



Incore

**Annual Report
Incore Bank AG 2024**

Content

4	Management Report
6	Organization
13	Review of the anniversary year
18	Key Figures
20	Disclosure
33	Balance sheet
34	Income statement
36	Statement of changes in equity
38	Explanatory notes on business activities
41	Accounting and valuation principles
46	Details on the balance sheet
58	Details on the off-balance sheet
58	Details on the income statement
61	Report of the statutory auditors

Cover image

Each Incore Group company has been assigned an AI-generated hero image. These hero images associate our personality with a modern, innovative feel and are unique to Incore Group.

Business performance in 2024

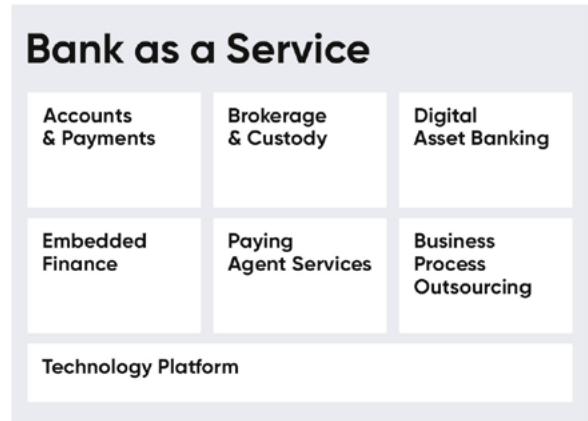
The 2024 financial year was characterized by further growth, the consolidation and expansion of existing business areas, and entry into new segments and markets. Revenue increased by 14% (previous year: 23%). This growth and our continued international focus prompted us to further optimize our internal processes and monitor them more strictly. As a result, the workforce was expanded considerably. To expand our talent pool and support our international growth, we established the sister company Incore Corporate Services S.A. in Madrid, Spain.

In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Incore Group celebrated its 40th anniversary. As part of the celebrations, the re-branding under the unified Incore umbrella brand was unveiled. Its aim is to strengthen the Group's shared identity and highlight the company's overall scale. We also communicated our vision of establishing ourselves as a Swiss techbank with an international focus. The event was a resounding success for everyone involved. The new brand identity is also reflected in the latest annual report.

To further sharpen its strategic focus, Incore Holding acquired Maerki Baumann Holding's minority stake in Incore Bank at the end of the year and thereby became its sole owner.

Incore Bank has been characterized by steady and solid growth in recent years and now offers a comprehensive range of modular, innovative and secure banking services as an internationally oriented Swiss transaction bank.

The unique combination of B2B banking and technology forms the foundation of our Banking-as-a-Service model, which covers both traditional and digital assets in the following business areas:



Our sister company Incore Technology supports this specialized solution with its technological expertise, providing comprehensive IT solutions and services tailored specifically to the needs of banks and financial service providers.

Business areas

In 2024, the Accounts & Payments business area again recorded strong growth, continuing the trend from prior years. Due to this further growth, particularly from new banking clients, Incore made substantial IT investments in 2024 to enable it to keep pace in the coming years.

Assets under custody grew by approximately CHF 1.2 billion, reaching CHF 12.7 billion. The result from commission business and services increased by nearly 20% to CHF 27.29 million (previous year: CHF 23.71 million). In the interest business, a profit of CHF 3.05 million was generated, which was slightly below the previous year's figure of CHF 3.35 million due to falling interest rates.

As in the preceding years, foreign exchange trading profit remained highly stable, coming in at CHF 8.0 million. In Digital Asset Banking, Incore Bank secured important new counterparties to increase price competitiveness even further. The favorable development of cryptocur-

rency prices toward the end of 2024 had a highly positive impact for both our clients and the bank itself.

The newly established Embedded Finance business area was gradually set up last year and staffed with an experienced team. This represents a highly innovative and future-oriented business area for Incore Bank.

Our long-term investments in personnel and infrastructure form the foundation for achieving our ambitious goals.

The Paying Agent Services business area exceeded the budgeted result despite the ongoing expansion of the team. With this still relatively new business unit, Incore Bank is well positioned and prepared for further growth through the onboarding of new structurers.

In the BPO and Technology Platform Services areas, Incore Bank again saw increased demand, though no new client contracts were yet concluded.

Due to the continued strong growth in 2024, the number of employees increased by 29% from 79 to 102. This resulted in a significant rise in personnel costs to CHF 17.95 million.

The expansion and business growth also caused administrative expenses to increase by around 10% to CHF 17.22 million (previous year: CHF 15.49 million). Net profit for the 2024 financial year came in at CHF 3.57 mil-

lion (previous year: CHF 5.28 million). This result reflects the bank's substantial investments in new products, technical solutions and personnel changes.

Outlook

We remain committed to our goals in the coming year and will continue to expand our business areas in order to strategically position ourselves in the market not only as a full-service B2B transaction bank but also as a dedicated techbank.

In addition to expanding our existing strategic international business activities, we are exploring the possibility of entering new markets. In the newly established Embedded Finance business area, we expect to onboard our first clients.

Building on the newly unified Incore umbrella brand, we plan to bring the individual Group companies closer together with a mutual strategy.

In light of the ongoing technological expansion and further internationalization, we are expecting further growth and success in 2025.



Peter Haist

Chairman of the Board of Directors



Mark Dambacher

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Organization

Incore Bank AG

Organization

Management Board

Name	Residence	Function	Comments
Peter Haist	Stetten	President	
Hans G. Syz-Witmer	Küsnacht	Vice president	until 18.12.2024
Prof. Dr. Dr. Christian Wunderlin	Zullwil	Member	
Amedeo C. Vaccani	Zollikon	Member	until 18.12.2024
		Vice president	from 18.12.2024
Dr. Daniel Diemers *	Zug	Member	
Dr. iur. Catrina Luchsinger Gähwiler *	Zollikon	Member	

Audit & Risk Committee

Name	Residence	Function	Comments
Dr. iur. Catrina Luchsinger Gähwiler *	Zollikon	Chair	
Prof. Dr. Dr. Christian Wunderlin	Zullwil	Member	

* Independent members of the Board of Directors within the meaning of the provisions of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA

The Company would not be required to have an audit committee under the relevant provisions of FINMA Circular 2008/24 «Supervision and internal Control of Banks».

Internal audit

Grant Thornton AG, Zurich

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Zurich

Executive Board

Name	Function	Comments
Mark Dambacher	Chairman of the Executive Board	
René Hertach	Vice Chairman of the Executive Board	
Fabian Bieli	Member	
Bruno Meyer	Member	until 6.12.2024



Peter Haist

Chairman of the Board
of Directors

Peter Haist (born 1963) has served as Incore Bank AG Chairman of the Board of Directors since January 2020. Prior to this, from 2017 to 2019, he was a member of the Executive Board and responsible for strategy and business development. Since 2006, he has been the CEO of the Incore Group, where he also held various other senior positions from 1995 onward, including Head of Marketing, Sales & Key Account Management. Prior to this, he managed the IT department of Bankers Trust Zurich for five years after working at JPMorgan Zurich as a project manager, analyst and programmer for five years.

Peter Haist is a trained banker and has a degree in business information systems. He also has a Master of Advanced Studies (MAS) ZFH in Business Consulting. He is currently a board member at Incore Holding AG and Incore Technology AG and he serves as Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Incore Asset Management Solution AG, Regensburg (Germany).



Amedeo C. Vaccani

Vice Chairman of the Board
of Directors from 18.12.2024

Amedeo C. Vaccani (born 1955) has a degree in mechanical engineering and an MBA from Harvard Business School. He is the founder and a managing partner of A. Vaccani & Partner AG, which has been providing management consulting and cross-border M&A services since 1992. He has also managed a Swiss private equity investment company since 1996. Prior to this, he worked for ABB AG as Business Area Manager Resource Recovery and at ABB W+E Umwelttechnik AG as its CEO.

