



Together for you

Annual Report 2022



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Management report

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Foreword

2022 has been everything but a smooth ride for the economy. Inflation, geopolitical conflict, food supply and energy crises and the long tail of the COVID-19 pandemic have caused shockwaves globally. A slowdown of global economic activity is materialising, due, in part, to the tightening of financial conditions to tame inflation. In this challenging context, BIL Suisse' mission remains unchanged: ensure its clients, be they individuals, entrepreneurs or corporations of its unfailing support in bringing their projects to life.

Notwithstanding this challenging environment, BIL Suisse outperformed its targets, reporting a solid net profit. This is a clear sign our strategy is bearing fruits. In 2022, we kept our focus on our clients, by developing our Wealth Management capabilities and expanding our service offering for entrepreneurs and corporate clients with lending and advisory services. We invested in our talented employees and nurtured collaboration with the Group's teams in Luxembourg and China to bring expert services to our clients. We enforced sound risk management and fostered a strong compliance culture across the whole organisation. All these contributed to generating sustainable growth, and we will continue to do so for the months and years to come.

What to expect in 2023? Uncertainties surrounding the global economy will remain high. What is certain is that our private and corporate clients can expect that BIL Suisse will stay true to its mission: we will remain by their side, support them and help them bring their projects to life.



Marcel Leyers,
Chairman of the Board of Directors, BIL Suisse



Hans-Peter Borgh,
Chief Executive Officer, BIL Suisse

BIL Suisse Profile

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg (Suisse) SA ("BIL Suisse") is a fully owned subsidiary of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA (BIL), the oldest universal bank in the Grand Duchy. BIL Suisse has offices in Zurich, Geneva and Lugano, the three main Swiss financial centers.

Clients benefit from the bank's traditional Swiss Wealth Management offering, our strong European roots and BIL balance sheet and credit offering, as well as proven expertise servicing clients in the Eastern hemisphere.

BIL Suisse offers a full range of banking services for wealthy families, entrepreneurs and independent financial advisers through its wealth management and Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB) offering.

For private clients, BIL Suisse offers integrated financial and non-financial solutions such as asset structuring, credit solutions, wealth planning as well as capital protection. The services take a client's personal situation into account and can be tailored to capital creation or capital utilization needs.

Professional clients are able to benefit from a selection of CIB solutions, including corporate financing, syndicated loans and advisory services. Further services include administration, reporting and custody services, direct access to the trading floor and financial products such as open architecture solutions and investment vehicles to best serve their clients.

Status Report from the Executive Committee prepared on 20th March 2023

The past year showed a mixed picture in terms of global economic performance and performance of the financial markets: while markets were geared for a strong recovery after the worst of the Covid crisis seemed to have left behind, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine caused a great deal of uncertainty around energy and food supply to the global economy. This drove up inflationary pressure and forced central banks to act through a series of swift interest rate hikes. These developments caused a weak performance of global financial markets. Indeed, the tightening of loose monetary policy had a negative effect on nearly all asset classes.

Against this background, 2022 was a successful and rewarding year for BIL Suisse: the Marco Polo Plan, our 5-year strategic plan initiated in 2020, is now nearly halfway and bearing fruit. BIL Suisse has achieved or outperformed its annual targets for 2022 in most key markets, including China, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East, emphasising our expertise in servicing clients in the Eastern hemisphere.

In 2022 Net New Money (NNM) increased by a record-high 8% (annualized growth rate) or CHF 328 million. AUM has decreased to CHF 4'057 million, as negative market and foreign exchange effects outpaced the inflow of new money.

In 2022, we also solidified our entrepreneur offering by expanding our newly minted Corporate and Institutional Banking (C&IB) Business Line, allowing us to be a one-stop shop for entrepreneurial clients: we now pride ourselves in an ability to offer financing solutions for the entrepreneur and his or her enterprise. This was evidenced by a number of landmark transactions that underlined our capabilities in corporate and structured finance as a valuable add-on to our proven expertise in Wealth Management. We firmly believe that combining our traditional Swiss wealth management with our strong balance sheet capabilities based on our European roots in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will fuel sustainable growth in the years to come.

Furthermore, the reshaping of our operational platform and the digitalisation of our value proposition has progressed according to plan. In 2022 BIL Suisse rolled out a new e-Banking platform and further digitalized its account opening process amongst other enhancements for clients and employees. These important investments reflect the aim of our strategic plan to further increase the scalability and robustness of our platform and further work towards a seamless client experience.

All these developments resulted in a strong growth in revenues from a broader range of capabilities, together with improved operational scalability leading to a profit over the financial year.

The entity remains well capitalized, with capital ratios well above the regulatory minimum. At the end of 2022: the CET1 ratio stood at 29.4 % versus 2021: 30.06 %, where the difference is explained by the expansion of our loan book. In addition, BIL Suisse maintains a strong liquidity position, with a liquidity coverage ratio of 200.7 % at the end of 2022, which is also well above the minimum regulatory requirements.

BIL Suisse posted a CHF 4.0 million profit in line with expectations of our long-term strategy. This on revenues of CHF 50.8 million representing an increase of 14 % to the previous year, emphasising the strong momentum of our transformation.

With these results, we find ourselves well positioned to continue to deliver on our journey of strategic transformation. We aim to deliver outstanding service to our valued client base, while continuing, on our emphasis on our growth markets. We are pleased to increasingly be recognised as an employer of choice for our staff that remains fully dedicated to providing outstanding solutions and services to our growing group of clients.

