

Registration Document

THIS IS A NON-BINDING ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE ISSUERS' "REGISTRIERUNGSFORMULAR VOM 19. JUNI 2026 FÜR FORDERUNGSPAPIERE (OHNE DERIVATE) UND FÜR DERIVATE", PUBLISHED IN GERMAN. THE GERMAN TEXT SHALL BE AUTHORITATIVE AND BINDING. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRANSLATION IS PROVIDED FOR CONVENIENCE ONLY

Dated

June 19, 2026

for

Securities (excluding Derivatives) and for Derivatives

of

Zürcher Kantonalbank

and

Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited

This document has been prepared for the purpose of disclosing information relating to Zürcher Kantonalbank (hereinafter also referred to as "**ZKB**") and Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited (hereinafter also referred to as "**ZKB Guernsey**") (together the "**Issuers**" and each an "**Issuer**") and constitutes a registration document (together with any amendments and/or supplements relating to it, the "**Registration Document**") within the meaning of article 44 para. 2 lit. a of the Swiss Federal Financial Services Act of June 15, 2018, as the same may be amended from time to time ("**FinSA**"; *Finanzdienstleistungsgesetz*) in conjunction with article 55 para. 2 and Annexes 2 and 3 of the Swiss Financial Services Ordinance of November 6, 2019, as the same may be amended from time to time ("**FinSO**"; *Finanzdienstleistungsverordnung*).

The Registration Document was approved by SIX Exchange Regulation Ltd. as review body pursuant to article 52 FINSA on June 19, 2026. The Registration Document serves as the basis for (a) the Base Prospectus of ZKB and ZKB Guernsey for the Issuance of Structured Products consisting of the relevant summary and the relevant securities description, which refer to this Registration Document, as well as this Registration Document (the "**Base Prospectus**").

for Structured Products") and prospectuses, consisting of the Base Prospectus for Structured Products and the relevant Final Terms within the meaning of article 45 para. 3 FINSA and article 56 FINSO, for issues thereunder, and (b) the Base Prospectus of ZKB for bonds and money market instruments, consisting of the relevant summary and the relevant securities description, which refer to this Registration Document, and this Registration Document (the "**Base Prospectus for Bonds and Money Market Instruments**"), and prospectuses consisting of the Base Prospectus for Bonds and Money Market Instruments and the relevant Final Terms within the meaning of article 45 para. 3 FINSA and article 56 FINSO, for issues thereunder, as well as (c) other prospectuses consisting of several individual documents within the meaning of article 44 FINSA (including base prospectuses consisting of several documents) as well as other prospectuses for the issue by ZKB or ZKB Guernsey of Securities (excluding Derivatives) or Derivatives, which refer to this Registration Document.

This Registration Document may be supplemented from time to time. Any statement contained in a supplement to this Registration Document (including any information incorporated by reference into this Registration Document) shall be deemed, to the extent applicable (whether explicitly, implicitly or otherwise), to be a supplement, modification or replacement of any statement contained in this Registration Document (including any information incorporated by reference into this Registration Document). Any statement amended or replaced by way of such a supplement no longer constitutes a part of this Registration Document and the amended or replaced statement or information shall be binding.

This Registration Document is available on the freely accessible website of the Zürcher Kantonalbank (https://zertifikate.zkb.ch/EN/services/legal_documents) (or any succeeding internet website).

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ANNEXES:

(constitute an integral part of this Registration Document)

ANNEX 1A (financial statements 2024 of Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited)

ANNEX 1B (financial statements 2025 of Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited)

MATERIAL RISKS RELATING TO THE ISSUERS

The following sections describe risks which the Issuers consider to be material and which could have an adverse effect on the financial results or financial situation of the Issuers and which could result in the Issuers being fully or partly unable to meet their obligations in connection with the Securities (excluding Derivatives) or the Derivatives (hereinafter referred to as the "**Instruments**").

If one or more of the following risk(s) manifest(s), investors in Derivatives or other Securities may lose all or part of their capital invested in such Instruments and any expected return on such investments.

In any event, the material risks described below should be read in conjunction with the other material risks described and other information contained in the relevant securities description and final terms relating to the relevant Instruments as well as in other prospectuses and any other information contained in this Registration Document.

A. Zürcher Kantonalbank

I. Liquidity risk

Liquidity as well as quick access to financial resources is of crucial importance for ZKB. The liquidity of ZKB could be adversely affected if ZKB is permanently unable to gain access to the capital markets or to sell its assets, if its liquidity costs rise very sharply or if its customers withdraw a substantial amount of their deposits within a short period of time without ZKB's claims (e.g. from mortgages or bank loans) being satisfied to the same extent (bank run). As a result of a liquidity shortage, ZKB may have difficulties to meet its payment obligations under the Instruments and the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA ("**FINMA**") could order protective or other measures. This could result in losses for investors in the Instruments.

II. Insolvency risk

ZKB is particularly exposed to the risk of unfavourable economic developments in Switzerland and the Zurich area.

These developments could affect the creditworthiness of customers and thus the credit risk of ZKB. The credit risk is an integral part of many of ZKB's business activities, including its credit and derivative business. The default of a large number of counterparties or debtors of ZKB, possibly combined with a decline in the value of collateral such as securities or promissory notes provided by such persons, could result in substantial losses.

ZKB is also exposed to considerable legal risks. It may be exposed to adverse decisions of courts and other governmental authorities that could have a significant negative impact on public perception and reputation, lead to regulatory action by supervisors or to orders by competent courts which could have the effect that ZKB becomes over-indebted or faces serious liquidity problems.

As a result of substantial losses incurred by ZKB, FINMA could order measures, including those within the scope of reorganisation proceedings initiated by it, or resolve the liquidation of ZKB. As a result, investors in Instruments could suffer significant losses.

B. Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited

ZKB Guernsey is a special purpose vehicle of ZKB which has only a limited amount of capital. ZKB Guernsey is therefore largely dependent on ZKB and the risks relevant for ZKB Guernsey essentially correspond to those of ZKB due to the Keep-Well Agreement entered into between ZKB Guernsey and ZKB.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Registration Document and the documents incorporated by reference into to this Registration Document (see section "Incorporation by reference" below) contain or refer to forward-looking statements. Words such as "believe", "expect", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "intend", "seek", "assume", "may", "could", "will"

and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements but are not the only means of identifying them. Forward-looking statements contained in this Registration Document or incorporated by reference into this Registration Document are based on assumptions and expectations which ZKB considers realistic at the present time but which are uncertain and may prove to be incorrect. For a description of the material risks relating to the Issuers, please refer to section "Material risks relating to the Issuers" above.

Should one or more of these material risks materialize, or should the assumptions underlying the description of a material risk prove to be incorrect, the actual consequences and results may differ substantially from the current assessment. Potential investors should therefore not rely in any way on forward-looking statements. Unless required by the FinSA or other applicable securities laws and regulations, the Issuers assume no obligation to update or amend any forward-looking statements or the description of the material risks, even if they become incorrect or misleading as a result of new information, future events or other circumstances.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK AND ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

A. Zürcher Kantonalbank

I. Company name, registered office and place of head office

ZKB has its registered office and head office at Bahnhofstrasse 9, 8001 Zurich.

II. Formation, duration

ZKB was formed in 1870 on the basis of the Banking Act of 1869. The duration of ZKB is not limited.

III. Jurisdiction, legal form

ZKB is an independent public law institution of the Canton of Zurich (selbstständige öffentlich-rechtliche Anstalt des Kantons Zürich) and is subject to the supervision of the Cantonal Council of the Canton of Zurich ("**Cantonal Council**"; Kantonsrat des Kantons Zürich). The existence of ZKB is based on the Law on the Zürcher Kantonalbank of September 28, 1997 ("**Cantonal Bank Act**"; Gesetz über die Zürcher Kantonalbank), which entered into force on January 1, 1998.

As a bank, ZKB is subject to the Federal Law on Banks and Savings Banks of November 8, 1934, ("**Banking Act**"; Bundesgesetz über die Banken und Sparkassen) and therefore to the supervision of the FINMA.

The Canton of Zurich is liable for all liabilities of ZKB to the extent that ZKB's own funds are insufficient, with the exception of subordinated liabilities (§ 6 para. 1 and 2 of the Cantonal Bank Act).

IV. Purpose

In accordance with the statutory purpose article, ZKB contributes to solving economic, social and ecological challenges in the Canton of Zurich and supports an environmentally sustainable development. It pursues a business policy based on continuity and satisfies investment and financing needs. In doing so, it takes particular account of the interests of small and medium-sized enterprises, employees, agriculture and public bodies. In addition, ZKB promotes home ownership and low-cost housing construction (§ 2 of the Cantonal Bank Act) as well as the achievement of greenhouse gas neutrality.

V. Register

ZKB has been entered into the commercial register of the Canton of Zurich as a public law institution (*öffentlich-rechtliche Anstalt*) on April 24, 1883. The registration number of ZKB is CHE-108.954.607.

VI. Rating

As at the date of this Registration Document, the ratings of ZKB issued by rating agencies are as follows:

Rating agency	Date	Long-term
Standard & Poor's	November 27, 2025	AAA
Moody's	August 26, 2025	Aaa
FitchRatings	February 18, 2026	AAA

B. Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited

I. Company name, registered office and place of head office

ZKB Guernsey has its registered office and its head office at Harbour House, South Esplanade, St. Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 1AP, Channel Islands.

II. Formation, duration

ZKB Guernsey was formed on November 17, 2000. The duration of ZKB Guernsey is not limited.

III. Jurisdiction, legal form

ZKB Guernsey is a so-called "Non-Cellular Company Limited by Shares" under the laws of Guernsey, structured as a "limited liability company". The fully paid-in share capital of ZKB Guernsey amounts to one million Swiss francs (CHF 1,000,000).

The updated Memorandum of Incorporation and the updated Articles of Incorporation ("**Articles of Association**") are valid since March 14, 2012 and October 19, 2016, respectively. The original Incorporation documents are dated November 17, November 2000.

On the basis of a Keep-Well Agreement, ZKB is obliged to provide ZKB Guernsey with financial resources at all times in such a way that it is always able to satisfy the claims of creditors in due time.

IV. Purpose

According to the Memorandum of Incorporation of ZKB Guernsey, the purpose of the company is not limited (article 3 of the Memorandum of Incorporation).

V. Register

ZKB Guernsey has been registered as a Non-Cellular Company Limited by Shares in the Guernsey Registry on November 17, 2000. The registration number of ZKB Guernsey is 37610.

C. Group structure

As the operational 'parent company', ZKB is the ultimate legal entity of a 'financial group' comprising directly and indirectly controlled group companies, primarily active in the financial sector, both in Switzerland and abroad. Together with the parent company, these entities form the Zürcher Kantonalbank Group ('the Group'). As of 31 December 2025, the Group structure is as shown in the simplified diagram below.

Zürcher Kantonalbank (parent company)

Swisscanto Holding Ltd.	Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Ltd.	ZKB Securities (UK) Ltd.	Complementa AG
Swisscanto Fund Management Company Ltd.			
Swisscanto Asset Management International SA			

Representative offices:
São Paulo, Beijing, Mumbai, Singapore
 Are managed as part of the parent company.

Swisscanto Holding Ltd., Switzerland, and its subsidiaries the Swisscanto Fondsleitung AG, Switzerland, and Swisscanto Asset Management International SA, Luxembourg (together "Swisscanto") are direct or, as the case may be, indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of ZKB. As a proven specialist, Swisscanto develops high-quality investment and pension solutions for private investors, companies and institutions.

ZKB Guernsey is also a wholly-owned subsidiary of ZKB. It issues structured investment products.

ZKB Securities (UK) Ltd is wholly owned by ZKB and acts as a broker for professional clients in the UK, enabling them to invest in Swiss equities (equity brokerage), including investments in equity-related funds. In addition, access to equity research publications (sell-side research) is offered.

On July 26, 2024, ZKB acquired Complementa AG, a in St. Gallen-based company specialising in investment reporting services, in order to further expand its expertise in the area of custody services. Complementa AG and, indirectly, its subsidiary Complementa GmbH in Munich, are wholly owned by ZKB.

Finally, the Representative Office in São Paulo, Zürcher Kantonalbank Representações Ltda is also a wholly owned subsidiary of ZKB. The other representative offices have no legal personality of their own.

INFORMATION ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, MANAGEMENT, AUDITORS AND OTHER BODIES OF ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK AND ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

A. Zürcher Kantonalbank

The governing bodies of ZKB are the board of directors ("**Board of Directors**"; Bankrat), the committee of the board ("**Committee of the Board**"; Bankpräsidium) and the executive board ("**Executive Board**"; Generaldirektion) as well as the auditors (§ 14 of the Cantonal Bank Act). The respective powers of the Board of Directors, the Committee of the Board, the Executive Board and the auditors are set out in the currently applicable version of the Cantonal Bank Act (§ 15 - § 18) and the regulations on the organisation of the ZKB Group dated December 15, 2022 (§ 34f., §65f., §77f. und §92.)). The Cantonal Council (Kantonsrat) is the cantonal supervisory authority of ZKB. In accordance with § 12 of the Cantonal Bank Act, the Cantonal Council appoints the Commission for the Supervision of Economic Enterprises ("**Cantonal Council Commission**"; Kommission für die Aufsicht über die wirtschaftlichen Unternehmen (AWU)) to exercise the supervision.

ZKB holds a licence from the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) under the Federal Act on Banks and Savings Banks (Banking Act) to conduct banking business in Switzerland. Its business activities are subject to ongoing supervision by FINMA.

The most important competencies of the bodies of ZKB and the Cantonal Council Commission are described in the Corporate Governance Report of ZKB for the financial year 2025, which is incorporated by reference into this Registration Document (see section "Incorporation by reference" below).

I. Board of Directors

As at the date of this Registration Document, the Board of Directors of ZKB is composed as follows:

Name	Function	Duration
Dr. Jörg Müller-Ganz	Chairman	since July 1, 2011
	Member of the Board of Directors	since July 1, 2007
Roger Liebi	Deputy-Chairman	since July 1, 2019
	Member of the Board of Directors	since July 1, 2018
Mark Roth	Deputy Chairman	since February 1, 2022
	Member of the Board of Directors	since September 1, 2013
Amr Abdelaziz	Member of the Board of Directors	since July 1, 2015

Prof. Dr. Adrian Bruhin	Member of the Board of Directors	since October 26, 2020
Prof. Dr. Bettina Furrer	Member of the Board of Directors	since June 24, 2019
René Huber	Member of the Board of Directors	since November 1, 2014
Gregor Kreuzer	Member of the Board of Directors	since January 1, 2024
Dr. York-Peter Meyer	Member of the Board of Directors	since January 1, 2025
Kristine Schulze	Member of the Board of Directors	since January 1, 2025
Prof. Dr. Hans-Ueli Vogt	Member of the Board of Directors	since January 1, 2024
Claudia Zimmermann	Member of the Board of Directors	since January 1, 2024

The business address of all members of the Board of Directors is Bahnhofstrasse 9 in 8001 Zurich.

II. **Committee of the Board**

As at the date of this Registration Document, the Committee of the Board of ZKB is composed as follows:

Name	Function	Duration
Dr. Jörg Müller-Ganz	Chairman	since July 1, 2011
Roger Liebi	Deputy-Chairman	since July 1, 2019
Mark Roth	Deputy-Chairman	since February 1, 2022

The business address of all members of the Committee of the Board is Bahnhofstrasse 9 in 8001 Zurich.

III. Executive Board

As at the date of this Registration Document, the Executive Board of ZKB is composed as follows:

Name	Function	Duration
Urs Baumann	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Member of the Executive Board	since September 1, 2022 since June 1, 2022
Dr. Stephanino Isele	Deputy CEO Head of Institutionals & Multinationals Member of the Executive Board	since May 1, 2021 since April 1, 2014
Dr. Martin Bardenhewer	Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Member of the Executive Board	since May 1, 2023
Dr. Jürg Bühlmann	Head of Corporate Banking Member of the Executive Board	since July 1, 2012
Dr. Mario Crameri	Head of IT, Operations & Real Estate Member of the Executive Board	since June 1, 2025
Daniel Previdoli	Head of Products, Services & Direct Banking Member of the Executive Board	since December 1, 2007
Florence Schnydrig Moser	Head of Private Banking Member of the Executive Board	since January 1, 2021
Hjalmar Schröder	Chief Risk Officer (CRO) Member of the Executive Board	since April 1, 2024
Susanne Thellung	Head of Private Clients Member of the Executive Board	since June 1, 2025

The business address of Urs Baumann, Florence Schnydrig Moser, Susanne Thellung and Dr. Jürg Bühlmann is Bahnhofstrasse 9 in 8001 Zurich. The business address of Daniel Previdoli and Mario Crameri is at Neue Hard 11 and 9 in 8005 Zurich. The business address of Dr. Stephanino Isele, Hjalmar Schröder and Dr. Martin Bardenhewer is at Josefstrasse 222 in 8005 Zurich.

As part of the regular succession planning for members of the Executive Board, Dr Stephanino Isele will leave the bank at the end of June 2026 and Daniel Previdoli at the end of 2026. The Board of Directors has appointed Roger Reist as the designated Head of Institutionals & Multinationals with effect from 1 July 2026 and Scott Rüdlinger Zoller as the new Head of Products & Services with effect from 1 January 2027, both as members of the Executive Board of Zürcher Kantonalbank.

IV. Cantonal Council Commission

As at the date of this Registration Document, the Cantonal Council Commission is composed as follows:

Name	Function
Stefanie Huber, GLP, Uster	Member
Thomas Anwander, Die Mitte, Winterthur	Member

André Bender, SVP, Dietikon	Member
Astrid Furrer, FDP, Horgen	Member
Andrea Grossen-Aerni, EVP, Hinwil	Member
Roland Kappeler, SP, Winterthur	Member
Monika Keller, FDP, Uster	Member
Thomas Lamprecht, EDU, Bülach	Member
Silvia Rigoni, Grüne, Zürich	Member
Manuela Tremonte, SP, Meilen	Member
René Truninger, SVP, Pfäffikon	Member

V. Statutory auditors / Group auditors

As at the date of this Registration Document, the statutory auditor is Ernst & Young AG, Maagplatz 1, 8005 Zurich, Switzerland (since 1989).

Pursuant to § 11 and 18 of the Cantonal Bank Act, the auditor is elected by the Cantonal Council for a two-year term of office, must be recognized by FINMA and is entered in the register of the Federal Audit Oversight Authority (FAOA; Eidgenössische Revisionsaufsichtsbehörde) which is responsible for the auditor. On May 27, 2024, the Cantonal Council confirmed the election of Ernst & Young AG as the auditor for the years 2025 and 2026.

B. Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited

The body responsible for the management and control of ZKB Guernsey is the board of directors ("**Board of Directors Guernsey**").

The Board of Directors Guernsey is responsible for all matters that are not delegated to another body of the company by law, the Articles of Association or other regulations. As the supreme management body, the Board of Directors Guernsey takes all fundamental decisions for ZKB (Guernsey) and is authorised to issue the necessary instructions. The Board of Directors Guernsey determines the organisational structure of ZKB (Guernsey), the structure of the accounting department, the financial controls and the financial planning, in each case to the extent required for the management of ZKB (Guernsey). It also appoints the persons responsible for the management and representation of the company. In addition, the Board of Directors Guernsey supervises the persons entrusted with the management of the company, in particular with regard to compliance with laws and regulations. It may also discharge the persons entrusted with the management of the company.

The Board of Directors creates the annual report (annual report and annual financial statements) and prepares the shareholders meeting of the company, at which it submits for approval its proposals for the long-term objectives of ZKB (Guernsey) and the measures required to achieve them.

I. Board of Directors Guernsey

As at the date of this Registration Document, the Board of Directors Guernsey is composed as follows:

Name	Function	Background
Dr. Markus Bader	Chairman	Representative of Zürcher Kantonalbank, Zurich

Samuel Stadelmann	Deputy-Chairman	Representative of Zürcher Kantonalbank, Zurich
John Mary Marren	Member	Independent consultant, Guernsey Non-Executive Director
Alexander John Davis Margison	Member	Executive Director

The business address of Dr. Markus Bader and Samuel Stadelmann is Josefstrasse 222 in 8005 Zurich. The business address of John Mary Marren is Belvoir, Rue de la Ree, St Saviour, Guernsey GY7 9PW. The business address of Alexander John Davis Margison is Harbour House, South Esplanade, St. Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 1AP.

II. Chief Executive Officer

The Board of Directors Guernsey has delegated the management of ZKB Guernsey to a director who acts as chief executive officer (the "**Chief Executive Officer**").

The Chief Executive Officer has overall responsibility for the management and supervision of ZKB Guernsey's business. He manages the day-to-day business and as such represents the company externally. He performs his duties on site in Guernsey. He may delegate individual tasks to external service providers and/or to the parent company, but retains responsibility for those tasks. Such delegation, which must be laid down in a contract, requires the approval of the Board of Directors Guernsey. The Chief Executive Officer is appointed by the Board of Directors Guernsey and may be discharged by it.

As at the date of this Registration Document, the following person acts as Chief Executive Officer of ZKB Guernsey:

Name	Function
Alexander John Davis Margison	Chief Executive Officer

III. Chief Financial Officer

ZKB Guernsey has appointed a Chief Financial Officer who supports the Chief Executive Officer as a specialist in financial accounting and reporting matters. The Chief Financial Officer reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer and, within the framework of group management and reporting, to the financial accounting department of ZKB.

The Chief Financial Officer may delegate individual tasks, but retains responsibility for the performance of those tasks.

As at the date of this Registration Document, the following person acts as Chief Financial Officer of ZKB Guernsey

Name	Function
Richard Duchemin	Chief Financial Officer

The business address of Richard Duchemin is Harbour House, South Esplanade, St. Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 1AP.

IV. Statutory auditors

As at the date of this Registration Document, Ernst & Young LLP, Royal Chambers, St Julian's Avenue, St. Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 4AF, Channel Islands acts as auditor of ZKB Guernsey (since November 17, 2000).

Ernst & Young LLP is authorised and regulated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and is registered as a recognised auditor by the Guernsey Registry under The Companies (Recognition of Auditors) Ordinance, 2010.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK AND ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

A. Zürcher Kantonalbank (head office)

The following information regarding ZKB's business activities is provided on a consolidated basis across the group.

I. Main activity

ZKB conducts the business of a universal bank. It does not enter into proprietary transactions involving disproportionate risks. It operates a pawnbroking agency (Pfandleihkasse).

In geographical terms, the business area of ZKB primarily comprises the Zurich economic area. Business in the rest of Switzerland and abroad is permitted, provided that it does not expose ZKB and its subsidiaries to disproportionate risks and further provided that such activities do not have a negative impact on the money and credit requirements in the Canton of Zurich.

The details of the business activities are set out in the Regulations on the Organisation of the ZKB Group. Further details regarding the business activities of ZKB and its subsidiaries can also be found in the management report, which forms part of ZKB's current annual report and has been incorporated by reference into this registration form (see the section 'Incorporation by reference' below).

II. Public service mandate (Spezieller Leistungsauftrag)

The public service mandate of the Canton of Zurich to ZKB, as formulated in the Cantonal Bank Act, consists of the service mandate, the support mandate and the sustainability mandate.

III. Service mandate (Versorgungsauftrag)

ZKB provides the people and the economy with the financial services of a universal bank. These include payment transactions, saving, investing, financing, retirement planning, financial planning, and succession planning. When doing so, ZKB pays particular attention to the concerns of small and medium-sized enterprises, employees, agriculture and public-sector corporations. ZKB also promotes home ownership, construction of affordable housing. ZKB provides its clients with access to financial services across all channels in both the physical and digital worlds. ZKB has the densest branch network and ATMs in the Canton of Zurich and covers the basic needs of its clients at low cost. ZKB is characterised by the high quality of its financial services. Stability and security are central pillars of ZKB.

IV. Support mandate (Unterstützungsauftrag)

ZKB contributes to the competitiveness of the Canton of Zurich by being one of the canton's largest training providers and a major employer. It is one of Switzerland's leading supporters of start-ups, providing backing to innovation and educational institutions in the Canton of Zurich. Through its sponsorship commitments, the ZKB Philanthropy Foundation and its corporate volunteering programme, it contributes to the quality of life in the canton of Zurich, helping to protect the natural environment and maintain social cohesion. It also promotes financial literacy among children, young people and families.

V. Sustainability mandate (*Nachhaltigkeitsauftrag*)

ZKB is guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Climate Agreement and the goal to achieve greenhouse gas neutrality by 2050. ZKB pursues a business policy geared towards sustainability and continuity. Sustainability is an integral component of the business model of ZKB. When fulfilling its public service mandate, ZKB, as a universal bank, observes the principles of sustainability and the recognised rules of risk management. Under its group strategy, ZKB understands sustainability to mean harmonising successful business activity with responsibility for the environment and society on a long-term basis. In terms of corporate sustainability, it focuses on employee satisfaction, equal opportunities and setting an example within its own organisation. Sustainable banking includes, for example, the ZKB sustainability standard in its investment business. Its support for the transition to net-zero emissions forms part of its contribution to achieving greenhouse gas neutrality.

VI. Court, arbitration and administrative proceedings

As at the date of this Registration Document, to the knowledge of the bodies of ZKB, no legal, arbitration or administrative proceedings are pending or threatened which are of material importance for the assets or earnings position of ZKB.

B. Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited

I. Main activity

ZKB Guernsey issues structured investment products and sells them to ZKB, which places them in the market.

II. Court, arbitration and administrative proceedings

As at the date of this Registration Document, to the knowledge of the corporate bodies of ZKB and ZKB Guernsey, no legal, arbitration or administrative proceedings are pending or threatened which are of material importance for the assets or earnings position of ZKB Guernsey.

C. Information on the material business prospects of Zürcher Kantonalbank and its subsidiaries

For information on the material business prospects of ZKB and its subsidiaries, reference is made to section "Management Report" (p. 23-64) of the Annual Report 2025 of ZKB which is incorporated by reference into this Registration Document (see section "*Incorporation by reference*" below). Please note that the information in the Management Report on the material business prospects of ZKB and its subsidiaries is subject to uncertainty.

CAPITAL AND VOTING RIGHTS OF THE ISSUERS AND ANY GUARANTORS OR COLLATERAL PROVIDERS

A. Zürcher Kantonalbank

I. Capital structure

The corporate capital of ZKB consists of the endowment capital (§ 4 of the Cantonal Bank Act; *Dotationskapital*) and currently amounts to CHF 2'425 million. The Canton of Zurich makes the endowment capital available to ZKB for an unlimited period of time. As of November 2, 2020, the Cantonal Council decided to increase the endowment capital framework, which is unlimited in time, by CHF 425 million to CHF 3,425 million. An additional endowment capital (endowment capital reserve) of CHF 1'000 million approved by the Cantonal Council which has not yet been drawn-down by ZKB has been fully reserved by a resolution of the Board of Directors for the bank's contingency planning and will be counted towards the gone-concern capital component. As a result, the endowment capital reserve can only be used upon the instructions of FINMA or a restructuring officer appointed by FINMA. ZKB raises further own funds by increasing reserves and by taking up subordinated liabilities (§ 5 of the Cantonal Bank Act).

II. Outstanding conversion and option rights and bonds

As at the reporting date of the annual financial statements for the financial year 2025, ZKB had no conversion or option rights outstanding.

As at the reporting date of the annual financial statements for the financial year 2025, ZKB had medium-term notes (Kassenobligationen) with a total nominal value of CHF 208 million (2024: CHF 260 million), bonds (Obligationenanleihen) with a total nominal value of CHF 11,891 million (2024: CHF 10,994 million), no money market securities (2024: CHF 50 Mio.) and mortgage-backed bonds (Pfandbriefdarlehen) with a total nominal value of CHF 12,041 million (2024: CHF 11,162 million) outstanding.

III. Own equity securities

As at the reporting date of the annual financial statements for the financial year 2025 and as at the date of this Registration Document, neither ZKB nor any of its subsidiaries held own equity securities.

B. Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited

ZKB Guernsey is a legal entity with an unlimited purpose, but whose principal activity is the issuance of financial instruments. ZKB Guernsey is a so-called *special purpose vehicle* pursuant to article 96 para. 2 FinSO, whose guarantor or collateral provider (ZKB) is an institution pursuant to article 70 para. 1 FinSA. Accordingly, reference is made to the information on ZKB.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK AND ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

A. Zürcher Kantonalbank

I. Annual financial statements and related documents

Section "Financial Report" for the financial years 2024 and 2025 of ZKB which is incorporated by reference into this Registration Document (see section "Incorporation by reference" below) contains, among other things, the consolidated annual financial statements of ZKB audited by the competent auditors, including the auditors report. In addition, the "Financial Report" contains the statutory financial statements of ZKB (parent company) including the corresponding auditor's report.

The consolidated financial statements of ZKB comprise the financial statements of ZKB and its direct and indirect subsidiaries in which ZKB holds more than 50 per cent of the voting capital or which are otherwise controlled by ZKB. The presentation of the consolidated financial statements is based on the economic approach. The statutory financial statements of the group companies are based on uniform accounting standards applicable throughout the group.

II. Significant changes since the last annual financial statements

Since the reporting date of the annual financial statements for the financial year 2025, there have been no significant changes in the assets, financial and earnings position of ZKB.

B. Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited

I. Annual financial statements and related documents

Annex 1 contains the annual financial statements of ZKB Guernsey for the financial years 2024 (Annex 1A) and 2025 (Annex 1B), which also contain the auditor's report.

II. Significant changes since the last annual financial statements

Since the reporting date of the annual financial statements for the financial year 2025, there have been no significant changes in the assets, financial and earnings position of ZKB Guernsey.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The following documents shall be incorporated or shall be deemed to be incorporated into, and form part of, this Registration Document (the "**Incorporation Documents**"). Only those parts of the Incorporation Documents which are set out in the table below shall be incorporated or shall be deemed to be incorporated into, and form part of, this Registration Document. The other parts of the Incorporation Documents which are not set out in the table below are expressly not incorporated into, and do not form part of, this Registration Document.

Document	Information incorporated by reference	Place of publication
Annual Report 2024 of ZKB	Sections "Management Report" (pp. 23–62), "Corporate Governance" (pp. 63–86), "Financial Report" (pp. 101–209) and "Glossary" (pp. 210–214)	Annual and half-yearly reports of Zürcher Kantonalbank (zkb.ch)
Annual Report 2025 of ZKB	Sections "Management Report" (pp. 23–64), "Corporate Governance" (pp. 65–88), "Financial Report" (pp. 101–208), "Glossary" (pp. 209–213)	Zürcher Kantonalbank: Annual and Sustainability Reporting 2025

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REGISTRATION DOCUMENT

A. Zürcher Kantonalbank

ZKB, Bahnhofstrasse 9, 8001 Zürich, takes responsibility for the information contained in this Registration Document. ZKB declares that, to its knowledge, the information contained in this document is correct and that no omissions have been made which could change the statements contained in this document.

B. Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited

ZKB Guernsey, Harbour House, South Esplanade, St. Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 1AP, Channel Islands, takes responsibility for the information contained in this Registration Document. ZKB Guernsey declares that, to its knowledge, the information contained in this document is correct and that no omissions have been made which could change the statements contained in this document.

ANNEX 1A

Financial statements 2024 of Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT & AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

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ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	F O Oegerli, Chairman (i) S Stadelmann, Vice Chairman (i) J M Marren (ii) (appointed 5 June 2024) A J D Margison (appointed 9 October 2024) J W Renouf (resigned 5 June 2024) R S Duchemin (resigned 15 August 2024) (i) Member of Audit Committee (ii) Chairman of Audit Committee
Secretary	Redwood Co Sec Limited (appointed 1 October 2024) Alter Domus (Guernsey) Limited (resigned 30 September 2024)
Registered office	Bordage House Le Bordage St Peter Port Guernsey GY1 1BU
Auditor	Ernst & Young LLP Royal Chambers St Julian's Avenue St Peter Port Guernsey GY1 4AF
Bankers	Zürcher Kantonalbank Bahnhofstrasse 9 PO Box 8010 Zürich Switzerland NatWest International PO Box 62 Royal Bank Place 1 Gategny Esplanade St Peter Port Guernsey GY1 4BQ
Custodian	Zürcher Kantonalbank Bahnhofstrasse 9 PO Box 8010 Zürich Switzerland

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors submit their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Activities

The principal activity of Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited ("the Company") is to carry on business as a finance company and to borrow or raise money by the issue of financial instruments of whatsoever nature.

Results

The results of the Company are shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 6.

Dividend

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors

The Directors of the Company are those listed in the Company Information.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable Guernsey law and generally accepted accounting principles.

Guernsey company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that year. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors should:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

So far as each of the Directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each has taken all the steps he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

As detailed in note 2) (b) to these financial statements, the Directors have considered the external factors affecting the results of the Company and used a range of scenarios based thereon to assess the adequacy of the Company's financial resources to continue in operational existence up until 30 June 2026. Based on this assessment the Directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Auditor

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditor will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

For and on behalf of the Board

Director:

Director:

17 March 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited (the "company") for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 19, including material accounting policy information. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, including the UK FRC's Ethical Standard, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 30 June 2026.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept by the company; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the company's accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008);
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of the directors and those responsible for compliance matters and corroborated this by examining quarterly compliance reports and minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors. We gained an understanding of the Board's approach to governance, demonstrated by its review of the monthly financial management reports, oversight by the Audit Committee and internal control processes;
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override and by identifying the manipulation of bond interest income as a fraud risk. We considered the controls the company has established to address risks identified by the directors or that otherwise seek to prevent, detect or deter fraud and how management and those charged with governance monitor those controls. We also considered the existence of any stakeholder influences which may cause management to seek to manipulate the financial performance and did not note any; and
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved reading the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors and compliance reports; making inquiries of those charged with governance; and performance of journal entry testing based on our risk assessment and understanding of the business, with a focus on non-standard journals and those relating to areas with an identified associated fraud risk, as described above. We performed a controls based audit and tested the controls in place regarding the calculation and recording of bond interest income.

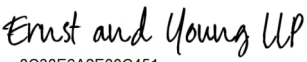
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 262 of The Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

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Ernst & Young LLP
Guernsey, Channel Islands

Date: 17 March 2025

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2024 CHF'000		Year ended 31 December 2023 CHF'000	
Net trading income	6		34,246		29,160
Operating expenses	7		(26,243)		(19,505)
Operating profit			<u>8,003</u>		<u>9,655</u>
Finance costs		(1,728)		(14)	
			<u>(1,728)</u>		<u>(14)</u>
Net comprehensive income for the financial year			<u><u>6,275</u></u>		<u><u>9,641</u></u>

All of the items in the above are derived from continuing operations.

There were no other comprehensive income items in the period.

The notes on pages 10 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2024

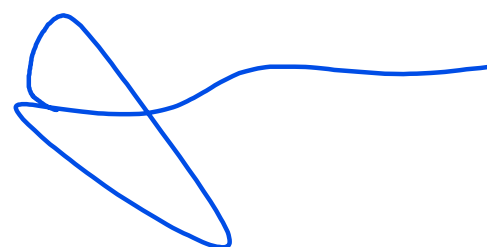
	Notes	31 December 2024 CHF'000	31 December 2023 CHF'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	12	64	121
Total non-current assets		<u>64</u>	<u>121</u>
Current assets			
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	13	51,615	74,679
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Securities held for trading	8	2,135,847	1,987,480
Derivative financial instruments	8, 9	33,476	33,784
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments		12,989	11,725
Total current assets		<u>2,233,927</u>	<u>2,107,668</u>
Total assets		<u><u>2,233,991</u></u>	<u><u>2,107,789</u></u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	14	-	37
Total Non-current liabilities		<u>-</u>	<u>37</u>
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to banks	13	27,932	23,494
Lease liabilities	14	39	63
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Structured products	8	1,903,530	1,826,075
Derivative financial instruments	8, 9	166,004	126,219
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses		2,262	3,952
Total Current liabilities		<u>2,099,767</u>	<u>1,979,803</u>
Equity			
Share capital	16	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		133,224	126,949
Total equity		<u>134,224</u>	<u>127,949</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u><u>2,233,991</u></u>	<u><u>2,107,789</u></u>

The financial statements on pages 6 to 34 were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 March 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Director:



Director:



The notes on pages 10 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital CHF	Retained earnings CHF	Total equity CHF
At 1 January 2023	1,000	117,308	118,308
Net comprehensive income for the financial year	-	9,641	9,641
Balance at 31 December 2023	<u>1,000</u>	<u>126,949</u>	<u>127,949</u>
At 1 January 2024	1,000	126,949	127,949
Net comprehensive income for the financial year	-	6,275	6,275
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>1,000</u>	<u>133,224</u>	<u>134,224</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2024 CHF'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 CHF'000
Operating activities			
Net comprehensive income for the financial year		6,275	9,641
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	12	53	53
Revaluation of lease liabilities	12	9	2
Net foreign exchange differences		(13,188)	(7,826)
Finance costs		1,728	14
		<u>(5,123)</u>	<u>1,884</u>
Interest paid		(1,726)	(11)
Adjustment for changes in working capital:			
Decrease in financial assets at amortised cost		-	29,661
Increase in accrued interest receivable and prepayments		(1,264)	(4,104)
Increase in securities held for trading, designated at fair value through profit or loss		(148,367)	(323,266)
Increase in structured product financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss		77,455	325,508
Decrease/(increase) in derivative financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss		40,093	(23,239)
(Decrease)/increase in accrued interest payable and accrued expenses		(1,690)	1,996
Net cash (outflows)/inflows from operating activities		<u>(40,622)</u>	<u>8,429</u>
Financing activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	12	(67)	(69)
Net cash outflows from financing activities		<u>(67)</u>	<u>(69)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(40,689)	8,360
Net foreign exchange difference		13,188	7,826
Net cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		51,185	34,999
Net cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	13	<u><u>23,684</u></u>	<u><u>51,185</u></u>

The notes on pages 10 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1 Corporate information

Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited is a finance company and borrows or raises money by the issue of financial instruments of whatsoever nature. The Company was incorporated and is registered in Guernsey with the registered office being at Bordage House, Le Bordage, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 1BU.

2 Material accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements of the Company.

2 a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation to fair value through profit or loss of derivative financial instruments, over-the-counter ("OTC") options, securities, term deposits with banks and financial liabilities and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union.

2 b) Going concern

The Company's financial position, its cash flows and liquidity position are set out in the financial statements. In addition, note 11 to the financial statements includes the Company's risk management and policies, details of its financial instruments, its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital.

Management have therefore used a range of scenarios that may occur up until 30 June 2026 based upon events occurring during 2024 and to date, including a reasonable worst-case scenario, to assess whether the entity can continue as a going concern. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Continued volatility and/or reduced liquidity in financial markets;
- The Company's existing reserves and future liquidity requirements;
- The inability to retain and/or replace key staff;
- The appropriateness of the carrying value of the Company's assets;
- The appropriateness of the expected credit loss rate on trade receivables;

Based on the results of the scenario analysis described above, the designation of the parent entity by the Swiss National Bank as a domestic systemically important bank, and the keepwell agreement in place between the parent entity and the Company, the Directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

As at 31 December 2024 the company held CHF 1,006 (2023: CHF 544,225) of securities issued directly by or through subsidiaries of Russian companies. These securities are held as hedging instruments for structured product liabilities whose fair value is linked to the performance of these securities, therefore the overall net financial effect on the company to date has been minimal.

2 c) Financial instruments

2 c) (i) Classification

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition into the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities discussed below. In applying that classification, a financial asset or financial liability is considered to be held for trading if:

- It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which, there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument).

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2 c) (i) (1) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost or measured at fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- The Company's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial instrument is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company includes in this category term deposits in banks with original maturities of more than three months or less, short-term non-financing receivables including accrued interest receivable and prepayments.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL if:

- Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding; or
- It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell; or
- At initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured at FVTPL when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Company includes in this category:

- Debt instruments: these include investments that are held under a business model to manage them on a fair value basis for investment income and fair value gains; and
- Equity instruments: these include investments in listed equities;
- Exchange traded funds: these include investments that are held as direct hedging instruments; and
- Instruments held for trading: this includes equity instruments and debt instruments which are acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price. This category also includes derivative contracts in an asset position.

2 c) (i) (2) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL

A financial liability is measured at FVTPL if it meets the definition of held for trading.

The Company includes in this category derivative contracts in a liability position and equity and debt instruments sold short since they are classified as held for trading.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Company includes in this category bank overdrafts and other short-term payables.

After initial measurement, the Company measures financial instruments which are classified as at FVTPL at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL in the statement of comprehensive income as part of net trading income (see note 6). Interest and dividends earned or paid on these instruments are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income as part of net trading income (see note 6).

Debt instruments, other than those classified as at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the debt instruments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2 c) (ii) Measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities, other than those classified as at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the amortisation process.

2 d) Fair value measurement

The Company measures its investments in financial instruments, such as equity instruments, debt instruments, other interest bearing investments and derivatives, at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques deemed to be appropriate in the circumstances. Valuation techniques include the market approach (i.e., using recent arm's length market transactions, adjusted as necessary, and reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same) and the income approach (i.e., discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models making as much use of available and supportable market data as possible).

For assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company identifies transfers between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole), and deems transfers to have occurred at the beginning of each reporting period.

3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The Company applied for the first time certain standards and amendments which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment is described below:

3 a) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments affect only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of position, not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expense, or the information that entities disclose about those items. They clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the "right" to defer settlement by at least twelve months and make explicit that only rights in place "at the end of the reporting period" should affect the classification of a liability. Furthermore, they also clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability and make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

3 b) IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

The objectives of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 are to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. They require an entity to disclose information about all related matters that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flows, its access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term.

The Directors are not aware of any sustainability or climate related risks that would directly affect its cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital. The parent company produces a sustainability report on behalf of the Group as a whole.

4 Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments issued by not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following relevant standards and interpretations, which have not been applied, were in issue but not yet effective:

4 a) IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Replaces IAS 24)

IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. For the purposes of classifying its income and expenses into the categories required by IFRS 18, an entity will need to assess whether it has a 'main business activity' of investing in assets or providing financing to customers, as specific classification requirements will apply to such entities.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has opted not to early adopt IFRS 18. While the new standard may require additional disclosures it is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

4 b) IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Unless otherwise specified, eligible entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not need to apply the disclosure requirements in other IFRS accounting standards.

IFRS 19 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier adoption permitted. Although the Company meets some of the eligibility criteria, the parent Company does not report under IFRS, therefore the Company cannot adopt IFRS 19.

5 Taxation

The Company is taxed at the Company standard rate (0%) in Guernsey.

Guernsey has approved legislation to implement the OECD's Pillar Two rules, which is effective for fiscal periods starting on or after 1 January 2025. The Company is in scope of this legislation, and as such will be subject to a 15% effective tax rate at a jurisdictional level from this date.

The Company has applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The Company will accrue tax payable at this level throughout 2025 pending further guidance notes from the States of Guernsey. For the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company would have accrued CHF 941,000.

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 Net trading income

	Year ended 31 December 2024 CHF'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 CHF'000
Gains less losses on instruments held for trading		
Foreign currency	(14,026)	27,522
Trading securities	62,735	57,650
Other income	-	856
Gains less losses on fair value hedging		
Gains less losses from fair value direct hedged items	365	419
Gains less losses from fair value direct hedging instruments	27,971	(19,635)
Gains less losses on instruments designated at fair value		
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	46,626	(172,746)
Derivatives managed with financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	(89,425)	135,094
Net trading income	34,246	29,160

7 Operating expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2024 CHF'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 CHF'000
Administrative expenses		
Audit fees	184	84
Directors' fees	10	8
Secretarial fees	18	15
Other expenses	228	91
Depreciation	53	53
Zürcher Kantonalbank service costs		
Development costs	500	500
Product issuing costs	500	500
Distribution costs	17,260	14,248
Quotation costs	2,702	-
Commissions paid	232	-
Risk management fee	2,000	2,000
Keep-well agreement charges	1,629	1,433
Loan facility fees	153	25
Employee expenses		
Salaries	676	477
Social security	37	33
Health insurance	37	33
Pension contributions	10	-
Other staff expenses	14	5
	26,243	19,505

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8 Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

31 December 2024
CHF'000

31 December 2023
CHF'000

Securities held for trading

Debt securities	2,126,628	1,982,432
Exchange traded funds	8,806	4,264
Listed equity instruments	413	784
	<u>2,135,847</u>	<u>1,987,480</u>

Derivative financial instruments

Currency forwards	3,639	779
Interest rate swaps	22,216	22,097
Options	3,696	7,219
Total return swaps	3,925	3,689
	<u>33,476</u>	<u>33,784</u>

Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

2,169,323 2,021,264

The Company classifies its equity instruments and debt instruments as financial assets held for trading and its derivative financial instruments as designated at FVTPL.

31 December 2024
CHF'000

31 December 2023
CHF'000

Structured product financial instruments

Linked to credit derivatives	1,509	3,503
Linked to equities / equity indices	1,821,637	1,764,246
Linked to foreign exchange instruments	-	4
Linked to interest instruments	80,384	58,322
	<u>1,903,530</u>	<u>1,826,075</u>

Derivative financial instruments

Currency forwards	301	10,318
Interest rate swaps	63,394	33,281
Options	60,690	44,221
Total return swaps	41,619	38,399
	<u>166,004</u>	<u>126,219</u>

Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

2,069,534 1,952,294

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

9 Derivative contracts

Derivative contracts serve as components of the structured product financial liabilities of the Company. The derivative contracts that the Company may hold or issue include: futures; options; forward currency contracts; currency swaps; interest rate caps and floors; interest rate swaps; total return swaps; and credit default swaps.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to economically hedge its risks associated with fluctuations in the value of structured product financial liabilities and interest rate risk associated with the Guernsey Risk Manager portfolio (the Company does not designate any derivative as a hedging instrument for hedge accounting purposes).

Derivatives often reflect, at their inception, only a mutual exchange of promises with little or no transfer of tangible consideration. However, these instruments frequently involve a high degree of leverage and are very volatile. A relatively small movement in the underlying of a derivative contract may have a significant impact on the value of the contract.

OTC derivatives may expose the Company to the risks associated with absence of an exchange market on which to close out an open position. The counterparty for all derivative contracts in force at the year-end was the Company's parent entity, Zürcher Kantonalbank, and as such no credit valuation adjustments or debit valuation adjustments have been made to the OTC derivatives in the current or previous year. As at the date of signing these financial statements, Standard & Poor's had assigned Zürcher Kantonalbank a credit rating of AAA.

The following table shows the fair value of derivative financial instruments, recorded as assets or liabilities, together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of the derivative are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the reporting dates and are not indicative of either market risk or credit risk.

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Notional Amount		Liabilities	Notional Amount
	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000
Derivatives primarily held for trading purposes						
Options	3,696	60,690	18,802	7,219	44,221	15,259
Total return swaps	3,925	41,619	1,093,860	3,689	38,399	839,378
	<u>7,621</u>	<u>102,309</u>	<u>1,112,662</u>	<u>10,908</u>	<u>82,620</u>	<u>854,637</u>
Derivatives primarily held for risk management purposes						
Interest rate swaps	22,216	63,394	3,431,878	22,097	33,281	4,232,856
Currency forwards	3,639	301	362,644	779	10,318	427,237
	<u>25,855</u>	<u>63,695</u>	<u>3,794,522</u>	<u>22,876</u>	<u>43,599</u>	<u>4,660,093</u>
Total derivatives	<u><u>33,476</u></u>	<u><u>166,004</u></u>	<u><u>4,907,184</u></u>	<u><u>33,784</u></u>	<u><u>126,219</u></u>	<u><u>5,514,730</u></u>

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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10 Fair value of financial instruments

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The following tables show the recurring hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities recognised at fair value:

	31 December 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000
Financial assets				
<i>Securities held for trading (note 8)</i>				
Debt instruments	2,105,230	21,398	-	2,126,628
Exchange traded funds	8,379	427	-	8,806
Listed equity instruments	413	-	-	413
<i>Derivative financial instruments (note 9)</i>				
Currency forwards	-	3,639	-	3,639
Interest rate swaps	-	22,216	-	22,216
Options	-	3,696	-	3,696
Total return swaps	-	3,925	-	3,925
Total financial assets	2,114,022	55,301	-	2,169,323
Financial liabilities				
<i>Structured product financial instruments (note 8)</i>				
Linked to credit derivatives	-	1,509	-	1,509
Linked to equities / equity indices	-	1,821,637	-	1,821,637
Linked to foreign exchange instruments	-	-	-	-
Linked to interest instruments	-	80,384	-	80,384
<i>Derivative financial instruments (note 9)</i>				
Currency forwards	-	301	-	301
Interest rate swaps	-	63,394	-	63,394
Options	-	60,690	-	60,690
Total return swaps	-	41,619	-	41,619
Total financial liabilities	-	2,069,534	-	2,069,534

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

10 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	31 December 2023			Total CHF'000
	Level 1 CHF'000	Level 2 CHF'000	Level 3 CHF'000	
Financial assets				
<i>Securities held for trading (note 9)</i>				
Debt instruments	1,948,261	34,170	-	1,982,431
Exchange traded funds	3,830	435	-	4,265
Listed equity instruments	784	-	-	784
<i>Derivative financial instruments (note 10)</i>				
Currency forwards	-	779	-	779
Interest rate swaps	-	22,097	-	22,097
Options	-	7,219	-	7,219
Total return swaps	-	3,689	-	3,689
Total financial assets	1,952,875	68,389	-	2,021,264
Financial liabilities				
<i>Structured product financial instruments (note 9)</i>				
Linked to credit derivatives	-	3,503	-	3,503
Linked to equities / equity indices	-	1,764,246	-	1,764,246
Linked to interest instruments	-	4	-	4
Linked to mixed derivatives	-	58,322	-	58,322
<i>Derivative financial instruments (note 10)</i>				
Currency forwards	-	10,318	-	10,318
Interest rate swaps	-	33,281	-	33,281
Options	-	44,221	-	44,221
Total return swaps	-	38,399	-	38,399
Total financial liabilities	-	1,952,294	-	1,952,294

For all other financial assets and liabilities, the carrying value is an approximation of fair value, including: trade and other receivables; cash and cash equivalents; and trade and other payables.

There were no changes to valuation techniques or transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

Where there are quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities, a security is included in Level 1. Where values are based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, they are included in Level 2.

The fair values of options are calculated using an option pricing model based on direct market data, e.g., bond or share prices, and indirect market data, e.g., interest, implied volatility and dividend estimates. The fair value of such options is included within Level 2.

The fair values of other derivatives are calculated based on quotes from counterparties to the agreements which are corroborated by market data. The fair value of such interest rate swaps is included within Level 2.

The fair values of structured product financial instruments, which are set up as combinations of the components of the respective structured product, are calculated based on the sum of the valuations of its components. As the fair values of the components of the structured products are either Level 1 (securities held for trading) or Level 2 (term deposits with banks and derivative financial instruments), the fair value of such structured products is included within Level 2.

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies

11 a) Introduction

The main risks that the Company is exposed to are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (which includes interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk). The Directors regularly review and agree policies for managing each of these risks as summarised below, which includes the use of derivatives and other financial instruments. The risk management guidelines for the Company set out guidelines for identifying, managing and monitoring the risks to which the Company is exposed and in particular:

- define the rules and procedures for managing credit, liquidity and market risks;
- set out the applicable long-term risk policies of the Company and Zürcher Kantonalbank;
- define the entity to which duties and responsibilities in relation to risk monitoring are assigned; and
- provide an overview of relevant powers and responsibilities.

The general guidelines are:

- credit, liquidity and market risks shall be managed in accordance with the rules and policies laid down in the guidelines on risk management for Zürcher Kantonalbank, and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "group") risk policies;
- subject to the constraints of the applicable group risk policies, the Company shall define appropriate limits with a view to mitigating default and market risks;
- Zürcher Kantonalbank shall be responsible for managing risks subject to approved limits;
- Zürcher Kantonalbank shall be responsible for quantifying risk, preparing reports on risk monitoring conducted, and reporting on risks; and
- the Directors of the Company shall be entitled to limit the level of risk exposure and the list of approved products at any time.

There were no changes to the Company's risk management guidelines during the reporting period.

11 b) Risk management structure

The Chief Executive Officer of the Company is responsible for monitoring both the liquidity and solvency of the Company and compliance with the Company's risk limits. Furthermore, the Chief Executive Officer is also responsible for documenting risks limits, defining actions to be taken in the event of a breach of any of those limits, informing the Directors of any limit breaches and subsequent actions taken.

The Directors supervise management and are ultimately responsible for the overall risk management of the Company.

11 c) Risk measurement and reporting system

Risk measurement, preparation of risk monitoring reports and risk reporting have been delegated to Zürcher Kantonalbank. To ensure a constant monitoring of risk by the Company's management, a risk report is prepared by Zürcher Kantonalbank on a daily basis and is sent to the management of the Company.

The Directors of the Company have defined the following sensitivity limits for credit risk, interest rate risk and currency risk, as well as counterparty exposure limits, which are calculated on a daily or weekly basis by Zürcher Kantonalbank.

11 c) (i) Credit spread risk sensitivity limits

Credit spread risk refers to debt instruments and is related to daily changes in the spread of an instrument's yield curve over the zero-coupon Treasury yield curve (the z-spread). The sensitivity limit defines the maximum profit and loss daily change limit permitted on the theoretical hedging costs on the Company's treasury management portfolio. The Directors have defined a maximum credit spread sensitivity ("DV01") per issuer with a view to mitigating the credit risk associated with debt instruments.

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 c) (i) Credit spread risk sensitivity limits (continued)

DV01 is calculated as the sensitivity of a contract to a 1 basis point fluctuation in the credit spread curve and is set at a level that the Directors believe allows for sufficient returns to be generated on the Company's securities held for trading without exposing it to excessive credit risk.

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Current	Maximum credit spread	Current	Maximum credit spread
	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000
DV01 per issuer	11	< 35	14	< 35

11 c) (ii) Counterparty exposure limits

Counterparty exposure refers to the debt instruments within securities held for trading and relates to the risk of issuer default. The Directors have defined minimum credit ratings and maximum permitted nominal holdings per issuer for each credit rating category with a view to mitigating the default risk associated with securities.

Counterparty exposure is calculated on an aggregate basis for all securities held for trading within the treasury management portfolio, and is based on the lower of the two ratings provided by Standard & Poor's and Moody's ratings agencies.

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11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 c) (ii) Counterparty exposure limits (continued)

	31 December 2024			
	Nominal limit per issuer CHF'000	Maximum exposure to any one issuer CHF'000	Maximum residual term term	Maximum residual term of any one issuer
Long term rating AAA	100,000	42,565	no limit	57 months
Long term rating between AA+ and AA-	50,000	36,950	no limit	68 months
Long term rating between A+ and A	30,000	21,415	no limit	63 months
Long term rating A-	30,000	13,600	15 months	41 months
Long term rating BBB+	15,000	11,000	15 months	11 months
Long term rating BBB	15,000	9,460	15 months	12 months
Long term rating BBB-	15,000	5,360	15 months	7 months
Long term rating BB+ and lower	-	-	n/a	-

A passive limit breach was reported on 19 December 2024 as the bond issuer had been downgraded from A to A-. The Risk Limitation Policy requires the position to be reduced to conformity within 3 months or a request for an Exception to Policy to be made within one week. The position was reduced to zero on 4 February 2025.

	Long term rating	Nominal holding CHF'000	Residual term
Issuer A	A-	6,000	41 months

	31 December 2023			
	Nominal limit per issuer CHF'000	Maximum exposure to any one issuer CHF'000	Maximum residual term term	Maximum residual term of any one issuer
Long term rating AAA	100,000	39,565	no limit	58 months
Long term rating between AA+ and AA-	50,000	31,430	no limit	79 months
Long term rating between A+ and A	30,000	29,400	no limit	72 months
Long term rating A-	30,000	15,325	15 months	19 months
Long term rating BBB+	15,000	9,820	15 months	10 months
Long term rating BBB	15,000	7,442	15 months	12 months
Long term rating BBB-	15,000	3,270	15 months	7 months
Long term rating BB+ and lower	-	-	n/a	-

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For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 c) (iii) Interest rate sensitivity limits

Interest rate sensitivity is measured by reference to Rho, which is the rate at which the price of a derivative changes relative to a change in the risk free rate of interest. It is expressed as the amount of money, per share of the underlying, that the value of the option will gain or lose as the risk free interest rate rises or falls by one basis point.

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Limit	Sensitivity	Limit	Sensitivity
	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000
Effect of 1 basis point movement in risk free interest rate	+/- 100	+/- 1	+/- 100	+/- 0

11 c) (iv) Foreign currency limits

The foreign exchange sensitivity limit is the maximum permitted movement in profit or loss caused by a 1% movement in the value of the Swiss franc.

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Limit	Sensitivity	Limit	Sensitivity
	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000
Effect of 1% movement in the value of the Swiss franc	+/- 1,000	+/- 6	+/- 1,000	+/- 4

11 d) Risk mitigation

The Company uses derivatives and other financial instruments for trading purposes to manage exposures resulting from changes in credit risks, interest and foreign currency rates.

11 e) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the Company by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company is exposed to the risk of credit-related loss that can occur as a result of a counterparty or issuer being unable or unwilling to honour its contractual obligations. These credit exposures exist within debt instruments, derivative assets, short term receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Credit risk disclosures are segmented into two sections based on whether the underlying financial instrument is subject to IFRS 9's impairment disclosures or not.

11 e) (i) Financial assets subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements

The Company's only financial assets subject to the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model within IFRS 9 are short term trade and other receivables. At 31 December 2024, the total of short-term trade and receivables was CHF nil, on which no loss allowance has been provided (31 December 2023: total of CHF nil, on which no loss had been incurred). There is not considered to be any concentration of credit risk within these assets. No assets are considered impaired and no amounts have been written off in the period.

As all trade and other receivables are impacted by IFRS 9 ECL model the Company has adopted the simplified approach. The loss allowance shown is therefore based on lifetime ECLs.

In calculating the loss allowance, a provision matrix has been used based on historical observed loss rates over the expected life of the receivables adjusted for forward-looking estimates. Items have been grouped by their nature into the following categories: accrued income; amounts due from counterparties; and other receivables.

11 e) (ii) Financial assets not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements

The Company is exposed to credit risk on debt instruments and derivative assets. These classes of financial assets are not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements as they are measured at FVTPL. The carrying value of these assets represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on financial instruments not subject to the IFRS 9 impairment requirements on the respective reporting dates. Hence, no separate maximum exposure to credit risk disclosure is provided for these instruments.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 e) (ii) Financial assets not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements (continued)

The following table analyses the sensitivity of the Company's treasury management portfolio to changes in credit spreads:

	31 December 2024 CHF'000	31 December 2023 CHF'000
Guernsey treasury management portfolio		
1 basis point change in the difference in yields between treasury and non-treasury securities	<u>359,810</u>	<u>407,901</u>

The following tables analyse the Company's securities held for trading by rating agency category:

		31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Rating	Fair value CHF'000	Allocation	Fair value CHF'000	Allocation
Guernsey treasury management portfolio					
Bonds receivable	AAA	664,716	32%	567,429	29%
Bonds receivable	AA	774,632	38%	614,504	32%
Bonds receivable	A	553,927	27%	637,736	33%
Bonds receivable	BBB	64,877	3%	112,841	6%
Bonds receivable	No rating	-	0%	-	0%
		<u>2,058,152</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>1,932,510</u>	<u>100%</u>
Direct hedging instruments					
Bonds receivable	AAA	10,038	13%	6,641	12%
Bonds receivable	AA	7,037	9%	3,242	6%
Bonds receivable	A	15,749	20%	11,700	21%
Bonds receivable	BBB	19,769	25%	16,415	30%
Bonds receivable	BB	11,651	15%	6,786	12%
Bonds receivable	B	1,878	2%	1,516	3%
Bonds receivable	CCC	844	1%	883	2%
Bonds receivable	CC	-	0%	507	1%
Bonds receivable	No rating	1,509	2%	2,232	4%
Exchange tradeable funds held		8,806	11%	4,264	8%
Stocks held		413	1%	784	1%
		<u>77,694</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>54,970</u>	<u>100%</u>

The securities listed above are held as direct hedging instruments for risk management purposes and are not subject to the counterparty limits shown in note 12 c) (ii).

Concentration of credit risk within securities held for trading is managed by counterparty, geographical region and industry sector. The Company has no major exposure to any one counterparty in the treasury management portfolio (see note 12 c) (ii)).

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11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 e) (ii) Financial assets not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements (continued)

The following table analyses the concentration of credit risk by geographical distribution (based on counterparties' country of domicile):

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	% of debt instruments	% of derivatives	% of debt instruments	% of derivatives
Asia Developed	11%	0%	9%	0%
Asia Emerging	9%	0%	9%	0%
Eastern Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%
Europe Developed (ex-Switzerland)	51%	0%	49%	0%
Latin America	3%	0%	3%	0%
North America	18%	0%	20%	0%
Middle East	1%	0%	2%	0%
Supra Region	5%	0%	5%	0%
Switzerland	2%	100%	3%	100%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The following table analyses the concentration of credit risk in the Company's treasury management portfolio by industrial distribution:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	% of debt instruments	% of derivatives	% of debt instruments	% of derivatives
Cyclicals	6%	0%	6%	0%
Defensives	6%	0%	6%	0%
Financial	65%	100%	74%	100%
Sovereign and/or agency	23%	0%	14%	0%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

11 f) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Exposure to liquidity arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected. The Company is exposed to cash repayments of its structured product financial liabilities on a regular basis.

As detailed in note 19, the Company has entered into a keep-well agreement with Zürcher Kantonalbank (the "Parent") whereby should the Company be unable to meet any payment obligation relating to structured product financial liabilities then the Parent will make available sufficient funds to allow the Company to fulfil any payment obligations as they fall due.

There is no direct matching of the maturity profiles of the structured products with the securities held, however the Company's liquidity profile is constantly monitored as an important part of the treasury management process. Liquidity risk management consists of short term (3 months) and long term (3 years) monitoring of cash flows.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 f) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following tables show a net liquidity surplus for the next year, when the treasury management portfolio is classified according to final maturity dates. The securities held in the treasury management portfolio are primarily debt instruments which, under normal market conditions are readily convertible to cash. As such their final maturity dates are not intended to closely match the final maturity profile of financial liabilities held at FVTPL:

	2024 Up to one year CHF'000	2024 From one to two years CHF'000	2024 From two to three years CHF'000	2024 From three to four years CHF'000	2024 From four to five years CHF'000	2024 Five years and over CHF'000	31 December 2024 Total CHF'000
Assets							
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	51,615	-	-	-	-	-	51,615
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments	12,989	-	-	-	-	-	12,989
Securities held for trading, designated at FVTPL	758,551	563,997	427,058	293,334	51,186	41,720	2,135,847
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	11,889	2,140	2,673	2,112	1,031	13,630	33,476
Liabilities							
Lease liabilities	(39)	-	-	-	-	-	(39)
Amounts due to banks	(27,932)	-	-	-	-	-	(27,932)
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	(2,262)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,262)
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	(95,879)	(23,167)	(13,060)	(15,165)	(3,999)	(14,734)	(166,004)
Financial liabilities held at FVTPL	(1,346,677)	(257,277)	(81,192)	(3,460)	(7,139)	(207,785)	(1,903,530)
Net Liquidity	(637,745)	285,693	335,479	276,821	41,079	(167,169)	134,160

The undiscounted contractual liabilities of the Company excluding accrued interest at 31 December 2024 are as

Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	1,389,590	263,697	81,453	3,353	7,002	213,357	1,958,452
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ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 f) Liquidity risk (continued)

	2023 Up to one year CHF'000	2023 From one to two years CHF'000	2023 From two to three years CHF'000	2023 From three to four years CHF'000	2023 From four to five years CHF'000	2023 Five years and over CHF'000	31 December 2023 Total CHF'000
Assets							
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	74,679	-	-	-	-	-	74,679
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments	11,724	-	-	-	-	-	11,724
Securities held for trading, designated at FVTPL	551,187	470,614	470,598	205,216	236,510	53,356	1,987,481
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	12,850	6,558	2,041	2,793	1,062	8,480	33,784
Liabilities							
Lease liabilities	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	(100)
Amounts due to banks	(23,494)	-	-	-	-	-	(23,494)
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	(3,951)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,951)
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	(82,770)	(13,624)	(5,918)	(4,702)	(6,335)	(12,870)	(126,219)
Financial liabilities held at FVTPL	(1,381,095)	(243,612)	(50,570)	(36,535)	(3,384)	(110,879)	(1,826,075)
Net Liquidity	(840,970)	219,936	416,151	166,772	227,853	(61,913)	127,829

The undiscounted contractual liabilities of the Company excluding accrued interest at 31 December 2023 are as follows:

Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	1,416,627	248,500	50,315	37,279	3,409	112,477	1,868,607
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11 g) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments, except for written equity-linked derivatives, equals their fair value. With written equity-linked derivatives, the Company bears the market risk of an unfavourable change in the price of the security underlying the option.

11 g) (i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments. The Company writes interest rate derivatives, mainly being interest rate swaps in which the Company agrees to exchange, at specified intervals. The difference between fixed and variable interest amounts is calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount in an effort to manage these risks. The majority of interest rate exposure arises on investment in debt securities and the interest rate profile is shown below.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 g) (i) Interest rate risk (continued)

The following table analyses the Company's interest rate exposure. The Company's assets and liabilities are included at their carrying amount and are categorised by their maturity dates:

	Total CHF'000	Variable rate CHF'000	Fixed rate CHF'000	No net interest rate risk CHF'000
The interest rate profile of the Company at 31 December 2024:				
Assets				
Right-of-use assets	64	-	-	64
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	51,615	-	-	51,615
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments	12,989	-	-	12,989
Securities held for trading, designated at FVTPL	2,135,847	7,420	2,119,208	9,219
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	33,476	22,216	-	11,260
Total Assets	2,233,991	29,636	2,119,208	85,147
Liabilities and Shareholder's funds				
Lease liabilities	39	-	-	39
Amounts due to banks	27,932	27,492	-	440
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	2,262	-	-	2,262
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	166,004	63,394	-	102,610
Structured product financial liabilities held at FVTPL	1,903,530	-	-	1,903,530
Share capital	1,000	-	-	1,000
Retained earnings	133,224	-	-	133,224
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Funds	2,233,991	90,886	-	2,143,105
The interest rate profile of the Company at 31 December 2023:				
Assets				
Right-of-use assets	121	-	-	121
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	74,679	-	-	74,679
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments	11,725	-	-	11,725
Securities held for trading, designated at FVTPL	1,987,480	6,109	1,968,933	12,438
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	33,784	22,097	-	11,687
Total Assets	2,107,789	28,206	1,968,933	110,650
Liabilities and Shareholder's funds				
Lease liabilities	100	-	-	100
Amounts due to banks	23,494	22,443	-	1,051
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	3,952	-	-	3,952
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	126,219	33,281	-	92,938
Structured product financial liabilities held at FVTPL	1,826,075	-	-	1,826,075
Share capital	1,000	-	-	1,000
Retained earnings	126,949	-	-	126,949
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Funds	2,107,789	55,724	-	2,052,065

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 g) (ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company invests in securities and issues structured products that are denominated in currencies other than the Swiss franc. Accordingly, the value of the Company's assets and liabilities may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates.

The Company writes derivatives, such as currency forwards, to hedge foreign currency denominated financial instruments and increases or decreases in the fair value of the Company's foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities are partially offset by gains and losses on the economic hedging instruments.

The following table indicates the currencies to which the Company had significant exposure as at 31 December on its monetary assets and liabilities.

	Total CHF'000	Swiss Franc CHF'000	Euro CHF'000	US Dollar CHF'000	British Pound CHF'000	Other CHF'000
Currency profile of the Company as at 31 December 2024:						
Assets						
Right of use assets	64	-	-	-	64	-
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	51,615	50,635	-	-	318	662
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments	12,989	10,936	827	927	52	248
Securities held for trading, designated at FVTPL	2,135,847	1,953,611	63,251	104,967	-	14,018
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	33,476	26,877	1,508	4,650	24	416
Total Assets	2,233,991	2,042,060	65,587	110,544	458	15,343
	100.00%	91.40%	2.94%	4.95%	0.02%	0.69%
Liabilities						
Lease liabilities	39	-	-	-	39	-
Amounts due to banks	27,932	17,858	8,183	1,450	-	440
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	2,262	2,058	-	-	204	-
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	166,004	140,175	11,265	13,477	1,084	4
Structured product financial liabilities held at FVTPL	1,903,530	1,405,655	219,754	271,556	6,017	547
Total Liabilities	2,099,767	1,565,747	239,202	286,483	7,344	991
	100.00%	74.57%	11.39%	13.64%	0.35%	0.05%

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 g) (ii) Currency risk (continued)

	Total CHF'000	Swiss Franc CHF'000	Euro CHF'000	US Dollar CHF'000	British Pound CHF'000	Other CHF'000
Currency profile of the Company as at 31 December 2023:						
Assets						
Right of use assets	121	-	-	-	121	-
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	74,679	61,007	6,632	-	6,969	71
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments	11,725	10,104	586	521	231	283
Securities held for trading, designated at FVTPL	1,987,480	1,842,851	51,506	69,326	-	23,797
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	33,784	29,358	1,980	1,814	47	585
Total Assets	2,107,789	1,943,320	60,704	71,661	7,368	24,736
	100.00%	92.20%	2.88%	3.40%	0.35%	1.17%
Liabilities						
Lease liabilities	100	-	-	-	100	-
Amounts due to banks	23,494	20,379	-	2,063	-	1,051
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	3,952	3,922	-	-	30	-
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	126,219	99,832	11,451	14,758	179	-
Structured product financial liabilities held at FVTPL	1,826,075	1,298,393	282,278	238,487	6,917	-
Total Liabilities	1,979,840	1,422,526	293,729	255,308	7,226	1,051
	100.00%	71.85%	14.84%	12.90%	0.36%	0.05%

11 g) (iii) Price risk

Equity price risk is the risk of unfavourable changes in the fair value of equity instruments or equity-linked derivatives as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual shares. The Company manages equity risk on its exposure to equity-linked structured products by writing equity-linked derivatives as a hedge against the movement in their price. The Company is therefore only exposed to equity price risk on the revaluation of equities purchased to meet obligations under equity-settled structured product liabilities which are valued based on the equity purchase price and are therefore subsequently settled at nil gain/loss.

Management's best estimate of the effect on profit or loss for a year due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is indicated in the table below. There is no effect on other comprehensive income as the Company has no assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or designated hedging instruments. In practice the actual trading results may differ from the sensitivity analysis below and the difference could be material. An equivalent decrease in equity indices as shown below would have resulted in an equivalent, but opposite, impact.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 g) (iii) Price risk (continued)

	Change in equity index %	Effect on net income for the year ended 31 December	
		2024 CHF'000	2023 CHF'000
Swiss All-Share Index	+/- 10	+/- 40	-
S&P 500 Index	+/- 10	+/- 1	+/- 1
Stoxx Europe 600 Index	+/- 10	-	+/- 77

The effect of changes in bond prices resulting from variations in interest rates are quantified in notes 12 c) (iii) and 12 g) (i).

12 Leases

The Company has a 6-year lease contract in respect of office premises used in its operations. The Company is restricted under the terms of this lease from assigning and subleasing the premises with the prior consent of the lessor. Set out below of the carrying amount of right-to-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	Office Premises CHF'000	Total CHF'000
As at 1 January 2023	189	189
Fair value adjustment	(15)	(15)
Depreciation expense	(53)	(53)
As at 31 December 2023	121	121
Fair value adjustment	(4)	(4)
Depreciation expense	(53)	(53)
As at 31 December 2024	64	64

Set out below are the carrying amount of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the year:

	Year ended 31 December 2024 CHF'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 CHF'000
As at 1 January	100	179
Fair value adjustment	(4)	(15)
Accretion of interest	2	3
Payments	(67)	(69)
Foreign exchange differences	9	2
As at 31 December	40	100
Current (see note 14)	39	63
Non-current (see note 14)	-	37

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 15.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

12 Leases (continued)

The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of income:

	Year ended 31 December 2024 CHF'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 CHF'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	53	53
Interest expense on lease liabilities	2	3
Loss on revaluation of lease liabilities	9	2
Total amount recognised in statement of income	64	58

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of CHF 67,059 in 2024 (CHF 68,874 in 2023).

13 Cash, amounts due from / to banks, money at call

	31 December 2024 CHF'000	31 December 2023 CHF'000
Due from banks, Guernsey	11	98
Due from banks, Zürcher Kantonalbank	51,604	74,581
	51,615	74,679
Due to banks, Zürcher Kantonalbank	(27,932)	(23,494)
	(27,932)	(23,494)
Total net cash, amounts due from / to banks, money at call	23,683	51,185

The amounts due from banks in Guernsey accrue interest income at variable market rates. The amounts due from Zürcher Kantonalbank do not accrue interest.

With effect from 1 November 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement with respect to the amounts due to Zürcher Kantonalbank. From this date the amounts due accrue interest at the below interest rates and are repayable within 3 months of termination of the loan agreement. Prior to this date all amounts due to Zürcher Kantonalbank did not accrue interest and were repayable on demand.

	CHF	USD	EUR	GBP	Other
Amounts due up to CHF 50,000,000 (or currency equivalent) per account, subject to a maximum aggregate balance of CHF 75,000,000 (or currency equivalent)	Swiss National Bank Policy Council Rate	Federal Funds Target Rate - Up	European Central Bank Main Refinancing Operation Rate	Bank of England Official Bank Rate	No interest applied

Amounts due in excess of CHF 50,000,000 (or currency equivalent) per account or in excess of an aggregate balance of CHF 75,000,000 (or currency equivalent) accrue interest at the rates shown above plus 2% and are repayable immediately.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

14 Lease liabilities

	Interest rate %	Maturity	31 December 2024 CHF'000	31 December 2023 CHF'000
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Lease liabilities (see note 12)	2.0	2025	39	63
Total current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			<u>39</u>	<u>63</u>
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Lease liabilities (see note 12)	2.0	2026	-	37
Total non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			<u>-</u>	<u>37</u>
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings			<u><u>39</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

15 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 January 2024 CHF'000	New leases CHF'000	Cash flows CHF'000	Foreign exchange Other CHF'000	Foreign exchange differences CHF'000	31 December 2024 CHF'000
Liabilities						
Current lease liabilities (see note 12)	63	-	(67)	38	5	39
Non-current lease liabilities (see note 12)	37	-	-	(41)	4	-
Total Liabilities	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(67)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>39</u>

	1 January 2023 CHF'000	New leases CHF'000	Cash flows CHF'000	Foreign exchange Other CHF'000	Foreign exchange differences CHF'000	31 December 2023 CHF'000
Liabilities						
Current lease liabilities (see note 12)	68	-	(69)	63	1	63
Non-current lease liabilities (see note 12)	111	-	-	(75)	1	37
Total Liabilities	<u>179</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(69)</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>100</u>

The 'other' column includes the effect of reclassification of non-current portion of interest-bearing lease liabilities due to the passage of time, the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on lease liabilities and any fair value adjustments resulting from changes in contractual lease payments. The Company classifies interest paid as cashflows from operating activities.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

16 Share capital

	31 December 2024 CHF'000	31 December 2023 CHF'000
Authorised		
1,000 Ordinary shares of CHF1,000 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of CHF1,000 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Each holder of a fully paid ordinary share is entitled to one vote for each share owned. When and as dividends are declared upon the ordinary share capital of the Company, the holders of ordinary shares are entitled to share equally, share for share, in such dividends. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of ordinary shares shall be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company after the distribution of all preferred amounts. The amount distributed will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

17 Capital management

The Company considers its capital to comprise its share capital and retained earnings which amounted CHF 134,224,317 as at 31 December 2024 (2023: CHF 127,948,145). The Company's capital management objectives are to achieve consistent returns while safeguarding capital and to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the expenses of the Company and to meet its liabilities as they arise.

To achieve the above objectives, the Company invests in term deposits with group approved banks and bonds with an appropriate credit rating (see note 12).

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and has no restrictions on the issue or repurchase of ordinary shares.

18 Related party disclosures

Parent and ultimate controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Zürcher Kantonalbank, a company incorporated in Switzerland.

Transactions with related parties

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

		Income Year ended 31 December CHF'000	Expenses Year ended 31 December CHF'000	Due to related party 31 December CHF'000	Due from related party 31 December CHF'000
Parent:					
Zürcher Kantonalbank	2024	(14,828)	24,976	1,856	-
	2023	(57,287)	18,706	3,545	-
Derivative contracts with the Parent	2024	-	-	166,004	33,476
	2023	-	-	126,219	33,784
Structured products held by the Parent	2024	-	-	32,895	-
	2023	-	-	114,392	-

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

18 Related party disclosures (continued)

		Interest paid	Due to	Due from
		Year ended	related party	related party
		31 December	31 December	31 December
		CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000
Bank positions held with the Parent:				
Zürcher Kantonalbank	2024	1,726	27,932	51,604
	2023	11	23,494	74,581

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Details of the terms and conditions of cash at bank due to the Parent are shown in note 14. All other balances at the year end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. The Company has entered into a keep-well agreement with the Parent whereby should the Company be unable to meet any payment obligation to third parties relating to structured products and other liabilities issued under any law other than German law then the Parent will make available to the Company sufficient funds to fulfil any payment obligation relating to those liabilities as they fall due. There are no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel, defined as the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, received the following compensation during the year:

	Year ended	Year ended
	31 December	31 December
	2024	2023
	CHF'000	CHF'000
Short-term employee benefits	<u>223</u>	<u>209</u>

19 Events after the statement of financial position date

There were no events after the reporting period that affect the amounts reported or require disclosure.

ANNEX 1B

Financial statements 2025 of Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT & AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

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ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

S Stadelmann, Vice Chairman (i)
J M Marren (ii)
A J D Margison
F O Oegerli, Chairman (i) (resigned 31 December 2025)

(i) Member of Audit Committee
(ii) Chairman of Audit Committee

Secretary Redwood Co Sec Limited

Registered office Harbour House
South Esplanade
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 1AP

Auditor Ernst & Young LLP
Royal Chambers
St Julian's Avenue
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 4AF

Bankers

Zürcher Kantonalbank
Bahnhofstrasse 9
PO Box 8010
Zürich
Switzerland

NatWest International
PO Box 62
Royal Bank Place
1 Gategny Esplanade
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 4BQ

Custodian Zürcher Kantonalbank
Bahnhofstrasse 9
PO Box 8010
Zürich
Switzerland

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors submit their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Activities

The principal activity of Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited ("the Company") is to carry on business as a finance company and to borrow or raise money by the issue of financial instruments of whatsoever nature.

Results

The results of the Company are shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 6.

Dividend

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Directors

The Directors of the Company are those listed in the Company Information.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable Guernsey law and generally accepted accounting principles.