Amedeo C. Vaccani currently holds the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors at Incore Holding AG, at Incore Technology AG and at Rhincodon Corporation AG.

Christian Wunderlin (born 1968) is a Federally Certified Accounting and Controlling Expert. He has a Federal Diploma in Business Information Systems, an MBA from the University of Rochester, a DBA from the University of Bradford (Finance) and a PhD from the University of Bern (business information systems). Due to the current developments in the field of cybercrime, Christian Wunderlin has undergone further training to become a CISSP Certified Information Systems Security Professional, CCSP Certified Cloud Security Professional, CISM Certified Information Security Manager, IT Security Officer BSI, CISA Certified Information Systems Auditor as well as ISO 27001 Auditor/Lead Auditor und TISAX Auditor (Assessment Professional). Christian Wunderlin has more than 20 years of managerial experience in the IT industry. From 2007 to 2018, he was a lecturer at the Institute of Financial Services Zug IFZ (Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts), alongside which he also served on various boards of SMEs.

He currently serves as a member of the Board of Directors of Bank Cler, AMAG Leasing AG, Aveniq AG, Netcloud AG and Quality1 AG. Christian Wunderlin also serves on the boards of various medium-sized companies in the finance/insurance, IT and architecture/real estate sectors.

Daniel Diemers (born 1972) studied economics and social sciences at the University of St. Gallen (HSG) and the Rotterdam School of Management (RSM), and he has completed a PhD on the subject of virtual knowledge communities. He is also the author of several books, studies and specialist articles. With more than 20 years' experience as a strategy consultant, he accompanies businesses on their journey into the digital future.

Daniel Diemers is co-founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors of SNGLR, a deep tech lab, consulting firm and venture capital fund focused on exponential technologies such as longevity, smart mobility/smart cities, artificial intelligence and blockchain/metaverse.

Furthermore, Daniel Diemers is a member of the Board of Directors of FiCAS AG and the Swiss Metaverse Association, as well as on the Expert Council of the Swiss Blockchain Federation.



**Prof. Dr. Dr.
Christian
Wunderlin**

Member of the Board
of Directors
Member of the Audit &
Risk Committee



Dr. Daniel Diemers

Member of the Board
of Directors



Dr. iur.
Catrina Luchsinger
Gähwiler

Member of the Board
of Directors
Chair of the Audit & Risk
Committee

Catrina Luchsinger Gähwiler (born 1967, CH/GB) completed her legal studies at the University of Zurich (lic. iur.) in 1991 and passed the bar exam in the canton of Zurich in 1995. In 2004, she was awarded her PhD in law with a dissertation on the topic of fund share distribution. Alongside pursuing her doctorate, she worked as a lawyer at internationally oriented law firms in Zurich from 1996 to 2007, including at Froriep Rechtsanwälte from 2000 to 2007. From 2007-2024 she was a partner at MLL Meyerlustenberger Lachenal Froriep AG (formerly Froriep AG). In 2007, she became a partner at the law firm MLL, where she worked until 2024. Since 2025, she is a partner at Barandun Legal & Tax, an international law firm based in Zurich and Zug.

Catrina Luchsinger Gähwiler currently serves as Vice Chair of the Board of Directors of Jungfraubahn Holding AG and is a member of the Board of Directors of Jungfraubahn Management AG. In addition, she serves as Vice Chair of the Board of Directors of Baader Helvea AG and as Chair of the Board of Directors of Nova Property Fund Management AG. She is also a member of the Board of Directors of Brevalia AG and is on the Foundation Board of the health insurance provider Sanitas. Furthermore, she is a member of the Inter-Pacific Bar Association, where she is Co-Chair of the Banking and Finance Committee until 2024 and currently a member of the Board of Directors.

Executive Board

Mark Dambacher (born 1968) has been the CEO of Incore Bank AG since March 2015. Before assuming this role, he held various management and specialist positions, including three years in charge of compliance & risk control, relationship management, and accounting. Before joining the newly founded Incore Bank AG as Head of Process Management in 2006, he spent many years at PricewaterhouseCoopers as a senior manager in the Global Risk Management Services division and at KPMG as a senior consultant in the Financial Services division.

Mark Dambacher is a trained banker and has an MSc in Business Engineering. He is also a Certified Information Systems Auditor. He does not currently serve on any boards.



Mark Dambacher

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

René Hertach (born 1963) has served as Head of Brokerage and Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board since April 1, 2019. From 2007 until assuming his current role, he was Head of Information Technology (IT Operations and Development) at Incore Bank AG, which was created as a spin-off of Maerki Baumann in 2007. He had headed Maerki Baumann's IT department for more than 16 years, prior to which he spent seven years at Telekurs.

René Hertach is a Federally Certified Mechanic and a trained IT systems programmer. He is also a qualified mainframe system specialist and network architect. He does not currently serve on any boards.



René Hertach

Deputy CEO



Fabian Bieli

Member of the Board
of Directors

As Head of Banking Operations (COO), Fabian Bieli (born 1974) is responsible for Business Process Outsourcing securities administration, securities settlement, and payment transactions/central register.

After obtaining a bachelor's degree in Business Administration, he successfully completed the MAS in Leadership and Management in 2012. He acquired his extensive knowledge while working in senior positions in various back office departments at a large Swiss private bank. He has been in charge of Incore Bank AG's back office operations since 2009. He does not currently serve on any boards.



40 YEARS SOBACO

SOBACO Group celebrates its 40th anniversary and changes its name to Incore Group

One Brand

The companies united under the umbrella of the Incore Group are:

- Incore Bank AG
- Incore Technology AG
- Incore Asset Management Solution AG
- Incore Corporate Services S.A.

This uniting brand name links all group companies even more closely in order to respond directly and uniformly to customer needs.



Incore Bank AG

The Techbank, which offers banks, securities dealers and fintech companies first-class banking and outsourcing services from a single source.



Incore Technology AG

Your partner for professional consulting and project services. Incore Technology ensures smooth operation of systems and applications («Run the Bank»).



Incore Asset Management Solution AG

Innovative hybrid advisory solution «MyWebDepot», a comprehensive digital solution for client lifecycle management, client advisory services and client reporting.



Incore Corporate Services S.A.

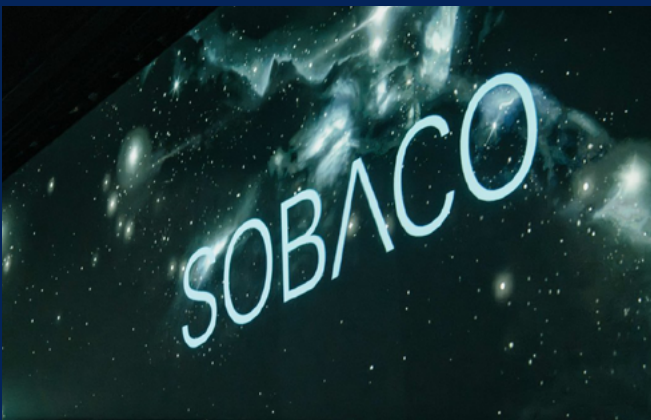
Our sister company for back office support and Corporate Services.

Foundation
1984

Employees
160

Group Companies
4

Impressions of the celebration «40 years SOBACO» from October 25, 2024 at AURA in Zurich



«With our new brand and logo we manifest the start of the new decade. Digitalization and internationalization are the focus for the entire group of companies.»

Peter Haist

Chairman of the Board of Directors Incore



After 40 successful years as SOBACO, the group is now operating under the name Incore Group. We look back, celebrate, rejoice, and look forward towards a future under a new and yet familiar flag.





Incore



40

Years of
innovation

40

Years of
exciting projects

40

Years of
great collaboration

Key Figures

Incore Bank AG

Key Figures

in TCHF	2024	2023
Profit	3 569	5 276
Result from commission business and services	27 292	23 709
Result from trading activities	8 666	7 188
Result from interest operations	3 050	3 354
Operating expenses	-35 172	-28 954
Total balance sheet	350 770	326 587
Eligible capital	24 666	29 617
Required capital	10 000 ¹⁾	10 000 ¹⁾
Surplus capital	14 666	19 617
Number of employees (full-time equivalents)	96.80	78.70

¹⁾ Minimum own funds according to Banking Ordinance Art. 15.

Disclosure

Incore Bank AG

Key metrics (KM1)	2024 in TCHF	2023 in TCHF
Eligible capital		
1 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	24 666	29 617
2 Tier 1 (T1)	24 666	29 617
3 Total capital	24 666	29 617
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)		
4 RWA	110 810	97 140
Minimum capital requirement	10 000 ¹⁾	10 000 ¹⁾
Risk-based capital ratios (% of RWA)		
5 CET1 ratio (%)	22.26	30.49
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	22.26	30.49
7 Total capital ratio (%)	22.26	30.49
Additional CET1 buffer requirements (% of RWA)		
8 Capital conservation buffer requirement according to Basel minimum requirements (%)	2.50	2.50
9 Countercyclical buffer requirement (Art. 44a ERV) according to Basel minimum requirements (%)	0.00	0.00
11 Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements according to Basel minimum requirements (%)	2.50	2.50
12 CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	14.26	22.49
Target capital ratios according to Annex 8 of the Capital Adequacy Ordinance (CAO) (% of RWA)		
12a Capital conservation buffer according to CAO, Annex 8 (%)	2.50	2.50
12b Countercyclical capital buffer according to CAO, Art. 44 and 44a (%)	0.00	0.00
12c CET1 capital target (%) according to CAO, Annex 8 and countercyclical buffer according to CAO, Art. 44 and 44a	7.00	7.00
12d T1 capital target according to CAO, Annex 8 and countercyclical buffer according to CAO, Art. 44 and 44a (%)	8.50	8.50
12e Total capital target according to CAO, Annex 8 and countercyclical buffer according to CAO, Art. 44 and 44a (%)	10.50	10.50
Basel III Leverage Ratio		
13 Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	360 651	341 037
14 Basel III Leverage Ratio	6.84	8.68

¹⁾ Minimum own funds according to Banking Ordinance Art. 15.

Disclosure

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

in TCHF	Ø 4th quarter 2024	Ø 3rd quarter 2024	Ø 2nd quarter 2024	Ø 1st quarter 2024	Ø 4th quarter 2023
15 Numerator of LCR: Total high quality liquid assets	218 015	222 813	244 560	287 157	199 785
16 Denominator of LCR: Total net cash outflow	177 925	185 532	206 732	244 723	153 929
17 Liquidity Coverage Ratio, LCR (%)	122.53	120.09	118.30	117.34	129.79

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

in TCHF	2024	2023
18 Available stable funding	46 894	61 852
19 Required stable funding	28 320	27 780
20 Net Stable Funding Ratio, NSFR (%)	165.59	222.65

Overview of risk-weighted assets (OV1)

in TCHF	2024 RWA	2023 RWA	2024 Minimum capital requirements
Credit risk	51 763	47 928	4 141
Market risk	5 550	3 513	444
Operational risk	53 500	45 700	4 280
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
Total	110 813	97 140	8 865

Approaches used to determine the minimum capital requirements

Credit risk: International standardised approach SA-BIZ

Market risk: De-minimis approach

Operational risk: Basic indicator approach

Liquidity: Liquidity risk management (LIQA)

The readiness of payment is monitored and guaranteed in line with the regulatory requirements. The Board of Directors defines the risk tolerance by setting specific limits for liquidity, refinancing and diversification. Potential negative effects on liquidity are identified immediately through the quarterly assessed early warning indicators. Decreases of clients assets are periodically analysed and compared with historical stress events and regulatory outflow rates. In addition to short-term bank investments, we hold repo-eligible bonds and Money market paper in the financial investments as liquidity reserves. The refinancing of the loans is mainly done through broadly diversified customer deposits.

Credit risk: Credit quality of assets (CR1)

31.12.2024 in TCHF	Gross book values of		Allowances / impairments	Net values
	defaulted exposures	non-defaulted exposures		
1 Loans (excl. debt securities)	772	65 646	772	65 646
2 Debt securities	-	58 600	-	58 600
3 Off-balance sheet exposures	-	108	-	108
4 Total	772	124 354	772	124 354

The definition of defaulted positions corresponds to those of impaired loans, i.e. for these claims it is unlikely that the debtor will be able to meet its future obligations. Impaired loans, as well as any collateral, are to be valued at liquidation value and value adjusted taking into account the creditworthiness of the debtor.

Credit risk: Credit risk migration techniques - Overview (CR3)

31.12.2024 in TCHF	Exposures unsecured / book value	Exposures secured by collateral: se- cured amount	Exposures secured by financial guarantees or credit deriva- tives: secured amount
Loans (incl. debt securities)	125 018	-	-
Off-balance sheet exposures	108	-	-
Total	125 126	-	-
of which defaulted	-	-	-

The Bank does not apply any risk mitigation techniques within the meaning of the capital adequacy regulations.

Credit risk: Exposures by exposure categories and risk weights under the standardized approach (CR5)

31.12.2024
in TCHF

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
Exposure categories / risk weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Andere	Total of credit risk exposures after CCF and CRM
1 Central governments and central banks	264 112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264 112
2 Banks and securities dealers	-	-	63 793	-	4 282	-	391	445	-	68 911
3 Other public sector entities and multilateral development banks	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
4 Corporates	-	-	1 003	-	-	-	941	-	-	1 944
5 Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 168	-	-	5 168
6 Equity interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	13	-	174
7 Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 040	-	-	16 040
8 Total	264 112	-	65 087	-	4 282	-	22 463	458	-	356 402
9 of which receivables secured by mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 of which overdue receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

There were no significant changes during the reporting period.

Operational risk: General information (ORA)

Operational risks are explained in the annual report 2024 at the following point:
Notes on risk management, section operational risks: page 39

Interest rate risk: Objectives and policies concerning the risk management of the interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

a) Description of how the bank defines IRRBB for purposes of risk control and measurement.

Interest rate risk is the risk to a bank's equity and income arising from interest rate movements. Changes in interest rates affect the economic value of a bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items (present value perspective). They also affect the income from interest operations (income perspective). Of the three forms of interest rate risk, the Bank primarily considers the interest rate reset risk and secondarily the option risk in the case of variable-interest deposits without a fixed term. The basis risk is negligible.

b) Description of the bank's overall IRRBB management and mitigation strategies. Examples: Monitoring EVE and NII in terms of established limits, hedging practices, stress testing, outcomes analysis, the role of independent auditing (if not specifically described elsewhere for risks), the role and practices of the ALCO, the bank's practices to ensure appropriate model validation, and timely updates in response to changing market conditions.

The management of interest rate risks is an important element within the risk management process. On the basis of the guidelines defined in the framework concept by the Board of Directors and taking into account the size of the Bank as well as the type, scope, complexity and risk content of the business activities (proportionality principle), the interest rate risk should be kept within the defined risk tolerance.

c) The periodicity of the calculation of the bank's IRRBB measures and a description of the specific metrics that the bank uses to gauge its sensitivity to IRRBB.

The Bank calculates the interest rate risk quarterly on the basis of regulatory requirements. The measures shown in the disclosure are identical to the internal measures.

d) A description of the interest rate shock and stress scenarios that the bank uses to estimate changes to economic value and earnings.

Standard market software is used to create the interest rate risk report. The internal interest rate risk measurement system takes into account the six standard interest rate shock scenarios defined in FINMA's circular «Interest rate risks» as well as any additional interest rate shock scenarios specified by FINMA.

e) If modeling assumptions used in the bank's internal measurement system for interest rate risk (i.e. the EVE metric generated by the bank for purposes other than disclosure, such as for assessment of risk-bearing capacity) differ considerably from the modeling assumptions prescribed in Table IRRBB1 for the disclosure (see description under Table IRRBB1), the bank must provide a description of those assumptions and of their directional implications and explain its rationale for making those assumptions (e.g. historical data, published research, management judgment and analysis).

The published results correspond to the values used for internal interest rate risk management. EVE takes into account cash flows from interest-sensitive assets, liabilities (including all free deposits) and off-balance-sheet items in the banking book and trading book. Hidden reserves are also taken into account, regardless of whether they are counted as T2 capital, but not core capital (T1 capital).

f) A general description of how the bank hedges its IRRBB, as well as the associated accounting measures. In accounting, the balance sheet values are shown at their nominal value.

All derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value. The valuation result of hedging instruments is recorded in the adjustment account. The positive and negative replacement values from derivative financial instruments are shown in the corresponding balance sheet items.

g) Description of key modeling and parametric assumptions used in calculating EVE and NII in Table IRRBB1 and in relation to the positions and currencies in Table IRRBBA1 according to the following breakdown:

In addition to the main currency, the Swiss franc, balance sheet transactions are conducted in foreign currencies. The following foreign currencies exceed 10% of the liabilities: EUR, USD.

g1) – g3) Change in economic value of equity (ΔEVE)	Determination of cash flows: Consideration of interest margins and other components	Cash flows (capital and interest payments) whose effective or replicated interest rate reset data lie within the respective maturity band limits are reflected in the corresponding maturity band.
	Mapping procedure: Description of the cash flow mapping procedures used	
	Discount rates: Description of (product-specific) discount rates or interpolation assumptions	Cash flows are rolled out on the basis of external conditions (customer rate) and discounted using a SARON/SWAP curve.
g4) Changes in net interest income (ΔNII)	Description of the process and key assumptions of the model used to determine the change in net interest income	Own forecast
g5) Variable positions	Description of the procedure including central assumptions and parameters for determining the interest rate reset date and cash flows of variable items	Replication models are used to determine the new interest rates and cash flows for positions in category II. The assumptions are regularly reviewed and adapted where necessary.
g6) Positions with repayment options	Description of the assumptions and procedures used to account for behavioural early redemption options	
g7) Time deposits	Description of the assumptions and procedures used to account for behaviour dependent early deductions	Cash flows (capital and interest payments) whose effective or replicated interest rate reset data lie within the respective maturity band limits are reflected in the corresponding maturity band.
g8) Automatic interest rate options	Description of the assumptions and procedures for taking into account automatic, behavior-independent interest rate options	

Disclosure

g9) Derivative positions	Description of purpose, assumptions and procedures of linear and non-linear interest rate derivatives	The change in the market value of non-linear derivatives is considered in the calculation of the internal interest rate risk indicator.
g10) Other assumptions	Description of other assumptions and procedures affecting the calculation of values in tables IRRBBA1 and IRRBB1, such as currency aggregation and correlation assumptions of interest rates	The cash flows take into account the nominal value (capital) and interest payments. Interest payments include the base rate and all margin components. Because the Bank does not have a profit split system, the margin cash flow is not determined separately.

Interest rate risk: qualitative information to position structure and repricing (IRRBBA1)

	31.12.2024 Volume in TCHF			Average repricing maturity (in years)		Longest repricing maturity (in years) for positions with a modeled (not deterministic) repricing date	
	of which currencies that make up more than 10% of total assets or total liabilities			of which		of which	
	Total	of which CHF		Total	of which CHF	Total	of which CHF
Amounts due from banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from customers*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial investments*	58 700	55 980	-	0.15	0.15	-	-
Other assets*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due to banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Specified interest rate reset date

Disclosure

	31.12.2024 Volumen in TCHF			Average repricing maturity (in years)		Longest repricing maturity (in years) for posi- tions with a modeled (not deterministic) repricing date	
	Total	of which CHF	of which currencies that make up more than 10% of total assets or total liabilities	Total	of which CHF	Total	of which CHF
Amounts due from banks*	57 466	29 454	17 391	0.08	0.08	-	-
Amounts due from customers*	6 224	4 081	2 079	0.22	0.22	-	-
Other assets*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits, on sight in private and current accounts*	192 750	20 540	141 344	0.22	0.22	-	-
Other liabilities*	88 691	20 058	45 003	0.08	0.08	-	-
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits, cancellable but no transfera- ble (savings deposit funds)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	403 831	130 113	205 817	0.16	0.14	-	-

* Undefined interest rate reset date

Interest rate risk: quantitative information to present value and interest income (IRRBB1)

Period in TCHF	ΔEVE (Change of present value) 31.12.2024	ΔEVE (Change of present value) Previous year	ΔNII (Change of earnings value) 31.12.2024	ΔNII (Change of earnings value) Previous year
Parallel shock up	764	496	-39	-496
Parallel shock down	-771	-491	104	458
Steeper shock	-527	-425		
Flattener shock	663	514		
Short rates shock up	858	637		
Short rates shock down	-865	-641		
Maximum	-865	-641	-39	-496
Period	31.12.2024		Previous year	
Tier 1	24 666		29 617	

The ΔEVE metric reflects the change in the net present value of capital under the six standardized interest rate shock scenarios outlined in FINMA Circular 2019/02 «Interest Rate Risks – Banks». Interest rate-sensitive assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items in the banking book are taken into account in the calculation of ΔEVE. The calculation is based on the internal interest rate risk measurement system and instantaneous interest rate shocks. The results show that the most significant change in the net present value of capital is brought about by a downward shock in short-term interest rates. The ΔNII metric reflects the deviation in net interest income resulting from an instantaneous parallel shift in the yield curve compared to the bank's internal baseline scenario, which assumes stable interest rates. This is measured over a one-year horizon and assuming a constant balance sheet structure. With an instantaneous upward parallel shift, the increase in interest expenses on customer deposits in particular more than offsets the higher interest income. There were no significant changes in the calculation methodology compared to the previous year. The increase in the ΔEVE values for 2024 compared to 2023 is due to a higher volume of liabilities with undefined interest rate reset dates compared to the previous year. The reduction in the ΔNII values for 2024 compared to 2023 is attributable to the higher current account liabilities compared to the previous year and the inclusion of interest income on the SNB current account.

Balance sheet

Income statement

Incore Bank AG

Balance sheet

in TCHF	31.12.2024	21.12.2023	Changes
Assets			
Liquid assets	206 201	50 985	155 216
Amounts due from banks	60 194	84 157	-23 963
Amounts due from customers	6 224	5 267	957
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	13 398	12 853	545
Financial investments	58 774	168 437	-109 663
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	3 304	2 475	829
Participations	13	12	1
Tangible assets	2 116	2 034	82
Intangible assets	20	0	20
Other assets	526	367	159
Total assets	350 770	326 587	24 183
Liabilities			
Amounts due to banks	112 689	101 584	11 105
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	192 750	175 464	17 286
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	12 347	14 506	-2 159
Accrued expenses and deferred income	4 020	3 192	828
Other liabilities	748	694	54
Provisions	30	30	0
Bank's capital	12 000	12 000	-
Statutory capital reserve	4 549	4 549	-
of which tax-exempt capital contribution reserve	4 549	4 549	-
Statutory retained earnings reserve	1 564	1 564	-
Profit carried forward	6 504	7 728	-1 224
Profit	3 569	5 276	-1 707
Total liabilities	350 770	326 587	24 183
Off-balance-sheet transactions			
Contingent liabilities	-	-	0
Irrevocable commitments	109	63	46