Corporate Governance

Board of Directors

Marcel Leyers, 1962, Chairman

Education

Diploma in Management, University of Luxembourg

Professional history

- Member of the Board of Directors of BIL Suisse as of December 2019
- Chairman of the Board of Directors of BIL Suisse as of January 2020
- Appointed Chief Executive Officer of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA and Member of the Board of Directors in May 2019
- Previously responsible for Corporate and Institutional Banking department and development of Services for Luxembourgish market across all business lines at Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA

Alain Le Fort*, 1953, Vice Chairman

Education

Geneva University Law School, lic. iur.
Admitted to the Geneva Bar (1977)

Professional history

- Member of the Board of Directors of BIL Suisse as of June 2002
- Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of BIL Suisse as of June 2014

**Independent Member*

Bernard Mommens, 1960, Member

Education

LL.M., Leuven University, Belgium

Professional history

- Member of the Executive Committee of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA and Secretary General and General Counsel of the BIL Group as of 2007
- Over the past 35 years held senior positions in banking groups in Belgium and Luxembourg

Dieter C. Hauser*, 1955, Member

Education

Master of Law and Dr. iur., University of Zurich,
Switzerland Attorney at law, Canton of Zurich, Switzerland

Professional history

- Member of the Board of Directors of BIL Suisse as of October 2015 and Chairman of the BACRC of BIL Suisse as of January 2016
- Founder and Managing Partner of icomply Inc., a Compliance Consultancy firm in the financial industry, as of 2000
- Previously CEO and held Board Member positions in subsidiaries of and legal advisor to global Swiss banking group

**Independent Member*

Nico Picard, 1964, Member

Education

PhD in Mathematics, University of Nancy I, France

Professional history

- Member of the Board of Directors of BIL Suisse as of July 2020
- Appointed Chief Financial Officer and Member of the Management Board of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA in 2017
- Previously responsible for Finance and Asset and Liability Management at Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA
- Over the past 32 years held various positions in a variety of functions in banks in France and Luxembourg

Chris Van Aeken, 1963, Member

Education

MBA, University of Chicago, U.S.
Applied Economics, Leuven University, Belgium

Professional history

- Member of the Board of Directors of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA as of July 2018
- Previously CEO of Morgan Stanley SA, Switzerland and held a variety of management and board positions in Morgan Stanley Group between 1996 and 2016

Executive Committee as per 31.12.2022

Hans-Peter Borgh, 1973, Chairman

Education

MSc in Management and Organisation Major in Finance and Marketing, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Professional history

- CEO of BIL Suisse as of January 2020
- Member of the Executive Committee of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA as of November 2015
- Previously held various leadership positions in International Wealth Management in Luxembourg, Singapore, Hong Kong and other locations.

Hartmut Vollmer, 1966, Head Wealth Management

Education

Dipl. Betriebswirt (lic. oec.), VWA/University of Freiburg

Professional history

- Head of Wealth Management of BIL Suisse as of September 2022
- Prior to his appointment as Head of Wealth Management, he held the role of Head of Wealth Management Growth Markets BIL Suisse since April 2021
- Previously held different management functions (Audit, Risk, Controlling, Finance, Operations, Project Management) in Switzerland

Michiel Haasbroek, 1978, CFRO**Education**

PhD in East Asian Studies, University Bochum, Germany
MSc. TiasNimbas Business School, Utrecht, Netherlands
MA Political Science and History, Trier University, Germany

Professional history

- CFRO of BIL Suisse as of September 2022
- Prior to his appointment as CFRO, he held the role of CRO of BIL Suisse since May 2020
- Prior to BIL Suisse held roles as Chief Risk Officer and Alternate Country Executive ABN AMRO Greater China, Chief Risk Officer ABN AMRO Shanghai and various other risk management functions in Asia and Netherlands

Tobias Kamber, 1974, General Counsel & COO**Education**

Lawyer, qualified in Switzerland
LL.M., Master of Law, USA, California
Lic. iur., University of Zurich

Professional history

- General Counsel & COO of BIL Suisse as of September 2022
- Prior to his appointment as General Counsel & COO, he held the role of General Counsel of BIL Suisse since January 2021
- Broad experience in legal, risk and compliance affairs in Wealth Management while being based in Switzerland and Asia (Hong Kong)
- Prior to BIL Suisse, held various management roles at Julius Baer, including Deputy General Counsel Private Banking, Deputy CRO Intermediaries and Head Legal & Compliance, Hong Kong

Ralph Ebert, 1969, Chief Compliance Officer**Education**

Second Bar Examination (Germany)
Heidelberg and Würzburg University Studies of Laws (Germany)

Professional history

- Chief Compliance Officer of BIL Suisse as of June 2019
- Previously held similar Compliance roles in Private Banking industry in Switzerland, Asia and Europe

Changes to the Executive Committee in 2022

Fabian Käslin, 1986, CFO/COO

- CFO of BIL Suisse as of May 2020 until August 2022
- COO of BIL Suisse as of January 2021 until August 2022

Marco Schaller, 1967, Head WM Core Markets

- Head of Wealth Management Core Markets BIL Suisse as of February 2018 until August 2022

Internal Audit

Xavier Barthes, 1974, General Auditor

Education

Master Degree INSEEC Business School, