuit of climate objectives. This includes the reduction of the LLB Group's CO_2e-emissions to net zero by 2040 at the latest. This will necessitate reducing the CO_2e-emissions by at least 30 per cent by 2026 and 55 per cent by 2030. Decarbonisation measures include the restructuring of portfolios, new impact products, customised client advisory services and the exercising of voting rights in favour of sustainability.

6.4 Monitoring and reporting of climate risks

Measures as part of the quarterly risk reporting cycle ensure that the Group Board of Directors, as well as all other relevant units of the LLB Group, are kept promptly, comprehensively and accurately informed about climate risks in the future. Detailed and comprehensive analyses and appraisals of climate risks are to be carried out and provided to management and the relevant sub-committees as a basis for sound decision-making. Appropriate analyses and evaluations are currently being set up. Group Credit & Risk Management is responsible for the reporting of climate risks.

7 Reputational risk

If risks are not identified, adequately managed and monitored, this can lead not only to substantial financial losses, but also to reputational damage. The LLB Group does not regard reputational risk as an independent risk category, but rather as the danger of additional losses stemming from the categories concerned. To this extent, a reputational risk can cause and also result in losses in all risk categories, such as market or credit risks.

Reputational risks are regularly reviewed by the Group Risk Committee and by the Group Board of Directors.

8 Regulatory disclosures

Regulatory measures

As at the end of 2022, the LLB Group had CHF 2.0 billion in equity capital (31.12.2021: CHF 2.2 billion). At 19.7 per cent (31.12.2021: 20.3 %), its Tier 1 ratio is well above the regulatory requirement and above its target of 16 per cent.

As at 31 December 2022, the leverage ratio (LR) of the LLB Group stood at 6.4 per cent (31.12.2021: 7.0 %). From 1 May 2022, the minimum leverage ratio amounts to 3.0 per cent.

At the end of 2022, a regulatory liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) lower limit of 100 per cent was applicable for the LLB Group. With a value of 162.2 per cent, the LLB Group's ratio was substantially higher than the legal requirements (31.12.2021: 147.6 %).

With a ratio of 161.3 per cent, the regulatory requirement for the fulfillment of the net stable funding ratio (NSFR) amounting to 100 per cent, in effect since 1 May 2022, was also substantially exceeded.

Further information on regulatory disclosures can be found in the Disclosure Report in accordance with CRR.

Assets under management

in CHF millions	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	+ / – %
Assets in own-managed funds	7'059	7'194	– 1.9
Assets with discretionary mandates	9'043	10'101	– 10.5
Other assets under management	67'824	74'597	– 9.1
Total assets under management	**83'926**	**91'892**	**– 8.7**
of which double counting	5'239	5'546	– 5.5

in CHF millions	2022	2021
Total assets under management as at 1 January [1]	91'892	79'662
Net new money	3'609	7'212
Market and currency effects [2]	– 11'574	5'018
Other effects (incl. reclassifications)	0	0
Total assets under management as at 31 December [1]	**83'926**	**91'892**

1 Including double counting
2 Including interest and dividend income

Breakdown of assets under management

in per cent	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
By asset class		
Equities	22	24
Bonds	17	18
Investment funds	33	35
Liquidity	22	19
Precious metals / others	5	4
Total	**100**	**100**
By currency		
CHF	31	29
EUR	38	38
USD	24	26
Others	7	7
Total	**100**	**100**

Calculation method

Assets under management comprise all client assets managed or held for investment purposes. Basically, these include all balances due to customers, fiduciary time deposits and all valued portfolio assets.

Also included are other types of client assets which can be deduced from the principle of the investment purpose. Custody assets (assets held solely for transaction and safekeeping purposes) are not included in assets under management.

Assets in own-managed funds

This item comprises the assets of the LLB Group’s own managed, collective investment funds.