Income statement

in TCHF	2024	2023	Changes
Result from interest operations			
Interest and discount income	2 028	2 561	-533
Interest and dividend income from trading portfolios	-	-	-
Interest and dividend income from financial investments	1 756	1 015	741
Interest expense	-734	-222	-512
Gross result from interest operations	3 050	3 354	-304
Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations	-	-	-
Net result from interest operations	3 050	3 354	-304
Result from commission business and services			
Commission income from securities trading and investment activities	10 908	10 163	745
Commission income from other services	22 164	18 372	3 792
Commission expense	-5 780	-4 826	-954
Subtotal result from commission business and services	27 292	23 709	3 583
Result from trading activities and the fair value option	8 666	7 188	1 478
Other result from ordinary activities			
Other ordinary income	2 160	1 781	379
Other ordinary expenses	-	-7	7
Subtotal other result from ordinary activities	2 160	1 781	379

in TCHF	2024	2023	Changes
Operating expenses			
Personnel expenses	-17 949	-13 467	-4 482
General and administrative expenses	-17 223	-15 487	-1 736
Subtotal operating expenses	-35 172	-28 954	-6 218
Value adjustments on participations and depreciation and amortisation of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets	-710	-477	-233
Changes to provisions and other value adjustments, and losses	-825	-14	-811
Operating result	4 461	6 587	-2 126
Extraordinary income	-	-	-
Extraordinary expenses	-	-	-
Taxes	-892	-1 311	419
Profit	3 569	5 276	-1 707
Appropriation of profit			
Profit	3 569	5 276	-1 707
Profit carried forward	6 504	7 728	-1 224
Distributable profit	10 073	13 004	-2 931
Appropriation of profit			
Allocation to statutory capital reserves	-	-	-
Allocation to statutory retained earnings reserve	-	-	-
Distributions on the share capital	-	-	-
Dividend distributions	-3 500	-1 500	-2 000
of which share of distributions from retained earnings	-	-	-
Profit carried forward	6 573	11 504*	-4 931

* At the extraordinary general meeting in December 2024, a dividend of CHF 5.0 million was approved, paid from the 2023 retained earnings. As a result, retained earnings for 2023 after the distribution of this dividend amounted to CHF 6.504 million.

Statement of changes in equity

	Banks capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings reserve	Reser- ves for general banking risks	Volun- tary retained earnings reserves and pro- fit / loss carried forward	Own shares (negati- ve item)	Profit	Total
Equity at start of current period	12 000	4 549	1 564	-	7 728	-	5 276	31 117
Appropriation of profit 2024								
– Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1 500	-1 500
– Net change in profit carried forward	-	-	-	-	3 776	-	-3 776	0
– Extraordinary dividend	-	-	-	-	-5 000	-	-	-5 000
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 569	3 569
Equity at end of current period	12 000	4 549	1 564	-	6 504	-	3 569	28 186

Notes to the financial statements 2024 Incore Bank AG

Explanatory notes on business activities

Business activities

Incore Bank AG acts as a provider of comprehensive banking services for other financial intermediaries. The Bank is able to provide the entire infrastructure that is needed for carrying out banking operations. This includes execution and settlement of trading and other banking transactions, securities custody including account and custodian account management, as well as operation of the corresponding systems. The Bank also provides Digital Asset Banking and Product Structuring Services. Incore Bank AG is a member of the SIX Swiss Exchange. Access to other trading venues is ensured through electronic communication networks.

The services are provided through the head office in Schlieren / Zurich, Switzerland.

The majority of the Bank's revenue (66%) comes from commission business and services. The result from trading and interest activities contributes 29% to ordinary income, while other ordinary income contributes 5%.

Business segments

The main activities in the individual business segments are as follows:

- Execution and settlement of banking transactions (BPO, outsourcing service for other financial service providers) and operation of the technical and operational infrastructure and the corresponding applications (Plug & Bank Technology Platform). The Bank provides its services in this area to financial intermediaries based in Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein.
- Transaction banking, i.e. Brokerage & Custody including brokerage of securities, foreign exchange, precious metals and derivative financial instruments, as well as brokerage and custody of digital assets. In

addition, Payment Services and Paying Agent Services are provided to regulated financial intermediaries and so-called Actively Managed Certificates (AMCs) are offered.

The Bank provides its services primarily in Switzerland and Europe. As a broker and correspondent, it also maintains relationships with counterparties in Switzerland and abroad.

Commission business and services

Commission business and services mainly comprises brokerage, payment services and insourcing fees. In addition, the reporting year again saw significant income in the area of brokerage and custody of digital assets and for paying agent services.

Trading activities

Trading consists mainly of foreign exchange and precious metals. In this area, own positions are held to support automated settlement for outsourcing services and for the purpose of holding foreign currency reserves of financial intermediaries and converting them into Swiss francs. The Bank also trades in structured products as part of its paying agent function.

Risk assessment

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board regularly address the material risks that the Bank is exposed to. Since the Bank only trades foreign exchange/precious metals on a small scale, these risks are primarily credit risks, operational risks (including money laundering risks) and liquidity risks. The risk mitigation measures, the internal controls and the reporting system are all incorporated into the risk assessment. In addition, there is a strong emphasis on ensuring that the impact of these material risks on the annual financial statements is continuously monitored and assessed.

Risk management

Identifying, assessing, measuring, monitoring and managing risks associated with the banking business is of key importance to the Bank. The core elements of risk management are: the risk policy, ensuring comprehensive reporting on all risks, and defining various risk limits including corresponding monitoring and reporting.

The risk management process periodically assesses all individual risks and, if necessary, adjusts the implemented measures. The internal control system is the main tool used for identifying and assessing risks. All risks that the Bank is exposed to are recorded and evaluated in this ICS. The internal reporting system ensures appropriate and comprehensive reporting at different levels.

Both the Executive Board and the Audit & Risk Committee of the Board of Directors are regularly updated on the current risk situation in the form of a detailed quarterly risk report.

Credit risks

The Bank does not engage in any lending activities. All of the amounts due to/from banks and customers that are disclosed in the balance sheet relate to relationships with other financial service providers that are used to settle trading and payment transactions. To minimize counterparty risk, limits are defined which take into account the country, market and credit risks of the counterparties.

Market risks

Market risks for foreign exchange and precious metals are limited by means of a clearly defined limit system. The Bank uses current market values for valuations.

Liquidity risks

Liquidity risks are monitored continuously. The Bank has a high level of liquidity.

Operational risks

The Bank has internal regulations and policies and an appropriate control system for limiting and monitoring operational risks.

Default risks

Default risks mainly take the form of sight deposits as well as open derivative positions with other financial institutions. Default risks are determined daily for all counterparties on the basis of market values. Limits are also monitored daily.

Valuation of collateral

In addition, the required collateral (collateral for derivatives transactions) for customers is determined daily, and corresponding collateral is requested immediately. The requested collateral consists of sight deposits and securities valued at current prices.

Business policy regarding the use of derivatives and hedge accounting

To manage larger foreign currency holdings of the customer, forex forward transactions are concluded on the Bank's own account. At present, no further positions in derivative financial instruments are held on own account. The Bank does not currently use hedge accounting.

IT systems and business outsourcing

The Bank has outsourced its finance function to Equilas AG, Berne. This outsourcing is comprehensively governed in a contract in accordance with the regulations of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. All employees of the service provider are subjected to banking secrecy, whereby the requirements for protecting customer data are fulfilled.

The standard Finnova banking software is used as the main information system. This system is operated by

Incore Technology AG, Schlieren. Detailed contractual provisions exist for this outsourcing. Incore Bank AG also uses various peripheral applications in conjunction with Finnova.