Guernsey company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that year. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors should:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

So far as each of the Directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and each has taken all the steps he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

As detailed in note 2) (b) to these financial statements, the Directors have considered the external factors affecting the results of the Company and used a range of scenarios based thereon to assess the adequacy of the Company's financial resources to continue in operational existence up until 30 June 2027. Based on this assessment the Directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Auditor

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditor will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

For and on behalf of the Board

Director:

Director:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Zurcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited (the "company") for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 19, including material accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, including the UK FRC's Ethical Standard, 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 30 June 2027.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept by the company; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the company's accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008);
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of the directors and those responsible for compliance matters and corroborated this by examining quarterly compliance reports and minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors. We gained an understanding of the Board's approach to governance, demonstrated by its review of the monthly financial management reports, oversight by the Audit Committee and internal control processes;
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override and by identifying the manipulation of bond interest income as a fraud risk. We considered the controls the company has established to address risks identified by the directors or that otherwise seek to prevent, detect or deter fraud and how management and those charged with governance monitor those controls. We also considered the existence of any stakeholder influences which may cause management to seek to manipulate the financial performance and did not note any; and
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved reading the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors and compliance reports; making inquiries of those charged with governance; and performance of journal entry testing based on our risk assessment and understanding of the business, with a focus on non-standard journals and those relating to areas with an identified associated fraud risk, as described above. We performed a controls based audit and tested the controls in place regarding the calculation and recording of bond interest income.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 262 of The Companies (Guernsey) Law 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Signed by:

Ernst & Young LLP

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Ernst & Young LLP
Guernsey, Channel Islands

Date: 19 March 2026

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2025 CHF'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 CHF'000
Net trading income	6	39,735	34,246
Operating expenses	7	(33,878)	(26,243)
Operating profit		<u>5,857</u>	<u>8,003</u>
Other income		10	-
Finance costs		(1,753)	(1,728)
Net income before taxes		<u>4,114</u>	<u>6,275</u>
OECD tax	5	(617)	-
Net comprehensive income for the financial year		<u><u>3,497</u></u>	<u><u>6,275</u></u>

All of the items in the above are derived from continuing operations.

There were no other comprehensive income items in the period.

The notes on pages 10 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2025

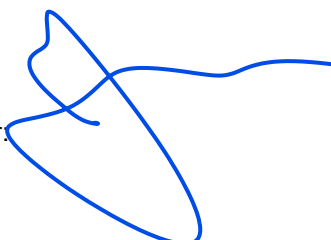
	Notes	31 December 2025 CHF'000	31 December 2024 CHF'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	12	171	64
Total non-current assets		<u>171</u>	<u>64</u>
Current assets			
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	13	58,191	51,615
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Securities held for trading	8	1,044,491	2,135,847
Structured products	8	1,258,087	-
Derivative financial instruments	8, 9	37,211	33,476
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments		7,330	12,989
Total current assets		<u>2,405,310</u>	<u>2,233,927</u>
Total assets		<u><u>2,405,481</u></u>	<u><u>2,233,991</u></u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	14	152	-
Total Non-current liabilities		<u>152</u>	<u>-</u>
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to banks	13	67,292	27,932
Lease liabilities	14	29	39
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Structured products	8	2,049,759	1,903,530
Derivative financial instruments	8, 9	146,761	166,004
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses		3,150	2,262
OECD tax payable	5	617	-
Total Current liabilities		<u>2,267,608</u>	<u>2,099,767</u>
Equity			
Share capital	16	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		136,721	133,224
Total equity		<u>137,721</u>	<u>134,224</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u><u>2,405,481</u></u>	<u><u>2,233,991</u></u>

The financial statements on pages 6 to 34 were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Director:



Director:



The notes on pages 10 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Share capital CHF	Retained earnings CHF	Total equity CHF
At 1 January 2024	1,000	126,949	127,949
Net comprehensive income for the financial year	-	6,275	6,275
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>1,000</u>	<u>133,224</u>	<u>134,224</u>
At 1 January 2025	1,000	133,224	134,224
Net comprehensive income for the financial year	-	3,497	3,497
Balance at 31 December 2025	<u>1,000</u>	<u>136,721</u>	<u>137,721</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2025 CHF'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 CHF'000
Operating activities			
Net comprehensive income for the financial year		3,497	6,275
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	12	74	53
Revaluation of lease liabilities	12	(13)	9
Net foreign exchange differences		5,100	(13,188)
Finance costs		1,753	1,728
		<u>10,411</u>	<u>(5,123)</u>
Interest paid		(1,749)	(1,726)
Adjustment for changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in accrued interest receivable and prepayments		5,659	(1,264)
Decrease/(increase) in securities held for trading, designated at fair value through profit or loss		1,091,356	(148,367)
Increase in structured product financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss		(1,258,087)	-
Increase in structured product financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss		146,229	77,455
(Increase)/decrease in derivative financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss		(22,978)	40,093
Increase/(decrease) in accrued interest payable and accrued expenses		888	(1,690)
Increase in OECD income tax payable		617	-
Net cash outflows from operating activities		<u>(27,654)</u>	<u>(40,622)</u>
Financing activities			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	12	(31)	(67)
Net cash outflows from financing activities		<u>(31)</u>	<u>(67)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(27,685)	(40,689)
Net foreign exchange difference		(5,100)	13,188
Net cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		23,684	51,185
Net cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	13	<u><u>(9,101)</u></u>	<u><u>23,684</u></u>

The notes on pages 10 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1 Corporate information

Zürcher Kantonalbank Finance (Guernsey) Limited is a finance company and borrows or raises money by the issue of financial instruments of whatsoever nature. The Company was incorporated and is registered in Guernsey with the registered office being at Harbour House, South Esplanade, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 1AP.

2 Material accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements of the Company.

2 a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation to fair value through profit or loss of derivative financial instruments, over-the-counter ("OTC") options, securities, term deposits with banks and financial liabilities and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union.

2 b) Going concern

The Company's financial position, its cash flows and liquidity position are set out in the financial statements. In addition, note 11 to the financial statements includes the Company's risk management and policies, details of its financial instruments, its exposures to credit risk and liquidity risk and its objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital.

The Company was in a net overdraft position at 31 December 2025, arising from its liquidity management strategy and maintained within approved limits having regard to short-term funding requirements. Management has assessed that this does not adversely affect the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management have therefore used a range of scenarios that may occur up until 30 June 2027 based upon events occurring during 2025 and to date, including a reasonable worst-case scenario, to assess whether the entity can continue as a going concern. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Continued volatility and/or reduced liquidity in financial markets;
- The Company's existing reserves and future liquidity requirements;
- The inability to retain and/or replace key staff;
- The appropriateness of the carrying value of the Company's assets;
- The appropriateness of the expected credit loss rate on trade receivables;

Based on the results of the scenario analysis described above, the designation of Zürcher Kantonalbank ("the Parent") by the Swiss National Bank as a domestic systemically important bank, and the keepwell agreement in place between the parent entity and the Company, the Directors are satisfied that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

As at 31 December 2025 the company held CHF 452 (2024: CHF 1,006) of securities issued directly by or through subsidiaries of Russian companies. These securities are held as hedging instruments for structured product liabilities whose fair value is linked to the performance of these securities, therefore the overall net financial effect on the company to date has been minimal.

2 c) Financial instruments

2 c) (i) Classification

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition into the categories of financial assets and financial liabilities discussed below. In applying that classification, a financial asset or financial liability is considered to be held for trading if:

- It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which, there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a designated and effective hedging instrument).

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2 c) (i) (1) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost or measured at fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- The Company's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial instrument is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company includes in this category term deposits in banks with original maturities of more than three months or less, short-term non-financing receivables including accrued interest receivable and prepayments.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL if:

- Its contractual terms do not give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding; or
- It is not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell; or
- At initial recognition, it is irrevocably designated as measured at FVTPL when doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

The Company includes in this category:

- Debt instruments: these include investments that are held under a business model to manage them on a fair value basis for investment income and fair value gains;
- Equity instruments: these include investments in listed equities;
- Exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other collective investment schemes: these include investments that are held as direct hedging instruments; and
- Instruments held for trading: this includes equity instruments and debt instruments which are acquired principally for the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price. This category also includes derivative contracts in an asset position.

2 c) (i) (2) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL

A financial liability is measured at FVTPL if it meets the definition of held for trading.

The Company includes in this category derivative contracts in a liability position and equity and debt instruments sold short since they are classified as held for trading.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

This category includes all financial liabilities, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Company includes in this category bank overdrafts and other short-term payables.

2 c) (ii) Measurement

At initial measurement, the Company measures financial instruments which are classified as at FVTPL at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of those financial instruments are recorded in net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL in the statement of comprehensive income as part of net trading income (see note 6). Interest and dividends earned or paid on these instruments are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income as part of net trading income (see note 6).

Debt instruments, other than those classified as at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the debt instruments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

2 c) (ii) Measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities, other than those classified as at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the amortisation process.

2 d) Fair value measurement

The Company measures its investments in financial instruments, such as equity instruments, debt instruments, other interest bearing investments and derivatives, at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques deemed to be appropriate in the circumstances. Valuation techniques include the market approach (i.e., using recent arm's length market transactions, adjusted as necessary, and reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same) and the income approach (i.e., discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models making as much use of available and supportable market data as possible).

For assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company identifies transfers between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole), and deems transfers to have occurred at the beginning of each reporting period.

3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The Company applied for the first time certain standards and amendments which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment is described below:

3 a) Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

4 Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments issued by not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following relevant standards and interpretations, which have not been applied, were in issue but not yet effective:

4 a) IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (Replaces IAS 24)

IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. For the purposes of classifying its income and expenses into the categories required by IFRS 18, an entity will need to assess whether it has a 'main business activity' of investing in assets or providing financing to customers, as specific classification requirements will apply to such entities.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has opted not to early adopt IFRS 18. While the new standard may require additional disclosures it is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

4 b) IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 permits eligible entities to apply reduced disclosure requirements in place of those in other IFRS Accounting Standards, while continuing to apply their recognition, measurement and presentation requirements.

IFRS 19 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier adoption permitted. Although the Company meets some of the eligibility criteria, the parent Company does not report under IFRS, therefore the Company cannot adopt IFRS 19.

4 c) Amendments to the classification and Measurement of Financial instruments

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 clarify aspects of the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial instruments, including the timing of derecognition of financial liabilities, the treatment of instruments with contingent (including Environmental, Social, and Governance linked) features, and non-recourse arrangements. The amendments also introduce additional disclosure requirements for certain financial instruments and equity instruments designated at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026 with earlier adoption permitted. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

4 d) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

The Annual Improvements cycle applicable to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 also includes

- IFRS 1 (first-time adoption – hedge accounting by first-time adopters)
- IFRS 10 (de-facto agent determination)
- IAS 7 (removal of an obsolete reference to the "cost method")

The amendments are narrow in scope and primarily clarificatory in nature. The Company has assessed the impact of these amendments and does not expect their adoption to have a material impact on the financial statements.

5 Taxation

The Company is taxed at the Company standard rate (0%) in Guernsey.

Guernsey has approved legislation to implement the OECD's Pillar Two rules, which is effective for fiscal periods starting on or after 1 January 2025. The Company is in scope of this legislation, and as such will be subject to a 15% effective tax rate at a jurisdictional level from this date.

The Company has applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The Company has accrued tax payable at this level throughout 2025 pending further guidance notes from the States of Guernsey. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company has accrued CHF 617,089.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025

6 Net trading income

	Year ended 31 December 2025 CHF'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 CHF'000
Gains less losses on instruments held for trading		
Foreign currency	(36,607)	(14,026)
Trading securities	12,357	62,735
Gains less losses on fair value hedging		
Gains less losses from fair value direct hedged items	2,100	365
Gains less losses from fair value direct hedging instruments	26,249	27,971
Gains less losses on instruments designated at fair value		
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(56,384)	46,626
Derivatives managed with financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	92,020	(89,425)
Net trading income	39,735	34,246

7 Operating expenses

	Year ended 31 December 2025 CHF'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 CHF'000
Administrative expenses		
Audit fees	137	184
Directors' fees	11	10
Secretarial fees	14	18
Other expenses	126	228
Depreciation	74	53
Zürcher Kantonalbank service costs		
Product issuing and development costs	3,000	1,000
Distribution costs	18,079	17,260
Quotation costs	5,951	2,702
Commissions paid	525	232
Risk management fee	3,500	2,000
Keep-well agreement charges	1,666	1,629
Loan facility fees	152	153
Employee expenses		
Salaries	549	676
Social security	35	37
Health insurance	37	37
Pension contributions	14	10
Other staff expenses	8	14
	33,878	26,243

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025

8 Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

31 December 2025	31 December 2024
CHF'000	CHF'000

Securities held for trading

Debt securities	1,035,180	2,126,628
ETFs and other collective investment schemes	7,923	8,806
Listed equity instruments	1,388	413
	<u>1,044,491</u>	<u>2,135,847</u>

Structured product financial instruments

Linked to equities / equity indices	1,258,087	-
	<u>1,258,087</u>	<u>-</u>

Derivative financial instruments

Currency forwards	4,140	3,639
Interest rate swaps	16,950	22,216
Options	7,844	3,696
Total return swaps	8,277	3,925
	<u>37,211</u>	<u>33,476</u>

Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

<u>2,339,789</u>	<u>2,169,323</u>
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The Company classifies its equity instruments and debt instruments as financial assets held for trading and its derivative financial instruments as designated at FVTPL.

31 December 2025	31 December 2024
CHF'000	CHF'000

Structured product financial instruments

Linked to credit derivatives	-	1,509
Linked to equities / equity indices	1,957,209	1,821,637
Linked to interest instruments	92,550	80,384
	<u>2,049,759</u>	<u>1,903,530</u>

Derivative financial instruments

Currency forwards	363	301
Interest rate swaps	48,449	63,394
Options	59,177	60,690
Total return swaps	38,772	41,619
	<u>146,761</u>	<u>166,004</u>

Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

<u>2,196,520</u>	<u>2,069,534</u>
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9 Derivative contracts

Derivative contracts serve as components of the structured product financial liabilities of the Company. The derivative contracts that the Company may hold or issue include: futures; options; forward currency contracts; currency swaps; interest rate caps and floors; interest rate swaps; total return swaps; and credit default swaps.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to economically hedge its risks associated with fluctuations in the value of structured product financial assets and liabilities, and interest rate risk associated with the Guernsey Risk Manager portfolio (the Company does not designate any derivative as a hedging instrument for hedge accounting purposes).

Derivatives often reflect, at their inception, only a mutual exchange of promises with little or no transfer of tangible consideration. However, these instruments frequently involve a high degree of leverage and are very volatile. A relatively small movement in the underlying of a derivative contract may have a significant impact on the value of the contract.

OTC derivatives may expose the Company to the risks associated with absence of an exchange market on which to close out an open position. The counterparty for all derivative contracts in force at the year-end was the Company's parent entity, Zürcher Kantonalbank, and as such no credit valuation adjustments or debit valuation adjustments have been made to the OTC derivatives in the current or previous year. As at the date of signing these financial statements, Standard & Poor's had assigned Zürcher Kantonalbank a credit rating of AAA.

The following table shows the fair value of derivative financial instruments, recorded as assets or liabilities, together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of the derivative are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the reporting dates and are not indicative of either market risk or credit risk.