Assets with discretionary mandates

Securities, value rights, precious metals, the market value of fiduciary investments with third parties and customer deposits are included in the calculation of assets with discretionary mandates. The figures comprise both assets deposited with Group companies and assets deposited with third parties, for which the Group companies hold a discretionary mandate.

Other assets under management

Securities, value rights, precious metals, the market value of fiduciary investments with third parties and customer deposits are included in the calculation of other assets under management. The figures comprise assets for which an administration or advisory mandate is exercised.

Double counting

This item comprises fund units in own-managed, collective investment funds which are contained in client portfolios with discretionary mandates and in other client safekeeping accounts.

Net new money

This position is composed of the acquisition of new clients, lost client accounts and inflows or outflows from existing clients. Performance related asset fluctuations, e.g. 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 will also not be considered.

Other effects

In the year under report, no client / custody assets were reclassified.

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Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

Statutory Auditor's Report

on the Consolidated Financial Statements

to the General Meeting

2022 Consolidated financial statements

KPMG (Liechtenstein) AG

Vaduz, 24 February 2023

KPMG

Statutory Auditor's Report

To the General Meeting of Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Vaduz

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft (Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, 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 145 to 230) give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply 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 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, 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

RECOVERABILITY OF GOODWILL

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, 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.

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RECOVERABILITY OF LOANS

Key Audit Matter

As at 31 December 2022, the Group reports loans of CHF 14.4 billion, representing 57.2% of total assets.

Loans are valued at amortized cost using the effective interest method, taking into account an expected credit loss (ECL).

The expected credit loss is calculated over the scheduled residual term and is based on the components probability of default, loan amount and loss rate in the event of default.

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 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 using the ECL model. In this regard, we performed effectiveness tests of key controls on a sample basis.

For a sample of loans with specific allowances for credit losses, we assessed whether the allowances made by the bank were appropriate.

We also tested a sample of loans that were not identified by the bank 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.

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

- Page 155: Accounting policies: Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Pages 157 to 160: Accounting policies: Impairments
- Page 172: Notes to the consolidated balance sheet: 13 Loans
- Pages 217 to 227: Risk management: Credit Risk

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RECOVERABILITY OF GOODWILL

Key Audit Matter

As at 31 December 2022, the Group recognizes goodwill of CHF 154.8 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 an estimate of the value-in-use based on discounted future cash flows. The estimation uncertainty is typically highest for those CGUs where headroom between value-in-use and carrying value is small or where the value-in-use is highly sensitive to changes in projected future cash flows and other key assumptions.

Due to the significance of the Group's recognized goodwill and due to the scope for judgement in forecasting and discounting future cash flows, 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 assumptions used.

We tested key assumptions in the value-in-use calculations of the individual CGUs, including the cash flow projections and discount rates used. We assessed the appropriateness of cash flow projections and key inputs (such as discount rates and growth rates) by comparing them with historical data and results of the Group and externally available industry, economic and financial data.

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

We also compared the aggregate values-in-use determined by the Group with its market capitalization.

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

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

- Page 161: Accounting policies: Goodwill and other intangible assets
- Pages 178 to 181: Notes to the consolidated balance sheet: 17 Goodwill and other intangible assets

Other Information

The Board of Directors 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 stand-alone financial statements, the consolidated management report, the stand-alone management 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 Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS and Liechtenstein law, and for such internal control as the Board of

Directors 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 Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors 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 or, whether due to fraud 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 Board of Directors' 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Board of Directors and the Group 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 Board of Directors and the Group 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 Board of Directors and the Group 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 General Meeting on 6 May 2022. We have been the statutory auditor of the Group without interruption since the financial year ending on 31 December 2021.

We declare that the audit opinions contained in this statutory auditor's report are consistent with the additional report to the Group 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 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 consolidated management report (pages 141 to 144) 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	Moreno Halter
Chartered Accountant (CH)	Chartered Accountant
Engagement Leadpartner	Auditor in Charge

Vaduz, 24 February 2023

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