Customer documentation is printed and distributed by Maerki Baumann & Co. AG, Zurich.

Crypto Finance AG provides, maintains and develops infrastructure facilities for the encrypted storage and authorization of digital asset private keys.

Direct market access to the SIX Swiss Exchange and to national and international brokers makes it possible for securities transactions to be carried out fully electronically. The interbank applications of SIC, SIX SIS and SWIFT are used to clear and settle transactions. In addition, market information products provided by Bloomberg and SIX Financial Services are integrated into the Bank's network. All essential system components within the network have a redundant configuration.

The Bank's data centers are located at Incore Technology AG, Schlieren, at two sites in Zurich.

Employees

As at the end of the year, the Bank had 96.8 employees (FTE-based, previous year: 78.7). Average number of employees in 2024: 87.6 (previous year: 70.0).

Accounting and valuation principles

Principles

The reporting, accounting and valuation principles are based on the Swiss Code of Obligations, the Swiss accounting standards for banks as laid out in the Banking Act, its Ordinance and the implementing provisions of FINMA, and on the statutory provisions.

General principles

Incore Bank AG prepares reliable presentation of statutory single-entity financial statements. These present the Bank's financial situation in a way that makes it possible for third parties to form a reliable opinion.

Assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet transactions are valued separately. Accounts are kept and financial reports filed in the local currency (Swiss francs).

Consolidation

Incore Bank AG does not have any participations to be consolidated. Since January 12, 2017, Incore Bank AG has been fully consolidated within Incore Holding AG, Schlieren.

Recognition and accounting

We recognize all business transactions in the Bank's books on the trade date and use them to determine the result as of that date. Spot transactions concluded but not yet settled are recognized applying the trade date accounting principle. Completed forward transactions are disclosed as off-balance-sheet transactions until the settlement date. After the settlement date, transactions are disclosed in the balance sheet.

Foreign currency translation

Balance sheet items denominated in a foreign currency are converted at the rate prevailing at the time of the transaction (record date). Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate that applies on

the date of the transaction. The effect of foreign currency adjustments is recorded in the income statement under «Result from trading activities and the fair value option».

For foreign currency translation as at the balance sheet date, the following exchange rates were used:

Currency	2024	2023
USD	0.9067	0.8422
EUR	0.9386	0.9310
GBP	1.1350	1.0725

Liquid assets

Liquid assets are recognized at nominal value.

Amounts due from/to banks

Amounts due from banks are recognized at nominal value less any necessary value adjustments for default risks. Amounts due to banks are recognized at nominal value.

Amounts due/from in respect of precious metal account deposits are valued at fair value based on the prices quoted on the balance sheet date.

Amounts due from customers and amounts due in respect of customer deposits

Amounts due from customers are recognized at nominal value less any necessary value adjustments for default risks. Amounts due in respect of customer deposits are recognized at nominal value.

Value adjustments for default risks

Value adjustments for default risks are created for all identifiable default risks in accordance with the principle of prudence. An impairment is applicable where the

expected recoverable amount (including collateral) is lower than the book value of the receivable. Value adjustments for default risks are deducted directly from the corresponding asset items.

Receivables are impaired if the debtor is unlikely to be able to meet the corresponding payment obligations. Impaired receivables and any collateral have to be valued at the liquidation value, and the value must be adjusted taking the debtor's creditworthiness into account. Items are valued individually and the impairment is covered by individual value adjustments.

If a receivable is deemed to be fully or partially unrecoverable or if a debt waiver is granted, it is written off and charged against the corresponding value adjustment.

Trading activities

Trading means entering into actively managed positions in order to profit from fluctuations in the market price. The classification in the trading portfolio is established and documented accordingly when the transaction is concluded.

Trading positions are generally valued at fair value. The fair value is always determined using a price set on a price-efficient and liquid market.

If, in exceptional cases, no fair value is ascertainable, the valuation and recognition follow the principle of the lower of cost or market value.

Price gains or losses from the sale or valuation are recognized under «Result from trading activities and the fair value option». Interest and dividend income from trading portfolios is recognized under «Interest and dividend income». The refinancing of trading positions is not offset against interest operations. The result from primary mar-

ket trading activities relating to securities issuing operations is recognized in the item «Result from trading activities and the fair value option».

Positive and negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments (derivatives)

All derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value. The valuation result from trading activities is recognized in the income statement under «Result from trading activities and the fair value option».

Due to the trade date principle, forward exchange transactions maturing within two days are recognised as cash items in the balance sheet.

Financial investments

Debt securities intended to be held to maturity are valued and recognized at acquisition value, and the premium/discount (interest component) is accrued over the term (accrual method). Default-risk-related changes in book value are recognized immediately by means of a charge to the item «Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations». If debt securities are sold or repaid prior to maturity, the realized gains and losses that correspond to the interest component are not recognized immediately, but are instead accrued over the remaining term to maturity.

Debt securities not intended to be held until maturity (available for sale) are valued at the lower of cost or market value.

Equity securities are valued at the lower of cost or market value. In the case of financial investments valued at the lower of cost or market value, an upwards revaluation to (max.) the historical or amortized cost is recognized where the fair value falls below the acquisition cost and then recovers. The balance of the changes in book value

is recognized under «Other ordinary expenses» or «Other ordinary income».

In the case of the disposal of financial assets valued at the lower of cost or market value, the entire realized result is recognized under «Result from the disposal of financial investments».

Participations

The term «participations» covers equity securities held by the Bank in companies of an infrastructure nature, as well as securities held with the intention of a permanent investment, irrespective of the percentage of voting shares held. Participations are valued individually. The legal maximum limit is the acquisition value less economically necessary value adjustments.

Impairment testing is carried out on every balance sheet date. Any additional impairments have to be charged to the income statement under «Value adjustments on participations and depreciation and amortization of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets». The partial or full reversal of impairment is recorded in the item «Extraordinary income».

Tangible fixed assets / Intangible assets

Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets are valued individually. Tangible fixed assets / intangible assets are recognized at acquisition cost and depreciated over their prudently estimated useful life. Impairment testing is carried out annually. If the impairment test establishes that there has been a change in the asset's useful life or an impairment, non-scheduled depreciation is applied and the residual value is depreciated over the remaining useful life.

The asset is subjected to scheduled depreciation on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life. The

estimated useful life for each asset category and intangible assets is as follows:

Category	Useful life
Costs for central banking system	10 years
Other software, IT and communication equipment	maximum 3 years
Movables (renovation) / hardware	maximum 5 years
Other tangible fixed assets, installations in third-party properties	maximum 10 years
Intangible assets (brand)	5 years

Realized gains from the disposal of tangible fixed assets are recognized under «Extraordinary income», and realized losses are recognized under «Extraordinary expenses».

Treatment of past-due interest

Interest and commission are past due if payment is more than 90 days overdue. After that point, any interest and commission accruing may no longer be credited to the income statement until the outstanding amounts have been settled. The receivables arising from interest and commission accrued up to the end of the 90 day period are written off via the item «Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations».

Provisions

A provision represents a probable obligation based on a past event, the amount and/or due date of which is uncertain but can be reliably estimated.

The amount of the provision is determined on the basis of an analysis of the past event concerned and of events occurring after the balance sheet date, if such analysis contributes to further clarifying the situation. The amount has to be estimated in accordance with the economic risk posed, which is taken into account as objectively as pos-

sible. Where the time factor has a material impact, the amount of the provision must be discounted. The amount of the provision has to correspond to the expected future cash outflows. It must take account of the likelihood and reliability of these outgoing cash flows.

The sub-item «Other provisions» may contain hidden reserves.

Pension benefit obligations

The Bank operates a contribution-based pension scheme for its employees in form of a semi-autonomous solution. A legally independent employer fund also exists to cushion financial hardship among employees and retired employees. Employer contributions are disclosed under «Personnel expenses».