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	Notional Amount		Liabilities	Notional Amount
	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000
Derivatives primarily held for trading purposes						
Options	7,844	59,177	23,082	3,696	60,690	18,802
Total return swaps	7,699	26,391	1,046,762	3,925	41,619	1,093,860
	<u>15,543</u>	<u>85,568</u>	<u>1,069,844</u>	<u>7,621</u>	<u>102,309</u>	<u>1,112,662</u>
Derivatives primarily held for risk management purposes						
Interest rate swaps	16,950	48,449	4,532,693	22,216	63,394	3,431,878
Currency forwards	4,140	362	595,796	3,639	301	362,644
Total return swaps	578	12,382	1,250,990	-	-	-
	<u>21,668</u>	<u>61,193</u>	<u>6,379,479</u>	<u>25,855</u>	<u>63,695</u>	<u>3,794,522</u>
Total derivatives	<u><u>37,211</u></u>	<u><u>146,761</u></u>	<u><u>7,449,323</u></u>	<u><u>33,476</u></u>	<u><u>166,004</u></u>	<u><u>4,907,184</u></u>

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10 Fair value of financial instruments

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The following tables show the recurring hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities recognised at fair value:

	31 December 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000
Financial assets				
<i>Securities held for trading (note 8)</i>				
Debt instruments	1,028,699	6,481	-	1,035,180
ETFs and other collective investment schemes	6,392	1,531	-	7,923
Listed equity instruments	1,388	-	-	1,388
<i>Structured product financial instruments (note 8)</i>				
Linked to equities / equity indices	-	1,258,087	-	1,258,087
<i>Derivative financial instruments (note 9)</i>				
Currency forwards	-	4,140	-	4,140
Interest rate swaps	-	16,950	-	16,950
Options	-	7,844	-	7,844
Total return swaps	-	8,277	-	8,277
Total financial assets	1,036,479	1,303,310	-	2,339,789
Financial liabilities				
<i>Structured product financial instruments (note 8)</i>				
Linked to equities / equity indices	-	1,957,209	-	1,957,209
Linked to interest instruments	-	92,550	-	92,550
<i>Derivative financial instruments (note 9)</i>				
Currency forwards	-	363	-	363
Interest rate swaps	-	48,449	-	48,449
Options	-	59,177	-	59,177
Total return swaps	-	38,772	-	38,772
Total financial liabilities	-	2,196,520	-	2,196,520

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

10 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	31 December 2024			Total CHF'000
	Level 1 CHF'000	Level 2 CHF'000	Level 3 CHF'000	
Financial assets				
<i>Securities held for trading (note 8)</i>				
Debt instruments	2,105,230	21,398	-	2,126,628
ETFs and other collective investment schemes	8,379	427	-	8,806
Listed equity instruments	413	-	-	413
<i>Derivative financial instruments (note 9)</i>				
Currency forwards	-	3,639	-	3,639
Interest rate swaps	-	22,216	-	22,216
Options	-	3,696	-	3,696
Total return swaps	-	3,925	-	3,925
Total financial assets	<u>2,114,022</u>	<u>55,301</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,169,323</u>
Financial liabilities				
<i>Structured product financial instruments (note 8)</i>				
Linked to credit derivatives	-	1,509	-	1,509
Linked to equities / equity indices	-	1,821,637	-	1,821,637
Linked to interest instruments	-	-	-	-
Linked to mixed derivatives	-	80,384	-	80,384
<i>Derivative financial instruments (note 9)</i>				
Currency forwards	-	301	-	301
Interest rate swaps	-	63,394	-	63,394
Options	-	60,690	-	60,690
Total return swaps	-	41,619	-	41,619
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>2,069,534</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,069,534</u>

For all other financial assets and liabilities, the carrying value is an approximation of fair value, including: trade and other receivables; cash and cash equivalents; and trade and other payables.

There were no changes to valuation techniques or transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

Where there are quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities, a security is included in Level 1. Where values are based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, they are included in Level 2.

The fair values of options are calculated using an option pricing model based on direct market data, e.g., bond or share prices, and indirect market data, e.g., interest, implied volatility and dividend estimates. The fair value of such options is included within Level 2.

The fair values of other derivatives are calculated based on quotes from counterparties to the agreements which are corroborated by market data. The fair value of such interest rate swaps is included within Level 2.

The fair values of structured product financial instruments, which are set up as combinations of the components of the respective structured product, are calculated based on the sum of the valuations of its components. As the fair values of the components of the structured products are either Level 1 (securities held for trading) or Level 2 (term deposits with banks and derivative financial instruments), the fair value of such structured products is included within Level 2.

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies

11 a) Introduction

The main risks that the Company is exposed to are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (which includes interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk). The Directors regularly review and agree policies for managing each of these risks as summarised below, which includes the use of derivatives and other financial instruments. The risk management guidelines for the Company set out guidelines for identifying, managing and monitoring the risks to which the Company is exposed and in particular:

- define the rules and procedures for managing credit, liquidity and market risks;
- set out the applicable long-term risk policies of the Company and Zürcher Kantonalbank;
- define the entity to which duties and responsibilities in relation to risk monitoring are assigned; and
- provide an overview of relevant powers and responsibilities.

The general guidelines are:

- credit, liquidity and market risks shall be managed in accordance with the rules and policies laid down in the guidelines on risk management for Zürcher Kantonalbank, and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "group") risk policies;
- subject to the constraints of the applicable group risk policies, the Company shall define appropriate limits with a view to mitigating default and market risks;
- Zürcher Kantonalbank shall be responsible for managing risks subject to approved limits;
- Zürcher Kantonalbank shall be responsible for quantifying risk, preparing reports on risk monitoring conducted, and reporting on risks; and
- the Directors of the Company shall be entitled to limit the level of risk exposure and the list of approved products at any time.

There were no changes to the Company's risk management guidelines during the reporting period.

11 b) Risk management structure

The Chief Executive Officer of the Company is responsible for monitoring both the liquidity and solvency of the Company and compliance with the Company's risk limits. Furthermore, the Chief Executive Officer is also responsible for documenting risks limits, defining actions to be taken in the event of a breach of any of those limits, informing the Directors of any limit breaches and subsequent actions taken.

The Directors supervise management and are ultimately responsible for the overall risk management of the Company.

11 c) Risk measurement and reporting system

Risk measurement, preparation of risk monitoring reports and risk reporting have been delegated to Zürcher Kantonalbank. To ensure a constant monitoring of risk by the Company's management, a risk report is prepared by Zürcher Kantonalbank on a daily basis and is sent to the management of the Company.

The Directors of the Company have defined the following sensitivity limits for credit risk, interest rate risk and currency risk, as well as counterparty exposure limits, which are calculated on a daily or weekly basis by Zürcher Kantonalbank.

11 c) (i) Credit spread risk sensitivity limits

Credit spread risk refers to debt instruments and is related to daily changes in the spread of an instrument's yield curve over the zero-coupon Treasury yield curve (the z-spread). The sensitivity limit defines the maximum profit and loss daily change limit permitted on the theoretical hedging costs on the Company's treasury management portfolio. The Directors have defined a maximum credit spread sensitivity ("DV01") per issuer with a view to mitigating the credit risk associated with debt instruments.

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11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 c) (i) Credit spread risk sensitivity limits (continued)

DV01 is calculated as the sensitivity of a contract to a 1 basis point fluctuation in the credit spread curve and is set at a level that the Directors believe allows for sufficient returns to be generated on the Company's securities held for trading without exposing it to excessive credit risk.

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Current	Maximum credit spread	Current	Maximum credit spread
	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000
DV01 per issuer	7	< 35	11	< 35

11 c) (ii) Counterparty exposure limits

Counterparty exposure refers to the debt instruments within securities held for trading and relates to the risk of issuer default. The Directors have defined minimum credit ratings and maximum permitted nominal holdings per issuer for each credit rating category with a view to mitigating the default risk associated with securities.

Counterparty exposure is calculated on an aggregate basis for all securities held for trading within the treasury management portfolio, and is based on the lower of the two ratings provided by Standard & Poor's and Moody's ratings agencies.

	31 December 2025			
	Nominal limit per issuer	Maximum exposure to any one issuer	Maximum residual term	Maximum residual term of any one issuer
	CHF'000	CHF'000		
Long term rating AAA	100,000	38,750	no limit	45 months
Long term rating between AA+ and AA-	50,000	27,925	no limit	90 months
Long term rating between A+ and A	30,000	20,775	no limit	66 months
Long term rating A-	30,000	3,000	15 months	10 months
Long term rating BBB+	15,000	-	15 months	-
Long term rating BBB	15,000	-	15 months	-
Long term rating BBB-	15,000	-	15 months	-
Long term rating BB+ and lower	-	-	n/a	-

The Risk Limitation Policy signed on 24 June 2025 exempts bonds issued by specified governments with a credit rating of AA or higher from the above limits. Such bonds are instead subject to the following permissible limits:

	Credit rating of issuer	Nominal limit per issuer	Exposure to issuer	Maximum residual term	Residual term of issuer
		CHF'000	CHF'000		
Kingdom of the Netherlands	AAA	200,000	-	no limit	-
Republic of France	A+	200,000	-	no limit	-
Republic of Germany	AAA	200,000	-	no limit	-
United Kingdom	AA	200,000	-	no limit	-
United States of America	AA+	200,000	-	no limit	-

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 c) (ii) Counterparty exposure limits (continued)

	31 December 2024			
	Nominal limit per issuer CHF'000	Maximum exposure to any one issuer CHF'000	Maximum residual term term	Maximum residual term of any one issuer
Long term rating AAA	100,000	42,565	no limit	57 months
Long term rating between AA+ and AA-	50,000	36,950	no limit	68 months
Long term rating between A+ and A	30,000	21,415	no limit	63 months
Long term rating A-	30,000	13,600	15 months	41 months
Long term rating BBB+	15,000	11,000	15 months	11 months
Long term rating BBB	15,000	9,460	15 months	12 months
Long term rating BBB-	15,000	5,360	15 months	7 months
Long term rating BB+ and lower	-	-	n/a	-

A passive limit breach was reported on 19 December 2024 as the bond issuer had been downgraded from A to A-. The Risk Limitation Policy requires the position to be reduced to conformity within 3 months or a request for an Exception to Policy to be made within one week. The position was reduced to zero on 4 February 2025.

	Long term rating	Nominal holding CHF'000	Residual term
Issuer A	A-	6,000	41 months

11 c) (iii) Interest rate sensitivity limits

Interest rate sensitivity is measured by reference to Rho, which is the rate at which the price of a derivative changes relative to a change in the risk free rate of interest. It is expressed as the amount of money, per share of the underlying, that the value of the option will gain or lose as the risk free interest rate rises or falls by one basis point.

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Limit CHF'000	Sensitivity CHF'000	Limit CHF'000	Sensitivity CHF'000
Effect of 1 basis point movement in risk free interest rate	+/- 100	+/- 13	+/- 100	+/- 1

11 c) (iv) Foreign currency limits

The foreign exchange sensitivity limit is the maximum permitted movement in profit or loss caused by a 1% movement in the value of the Swiss franc.

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Limit CHF'000	Sensitivity CHF'000	Limit CHF'000	Sensitivity CHF'000
Effect of 1% movement in the value of the Swiss franc	+/- 1,000	+/- 10	+/- 1,000	+/- 6

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11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 d) Risk mitigation

The Company uses derivatives and other financial instruments for trading purposes to manage exposures resulting from changes in credit risks, interest and foreign currency rates.

11 e) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the Company by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company is exposed to the risk of credit-related loss that can occur as a result of a counterparty or issuer being unable or unwilling to honour its contractual obligations. These credit exposures exist within debt instruments, derivative assets, short term receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Credit risk disclosures are segmented into two sections based on whether the underlying financial instrument is subject to IFRS 9's impairment disclosures or not.

11 e) (i) Financial assets subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements

The Company's only financial assets subject to the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model within IFRS 9 are short term trade and other receivables. At 31 December 2025, the total of short-term trade and receivables was CHF nil, on which no loss allowance has been provided (31 December 2024: total of CHF nil, on which no loss had been incurred). There is not considered to be any concentration of credit risk within these assets. No assets are considered impaired and no amounts have been written off in the period.

As all trade and other receivables are impacted by IFRS 9 ECL model the Company has adopted the simplified approach. The loss allowance shown is therefore based on lifetime ECLs.

In calculating the loss allowance, a provision matrix has been used based on historical observed loss rates over the expected life of the receivables adjusted for forward-looking estimates. Items have been grouped by their nature into the following categories: accrued income; amounts due from counterparties; and other receivables.

11 e) (ii) Financial assets not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements

The Company is exposed to credit risk on debt instruments and derivative assets. These classes of financial assets are not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements as they are measured at FVTPL. The carrying value of these assets represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk on financial instruments not subject to the IFRS 9 impairment requirements on the respective reporting dates. Hence, no separate maximum exposure to credit risk disclosure is provided for these instruments.

The following table analyses the sensitivity of the Company's treasury management portfolio to changes in credit spreads:

	31 December 2025 CHF'000	31 December 2024 CHF'000
Guernsey treasury management portfolio		
1 basis point change in the difference in yields between treasury and non-treasury securities	<u>179,217</u>	<u>359,810</u>

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11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 e) (ii) Financial assets not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements (continued)

The following tables analyse the Company's securities held for trading by rating agency category:

		31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Rating	Fair value CHF'000	Allocation	Fair value CHF'000	Allocation
Guernsey treasury management portfolio					
Bonds receivable	AAA	379,271	40%	664,716	32%
Bonds receivable	AA	346,809	36%	774,632	38%
Bonds receivable	A	225,893	24%	553,927	27%
Bonds receivable	BBB	-	0%	64,877	3%
Bonds receivable	No rating	-	0%	-	0%
		<u>951,973</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>2,058,152</u>	<u>100%</u>
Direct hedging instruments					
Bonds receivable	AAA	8,076	9%	10,038	13%
Bonds receivable	AA	8,408	9%	7,037	9%
Bonds receivable	A	21,387	23%	15,749	20%
Bonds receivable	BBB	31,736	34%	19,769	25%
Bonds receivable	BB	9,800	11%	11,651	15%
Bonds receivable	B	1,874	2%	1,878	2%
Bonds receivable	CCC	217	0%	844	1%
Bonds receivable	CC	-	0%	-	0%
Bonds receivable	No rating	1,709	2%	1,509	2%
ETFs and other collective investment schemes held		7,923	8%	8,806	11%
Stocks held		1,388	2%	413	1%
		<u>92,518</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>77,694</u>	<u>100%</u>

The securities listed above are held as direct hedging instruments for risk management purposes and are not subject to the counterparty limits shown in note 11 c) (ii).

Concentration of credit risk within securities held for trading is managed by counterparty, geographical region and industry sector. The Company has no major exposure to any one counterparty in the treasury management portfolio (see note 11 c) (ii)).

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11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 e) (ii) Financial assets not subject to IFRS 9's impairment requirements (continued)

The following table analyses the concentration of credit risk by geographical distribution (based on counterparties' country of domicile):

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	% of debt instruments	% of derivatives	% of debt instruments	% of derivatives
Asia Developed	12%	0%	11%	0%
Asia Emerging	4%	0%	9%	0%
Europe Developed (ex-Switzerland)	55%	0%	51%	0%
Latin America	3%	0%	3%	0%
North America	22%	0%	18%	0%
Middle East	2%	0%	1%	0%
Supra Region	2%	0%	5%	0%
Switzerland	0%	100%	2%	100%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The following table analyses the concentration of credit risk in the Company's treasury management portfolio by industrial distribution:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	% of debt instruments	% of derivatives	% of debt instruments	% of derivatives
Cyclicals	5%	0%	6%	0%
Defensives	6%	0%	6%	0%
Financial	72%	100%	65%	100%
Sovereign and/or agency	17%	0%	23%	0%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

11 f) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Exposure to liquidity arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected. The Company is exposed to cash repayments of its structured product financial liabilities on a regular basis.

As detailed in note 18, the Company has entered into a keep-well agreement with the Parent whereby should the Company be unable to meet any payment obligation relating to structured product financial liabilities then the Parent will make available sufficient funds to allow the Company to fulfil any payment obligations as they fall due.

There is no direct matching of the maturity profiles of the structured products with the securities held, however the Company's liquidity profile is constantly monitored as an important part of the treasury management process. Liquidity risk management consists of short term (3 months) and long term (3 years) monitoring of cash flows.