Taxes

The current income taxes and capital taxes payable on the respective result of the period and the defining capital are calculated in accordance with the applicable tax reporting regulations. Liabilities from current income taxes and capital taxes have to be disclosed in the item «Accrued expenses and deferred income».

Deferred income taxes are not determined and recorded.

Off-balance-sheet transactions

Off-balance-sheet transactions are recognized at nominal value. For identifiable default risks, provisions are created as liabilities on the balance sheet.

Changes to the accounting and valuation principles

There were no changes in the accounting and valuation principles.

Material events occurring after the balance sheet date

There have been no material events after the balance sheet date that significantly affect the Bank's assets, liabilities, financial position or results of operations at December 31, 2024.

Details on the balance sheet

Overview of the coverage of receivables and off-balance sheet transactions as well as the impaired receivables

in TCHF		Type of collateral			Total
		Secured by mortgage	Other	Unsecured	
Loans (before netting with value adjustments)					
Amounts due from customers		-	-	6 224	6 224
Total loans (before netting with value adjustments) 2024		-	-	6 224	6 224
2023		-	-	5 267	5 267
Total value adjustments offset against loans value adjustments 2024		-	-	-	-
2023		-	-	-	-
Total loans (after netting with value adjustments) 2024		-	-	6 224	6 224
2023		-	-	5 267	5 267
Off-balance-sheet					
Contingent liabilities		-	-	-	-
Irrevocable commitments		-	-	109	109
Total off-balance-sheet 2024		-	-	109	109
2023		-	-	63	63
in TCHF		Gross debt amount	Estimated liquidation value of collateral	Net debt amount	Individual value adjustments
Impaired loans / receivables 2024		1 159	387	772	772
2023		-	-	-	-

Presentation of derivative financial instruments (assets and liabilities)

in TCHF		Trading instruments			Hedging instruments		
		Positive replacement values	Negative replacement values	Contract volume	Positive replacement values	Negative replacement values	Contract volume
Interest rate instruments		-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange / precious metals		12 525	11 474	857 172	-	-	-
Forward contracts		12 522	11 471	855 935	-	-	-
Futures		-	-	67	-	-	-
Options (OTC)		3	3	1 170	-	-	-
Equity securities / indices		873	873	41 236	-	-	-
Futures		-	-	464	-	-	-
Optionen (exchange traded)		873	873	40 772	-	-	-
Other		0	0	0	-	-	-
Futures		-	-	-	-	-	-
Options (exchange traded)		0	0	0	-	-	-
Total before netting agreements	2024	13 398	12 347	898 408	-	-	-
	2023	12 853	14 506	1 057 338	-	-	-

in TCHF		Positive replacement values	Negative replacement values	Contract volume
Total after netting agreements	2024	13 398	12 347	898 408
	2023	12 853	14 506	1 057 338

Breakdown by counterparty

in TCHF		Central clearing houses	Banks and in- vestment firms	Other
Positive replacement values (after netting agreements)	2024	873	12 525	-

Financial investments

in TCHF	2024		2023	
	Book value	Vair value	Book value	Vair value
Debt securities	58 600	58 552	168 270	168 157
of which own bonds and medium-term notes	-	-	-	-
of which, intended to be held to maturity	58 600	58 552	168 270	168 157
Equity securities	161	412	161	379
of which, qualified participations	-	-	-	-
Crypto assets	13	13	7	7
Total financial investments	58 774	58 977	168 438	168 543
of which, securities eligible for repo transactions in accordance with liquidity requirements	55 983	55 976	165 900	165 843

Breakdown of counterparties by rating

in TCHF	Aaa to Aa3	A1 to A3	Baa1 to Baa3	Ba1 to B3	Lower than B3	Without rating
Debt securities: book values	58 600	-	-	-	-	-

Incore Bank AG relies on Moody's rating classes.

Participations

in TCHF	Other partici- pations	Minority parti- cipations	Total partici- pations
Acquisition cost	-	20	20
Accumulated value adjustments and changes in book value	-	-8	-8
Book value previous year end	-	12	12
Value adjustments	-	1	1
Book value as at end of current year	-	13	13

All participations are without market value.

Tangible fixed asset

in TCHF	Central banking system	Proprietary or separately acquired software	Other tangible fixed assets	Total tangible fixed assets
Acquisition cost	18 239	542	2 605	21 386
Accumulated depreciation	-18 239	-315	-798	-19 352
Book value previous year end	-	227	1 807	2 034
Reallocation		224	-224	
Additions	-	678	114	792
Depreciation	-	-308	-402	-710
Book value as at end of current year	-	821	1 295	2 116

Leasing obligations from operating leases

in TCHF	2024	2023
Multi-year leases until 2028 at the latest	500	650
of which due during the year	-	-

Intangible assets

in TCHF	Other intangible assets	Total intangible assets
Acquisition cost	-	-
Accumulated value adjustments	-	-
Book value previous year end	-	-
Reallocation	-	-
Additions	20	20
Disinvestments	-	-
Depreciation	0	0
Ascriptions	-	-
Book value as at end of current year	20	20

Other assets and liabilities

in TCHF	Other assets		Other liabilities	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Settlement accounts	20	-	-	-
Indirect taxes	313	224	694	581
Other assets and liabilities	193	143	54	113
Total other assets and liabilities	526	367	748	694

Assets pledged or assigned to secure own obligations and assets subject to reservation of title

in TCHF	Pledged assets		Effective commitments	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Pledged / assigned assets				
Financial investments	3 620	1 012	-	-

Details of the pension scheme

in TCHF	Overfunding / underfunding 31.12.2024	Economic interest of the bank 2023 / 2024	Change recognised in profit or loss 2024	Pension expenses 2024	Pension expenses 2023
Economic benefit*	-	-	-	1 363	1 166
Total	-	-	-	1 363	1 166

*Pension plans without overfunding / underfunding

There ist no employer reserve.

Value adjustments and provisions, reserves for general banking risks

in TCHF	Balan- ce at previous year end	Use in confor- mity with desig- nated purpose	Reclassi- fications	Cur- rency diffe- rences	Past due interest, reco- veries	New cre- ations char- ged to income	Relea- ses to income	Balan- ce at current year end
Other provisions	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Total provisions	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Reserves for general banking risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value adjustments for default and country risks	-	-	-	-	-	772	-	772
of which, value adjustments for default risks from impaired receivables	-	-	-	-	-	772	-	772

Banks's capital

in TCHF	2024			2023		
	Total par value	No. of shares	Capital eligible for dividend	Total par value	No. of shares	Capital eligible for dividend
Share capital	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000
Total bank's capital	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000

Non-distributable reserves

in TCHF	2024	2023
Non-distributable statutory capital reserve	4 549	4 549
Non-distributable statutory retained earnings	1 451	1 451
Total non-distributable reserves	6 000	6 000

Holders of significant participations and groups of holders of participations with pooled voting rights

in TCHF	2024		2023	
	Nominal	% of equity	Nominal	% of equity
with voting rights: Maerki Baumann Holding AG, Zurich ¹⁾	-	-	5 880	49
with voting rights: Incore Holding AG, Schlieren ²⁾	12 000	100	6 120	51

¹⁾ Owned by Peter R. Haist, Stetten (89%, previous year 89%), Rhincodon Corporation AG, Zug (11%, previous year 11%) ²⁾

²⁾ Owned by Amedeo C. Vaccani, Meilen (100%)

Disclosure of amounts due from / to related parties

in TCHF	2024		2023	
	Amounts due from	Amounts due to	Amounts due from	Amounts due to
Holders of qualified participations	-	-	-	-
Group companies	347	897	73	282
Other related parties	-	-	6 406	8 138

Explanations regarding conditions

The Bank confirms that all transactions with related parties have been conducted at arm's length.

Maturity structure of current assets, financial assets and liabilities

		Due							Total
in TCHF		At sight	Cancel- lable	Within 3 months	Within 3 to 12 months	Within 12 months to 5 years	After 5 years	No maturity	
Assets / financial instruments									
Liquid assets		206 201	-	-	-	-	-	-	206 201
Amounts due from banks		60 194	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 194
Amounts due from customers		6 224	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 224
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments		13 398	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 398
Financial investments		173	-	54 980	1 003	2 618	-	-	58 774
Total	2024	286 190	-	54 980	1 003	2 618	-	-	344 791
	2023	153 429	-	164 887	-	3 383	-	-	321 699
Debt capital / financial instruments									
Amounts due to banks		112 689	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 689
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits		192 750	-	-	-	-	-	-	192 750
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments		12 347	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 347
Total	2024	317 786	-	-	-	-	-	-	317 786
	2023	291 554	-	-	-	-	-	-	291 554

Balance sheet by domestic and foreign countries

in TCHF	2024 Inland	2024 Ausland	2023 Inland	2023 Ausland
Assets				
Liquid assets	206 201	-	50 985	-
Amounts due from banks	49 927	10 267	80 533	3 624
Amounts due from customers	4 390	1 834	5 065	202
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	13 398	-	12 853	-
Financial investments	56 144	2 630	166 060	2 377
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	3 304	-	2 475	-
Participations	-	13	-	12
Tangible fixed assets	20	-	-	-
Other assets	526	-	367	-
Total assets	336 026	14 744	320 372	6 215
Liabilities				
Amounts due to banks	75 294	37 395	110 676	58 253
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	9 303	183 447	1 438	120 041
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	12 347	-	16 390	95
Accrued expenses and deferred income	4 020	-	2 502	-
Other liabilities	748	-	1 254	-
Provisions	30	-	30	-
Bank's capital	12 000	-	12 000	-
Statutory capital reserve	4 549	-	4 549	-
Statutory retained earnings reserve	1 564	-	1 564	-
Profit carried forward	6 504	-	4 957	-
Profit	3 569	-	3 770	-
Total liabilities	129 928	220 842	159 130	178 389

Assets by country or group of countries (domicile principle)

in TCHF	2024 Absolute	2024 Share as %	2023 Absolute	2023 Share as %
OECD countries	14 630	4.2	5 999	1.8
other countries	114	0.0	216	0.1
Total foreign receivables	14 744	4.2	6 215	1.9
Switzerland	336 026	95.8	320 372	98.1
Total assets	350 770	100.0	326 587	100.0

Breakdown of total assets by credit rating of country groups (risk domicile view)

	2024 Net foreign exposure in CHF	2024 Net foreign exposure Share as %	2023 Net foreign exposure in CHF	2023 Net foreign exposure Share as %
Bank's own country rating				
Moody's				
Aaa – AA3	14 724	99.9	6 181	99.5
A1 – A3	11	0.1	25	0.4
Ba1 – Ba3	6	0.0	9	0.1
Caa1 – C	-	0.0	-	0.0
no Rating	3	0.0	-	0.0
Total	14 744	100.0	6 215	100.0

Assets and liabilities broken down by the most significant currencies for the bank

Assets in TCHF	CHF	EUR	USD	GBP	other
Liquid assets	206 201	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from banks	29 453	13 539	3 852	651	12 699
Amounts due from customers	4 081	1 797	282	41	23
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	12 972	87	328	11	-
Financial investments	56 155	1	2 618	-	-
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	3 304	-	-	-	-
Participations	-	13	-	-	-
Tangible assets	2 116	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	20	-	-	-	-
Other assets	520	-	-	6	-
Total assets shown in balance sheet	314 822	15 437	7 080	709	12 722
Delivery entitlements from spot ex- change, forward forex and forex options transactions	245 503	232 471	289 595	20 384	69 205
Total assets	560 327	247 908	296 675	21 093	81 925

Liabilities in TCHF	CHF	EUR	USD	GBP	other
Amounts due to banks	20 058	24 781	20 222	5 238	42 390
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	25 540	124 729	16 615	5 752	20 114
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	11 921	87	328	11	-
Accrued expenses and deferred income	4 020	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	745	3	-	-	-
Provisions	30	-	-	-	-
Bank's capital	12 000	-	-	-	-
Statutory capital reserve	4 549	-	-	-	-
Statutory retained earnings reserve	1 564	-	-	-	-
Profit carried forward	6 504	-	-	-	-
Profit	3 569	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities shown in the balance sheet	90 500	149 600	37 165	11 001	62 504
Delivery entitlements from spot exchange, forward forex and forex options transactions	486 556	98 482	259 468	10 101	19 433
Total liabilities	559 057	248 082	296 633	21 102	81 936
Net position per currency	1 270	-174	42	-9	-11

Breakdown of fiduciary business

in TCHF	2024	2023
Fiduciary investments with third-party companies	26 109	93 704
Total fiduciary business	26 109	93 704

Details on the off-balance sheet

Managed assets

in MCHF	2024	2023
Type of managed assets		
Assets in collective investment schemes managed by the bank	-	-
Assets under discretionary asset management agreements	-	-
Other managed assets	-	-
Total managed assets	-	-
of which, double counting	-	-
Custody account management for financial intermediaries	12 725	11 512

The Bank does not conduct any client business of its own. The assets shown are exclusively assets of clients of other financial institutions and market participants that have been handed over to the Bank for safekeeping purposes. These custody assets also include cryptocurrencies.

Details on the income statement

Refinancing income in interest and discount income as well as from significant negative interest rates

No refinancing costs for the trading business are credited to interest and discount income.

Negative interest

in TCHF	2024	2023	Changes
Negative interest on the lending business (reduction of Interest and discount income)	24	19	5
Negative interest on the borrowing business (reduction in interest expense)	5	30	-25

Result from trading activities

in TCHF	2024	2023	Changes
Foreign exchange and notes and coins business	8 648	6 822	1 826
Precious metals business	-636	151	-787
Securities trading	654	215	439
Total result from trading activities	8 666	7 188	1 478

Personnel expenses

in TCHF	2024	2023	Changes
Salaries	15 208	11 177	4 031
Social security benefits	2 455	2 071	384
Other personnel expenses	286	219	67
Total personnel expenses	17 949	13 467	4 482

General and administrative expenses

in TCHF	2024	2023	Changes
Office space expenses	448	440	8
Expenses for information and communications technology	11 552	10 567	985
Expenses for vehicles, equipment, furniture and other fixtures, as well as operating lease expenses	14	11	3
Fees of audit firm(s) (Art. 961a no. 2 CO)	340	294	46
of which, for financial and regulatory audits	231	223	8
of which, for other services	109	71	38
Other operating expenses	4 869	4 175	694
Total general and administrative expenses	17 223	15 487	1 736

Presentation of current taxes, deferred taxes, and disclosure of tax rate

in TCHF	2024	2023
Expenses for current taxes	892	1 311
Total taxes	892	1 311
Average tax rate weighted on the basis of the operating result	20.00	19.90

Explanations regarding material losses, extraordinary income and expenses, as well as material releases of hidden reserves, reserves for general banking risks, and value adjustments and provisions no longer required

Material losses / profit

None

Value adjustments and provisions released

None

Significant release of hidden reserves

No hidden reserves were released during the financial year.

Report of the statutory auditors Incore Bank AG



Report of the statutory auditor

to the General Meeting of Incore Bank AG, Schlieren

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the financial statements (pages 33 to 60) comply with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Other information

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

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

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

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

Board of Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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



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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Roman Berlinger".

Roman Berlinger
Licensed audit expert
Auditor in charge

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "D. Mazzucca".

Dario Mazzucca
Licensed audit expert

Zürich, 01. April 2025

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