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11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 f) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following tables show a net liquidity surplus for the next year, when the treasury management portfolio is classified according to final maturity dates. The securities held in the treasury management portfolio are primarily debt instruments which, under normal market conditions are readily convertible to cash. As such their final maturity dates are not intended to closely match the final maturity profile of financial liabilities held at FVTPL:

	2025 Up to one year CHF'000	2025 From one to two years CHF'000	2025 From two to three years CHF'000	2025 From three to four years CHF'000	2025 From four to five years CHF'000	2025 Five years and over CHF'000	31 December 2025 Total CHF'000
Assets							
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	58,191	-	-	-	-	-	58,191
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments	7,330	-	-	-	-	-	7,330
Securities held for trading, designated at FVTPL	268,817	276,741	316,099	49,646	73,994	59,194	1,044,491
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	14,492	6,399	3,038	1,204	1,192	10,886	37,211
Financial assets held at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-	1,258,087	1,258,087
Liabilities							
Lease liabilities	(29)	(30)	(32)	(34)	(35)	(21)	(181)
Amounts due to banks	(67,292)	-	-	-	-	-	(67,292)
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	(3,150)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,150)
OECD tax payable	(617)	-	-	-	-	-	(617)
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	(91,430)	(24,537)	(13,656)	(3,454)	(1,886)	(11,798)	(146,761)
Financial liabilities held at FVTPL	(1,418,732)	(311,063)	(44,569)	(7,786)	(431)	(267,178)	(2,049,759)
Net Liquidity	<u>(1,232,420)</u>	<u>(52,490)</u>	<u>260,880</u>	<u>39,576</u>	<u>72,834</u>	<u>1,049,170</u>	<u>137,550</u>

The undiscounted contractual liabilities of the Company excluding accrued interest at 31 December 2025 are as

Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	<u>1,436,687</u>	<u>315,229</u>	<u>44,617</u>	<u>7,472</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>267,212</u>	<u>2,071,639</u>
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For the year ended 31 December 2025

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 f) Liquidity risk (continued)

	2024 Up to one year CHF'000	2024 From one to two years CHF'000	2024 From two to three years CHF'000	2024 From three to four years CHF'000	2024 From four to five years CHF'000	2024 Five years and over CHF'000	31 December 2024 Total CHF'000
Assets							
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	51,615	-	-	-	-	-	51,615
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments	12,989	-	-	-	-	-	12,989
Securities held for trading, designated at FVTPL	758,551	563,997	427,058	293,334	51,186	41,720	2,135,847
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	11,889	2,140	2,673	2,112	1,031	13,630	33,476
Liabilities							
Lease liabilities	(39)	-	-	-	-	-	(39)
Amounts due to banks	(27,932)	-	-	-	-	-	(27,932)
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	(2,262)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,262)
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	(95,879)	(23,167)	(13,060)	(15,165)	(3,999)	(14,734)	(166,004)
Financial liabilities held at FVTPL	(1,346,677)	(257,277)	(81,192)	(3,460)	(7,139)	(207,785)	(1,903,530)
Net Liquidity	<u>(637,745)</u>	<u>285,693</u>	<u>335,479</u>	<u>276,821</u>	<u>41,079</u>	<u>(167,169)</u>	<u>134,160</u>

The undiscounted contractual liabilities of the Company excluding accrued interest at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	1,389,590	263,697	81,453	3,353	7,002	213,357	1,958,452
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11 g) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments, except for written equity-linked derivatives, equals their fair value. With written equity-linked derivatives, the Company bears the market risk of an unfavourable change in the price of the security underlying the option.

11 g) (i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments. The Company writes interest rate derivatives, mainly being interest rate swaps in which the Company agrees to exchange, at specified intervals. The difference between fixed and variable interest amounts is calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount in an effort to manage these risks. The majority of interest rate exposure arises on investment in debt securities and the interest rate profile is shown below.

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11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 g) (i) Interest rate risk (continued)

The following table analyses the Company's interest rate exposure. The Company's assets and liabilities are included at their carrying amount and are categorised by their maturity dates:

	Total CHF'000	Variable rate CHF'000	Fixed rate CHF'000	No net interest rate risk CHF'000
The interest rate profile of the Company at 31 December 2025:				
Assets				
Right-of-use assets	171	-	-	171
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	58,191	-	-	58,191
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments	7,330	-	-	7,330
Securities held for trading, designated at FVTPL	1,044,491	11,062	1,024,118	9,311
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	37,211	16,950	-	20,261
Structured product financial assets held at FVTPL	1,258,087	-	-	1,258,087
Total Assets	2,405,481	28,012	1,024,118	1,353,351
Liabilities and Shareholder's funds				
Lease liabilities	181	-	-	181
Amounts due to banks	67,292	67,150	-	142
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	3,150	-	-	3,150
OECD tax payable	617	-	-	617
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	146,761	48,449	-	98,312
Structured product financial liabilities held at FVTPL	2,049,759	-	-	2,049,759
Share capital	1,000	-	-	1,000
Retained earnings	136,721	-	-	136,721
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Funds	2,405,481	115,599	-	2,289,882
The interest rate profile of the Company at 31 December 2024:				
Assets				
Right-of-use assets	64	-	-	64
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	51,615	-	-	51,615
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments	12,989	-	-	12,989
Securities held for trading, designated at FVTPL	2,135,847	7,420	2,119,208	9,219
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	33,476	22,216	-	11,260
Total Assets	2,233,991	29,636	2,119,208	85,147
Liabilities and Shareholder's funds				
Lease liabilities	39	-	-	39
Amounts due to banks	27,932	27,492	-	440
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	2,262	-	-	2,262
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	166,004	63,394	-	102,610
Structured product financial liabilities held at FVTPL	1,903,530	-	-	1,903,530
Share capital	1,000	-	-	1,000
Retained earnings	133,224	-	-	133,224
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Funds	2,233,991	90,886	-	2,143,105

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11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 g) (ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company invests in securities and issues structured products that are denominated in currencies other than the Swiss franc. Accordingly, the value of the Company's assets and liabilities may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates.

The Company writes derivatives, such as currency forwards, to hedge foreign currency denominated financial instruments and increases or decreases in the fair value of the Company's foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities are partially offset by gains and losses on the economic hedging instruments.

The following table indicates the currencies to which the Company had significant exposure as at 31 December on its monetary assets and liabilities.

	Total CHF'000	Swiss Franc CHF'000	Euro CHF'000	US Dollar CHF'000	British Pound CHF'000	Other CHF'000
Currency profile of the Company as at 31 December 2025:						
Assets						
Right of use assets	171	-	-	-	171	-
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	58,191	35,177	15,729	-	7,277	8
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments	7,330	5,186	1,179	720	33	212
Securities held for trading, designated at FVTPL	1,044,491	887,218	76,165	70,016	-	11,092
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	37,211	28,649	1,918	6,626	18	-
Structured product financial assets held at FVTPL	1,258,087	108,935	322,451	826,700	-	1
Total Assets	2,405,481	1,065,165	417,442	904,062	7,499	11,313
	100.00%	44.29%	17.35%	37.58%	0.31%	0.47%
Liabilities						
Lease liabilities	181	-	-	-	181	-
Amounts due to banks	67,292	53,312	-	13,837	34	109
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	3,150	2,258	756	9	127	-
OECD tax payable	617	-	-	-	617	-
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	146,761	113,238	12,646	20,528	349	-
Structured product financial liabilities held at FVTPL	2,049,759	1,354,794	319,804	367,848	7,312	1
Total Liabilities	2,267,760	1,523,602	333,206	402,222	8,620	110
	100.00%	67.19%	14.69%	17.74%	0.38%	0.00%

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 g) (ii) Currency risk (continued)

	Total CHF'000	Swiss Franc CHF'000	Euro CHF'000	US Dollar CHF'000	British Pound CHF'000	Other CHF'000
Currency profile of the Company as at 31 December 2024:						
Assets						
Right of use assets	64	-	-	-	64	-
Cash, amounts due from banks, money at call	51,615	50,635	-	-	318	662
Accrued interest receivable and prepayments	12,989	10,936	827	927	52	248
Securities held for trading, designated at FVTPL	2,135,847	1,953,611	63,251	104,967	-	14,018
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	33,476	26,877	1,508	4,650	24	416
Total Assets	2,233,991	2,042,060	65,587	110,544	458	15,343
	100.00%	91.40%	2.94%	4.95%	0.02%	0.69%
Liabilities						
Lease liabilities	39	-	-	-	39	-
Amounts due to banks	27,932	17,858	8,183	1,450	-	440
Accrued interest payable and accrued expenses	2,262	2,058	-	-	204	-
Derivative financial instruments held at FVTPL	166,004	140,175	11,265	13,477	1,084	4
Structured product financial liabilities held at FVTPL	1,903,530	1,405,655	219,754	271,556	6,017	547
Total Liabilities	2,099,767	1,565,747	239,202	286,483	7,344	991
	100.00%	74.57%	11.39%	13.64%	0.35%	0.05%

11 g) (iii) Price risk

Equity price risk is the risk of unfavourable changes in the fair value of equity instruments or equity-linked derivatives as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual shares. The Company manages equity risk on its exposure to equity-linked structured products by writing equity-linked derivatives as a hedge against the movement in their price. The Company is therefore only exposed to equity price risk on the revaluation of equities purchased to meet obligations under equity-settled structured product liabilities which are valued based on the equity purchase price and are therefore subsequently settled at nil gain/loss.

Management's best estimate of the effect on profit or loss for a year due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is indicated in the table below. There is no effect on other comprehensive income as the Company has no assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or designated hedging instruments. In practice the actual trading results may differ from the sensitivity analysis below and the difference could be material. An equivalent decrease in equity indices as shown below would have resulted in an equivalent, but opposite, impact.

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

11 Financial risk and management objectives and policies (continued)

11 g) (iii) Price risk (continued)

	Change in equity index %	Effect on net income for the year ended 31 December	
		2025 CHF'000	2024 CHF'000
Swiss All-Share Index	+/- 10	+/- 43	+/- 40
S&P 500 Index	+/- 10	+/- 860	+/- 1
Stoxx Europe 600 Index	+/- 10	+/- 28	-

The effect of changes in bond prices resulting from variations in interest rates are quantified in notes 11 c) (iii) and 11 g) (i).

12 Leases

The Company has entered into a new six-year lease contract in respect of office premises used in its operations. The Company is restricted under the terms of this lease from assigning and subleasing the premises with the prior consent of the lessor. Set out below of the carrying amount of right-to-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	Office Premises CHF'000	Total CHF'000
As at 1 January 2024	121	121
Fair value adjustment	(4)	(4)
Depreciation expense	(53)	(53)
As at 31 December 2024	64	64
Additions	184	184
Fair value adjustment	(3)	(3)
Depreciation expense	(74)	(74)
As at 31 December 2025	171	171

Set out below are the carrying amount of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the year:

	Year ended 31 December 2025 CHF'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 CHF'000
As at 1 January	39	100
Additions	184	-
Fair value adjustment	(3)	(4)
Accretion of interest	5	2
Payments	(31)	(67)
Foreign exchange differences	(13)	9
As at 31 December	181	39
Current (see note 14)	29	39
Non-current (see note 14)	152	-

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 15.

ZÜRCHER KANTONALBANK FINANCE (GUERNSEY) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025

12 Leases (continued)

The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of income:

	Year ended 31 December 2025 CHF'000	Year ended 31 December 2024 CHF'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	74	53
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5	2
Loss on revaluation of lease liabilities	(13)	9
Total amount recognised in statement of income	66	64

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of CHF 31,101 in 2025 (CHF 67,059 in 2024).

13 Cash, amounts due from / to banks, money at call

	31 December 2025 CHF'000	31 December 2024 CHF'000
Due from banks, Guernsey	130	11
Due from banks, Zürcher Kantonalbank	58,061	51,604
	58,191	51,615
Due to banks, Zürcher Kantonalbank	(67,292)	(27,932)
	(67,292)	(27,932)
Total net cash, amounts due from / to banks, money at call	(9,101)	23,683

The amounts due from banks in Guernsey and the Parent do not accrue interest.

The Company has an ongoing loan agreement with respect to the amounts due to the Parent. Amounts due to the Parent accrue interest at the below interest rates and are repayable within 3 months of termination of the loan agreement.

	CHF	USD	EUR	GBP	Other
Amounts due up to CHF 50,000,000 (or currency equivalent) per account, subject to a maximum aggregate balance of CHF 75,000,000 (or currency equivalent)	Swiss National Bank Policy Council Rate	Federal Funds Target Rate Up	European Central Bank Main Refinancing Operation Rate	Bank of England Official Bank Rate	No interest applied

Amounts due in excess of CHF 50,000,000 (or currency equivalent) per account or in excess of an aggregate balance of CHF 75,000,000 (or currency equivalent) accrue interest at the rates shown above plus 2% and are repayable immediately.

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14 Lease liabilities

	Interest rate %	Maturity	31 December 2025 CHF'000	31 December 2024 CHF'000
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Lease liabilities (see note 12)	5.2	2026	29	39
Total current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			29	39
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings				
Lease liabilities (see note 12)	5.2	2027-2031	152	-
Total non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			152	-
Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings			181	39

15 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	1 January 2025 CHF'000	New leases CHF'000	Cash flows CHF'000	Foreign exchange Other CHF'000	differences CHF'000	31 December 2025 CHF'000
Liabilities						
Current lease liabilities (see note 12)	39	30	(31)	(5)	(4)	29
Non-current lease liabilities (see note 12)	-	154	-	7	(9)	152
Total Liabilities	39	184	(31)	2	(13)	181

	1 January 2024 CHF'000	New leases CHF'000	Cash flows CHF'000	Foreign exchange Other CHF'000	differences CHF'000	31 December 2024 CHF'000
Liabilities						
Current lease liabilities (see note 12)	63	-	(67)	38	5	39
Non-current lease liabilities (see note 12)	37	-	-	(41)	4	-
Total Liabilities	100	-	(67)	(3)	9	39

The 'other' column includes the effect of reclassification of non-current portion of interest-bearing lease liabilities due to the passage of time, the effect of accrued but not yet paid interest on lease liabilities and any fair value adjustments resulting from changes in contractual lease payments. The Company classifies interest paid as cashflows from operating activities.

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16 Share capital

	31 December 2025 CHF'000	31 December 2024 CHF'000
Authorised		
1,000 Ordinary shares of CHF1,000 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of CHF1,000 each	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

Each holder of a fully paid ordinary share is entitled to one vote for each share owned. When and as dividends are declared upon the ordinary share capital of the Company, the holders of ordinary shares are entitled to share equally, share for share, in such dividends. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of ordinary shares shall be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company after the distribution of all preferred amounts. The amount distributed will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

17 Capital management

The Company considers its capital to comprise its share capital and retained earnings which amounted CHF 137,721,154 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: CHF 134,224,317). The Company's capital management objectives are to achieve consistent returns while safeguarding capital and to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the expenses of the Company and to meet its liabilities as they arise.

To achieve the above objectives, the Company invests in term deposits with group approved banks and bonds with an appropriate credit rating (see note 11).

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and has no restrictions on the issue or repurchase of ordinary shares.

18 Related party disclosures

Parent and ultimate controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Zürcher Kantonalbank, a company incorporated in Switzerland.

Transactions with related parties

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

		Income Year ended 31 December CHF'000	Expenses Year ended 31 December CHF'000	Due to related party 31 December CHF'000	Due from related party 31 December CHF'000
Parent:					
Zürcher Kantonalbank	2025	61,885	32,873	2,042	-
	2024	(14,828)	24,976	1,856	-
Derivative contracts with the Parent	2025	-	-	146,761	37,211
	2024	-	-	166,004	33,476
Structured products held by the Parent	2025	-	-	24,600	-
	2024	-	-	32,895	-
Structured products issued by the Parent	2025	-	-	-	1,258,087
	2024	-	-	-	-

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18 Related party disclosures (continued)

		Interest paid	Due to	Due from
		Year ended	related party	related party
		31 December	31 December	31 December
		CHF'000	CHF'000	CHF'000
Bank positions held with the Parent:				
Zürcher Kantonalbank	2025	1,749	67,292	58,061
	2024	1,726	27,932	51,604

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Details of the terms and conditions of cash at bank due to the Parent are shown in note 13. All other balances at the year end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. The Company has entered into a keep-well agreement with the Parent whereby should the Company be unable to meet any payment obligation to third parties relating to structured products and other liabilities issued under any law other than German law then the Parent will make available to the Company sufficient funds to fulfil any payment obligation relating to those liabilities as they fall due. There are no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel, defined as the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, received the following compensation during the year:

	Year ended	Year ended
	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
	CHF'000	CHF'000
Short-term employee benefits	<u>223</u>	<u>223</u>

19 Events after the statement of financial position date

There were no events after the reporting period that affect the amounts reported or require disclosure.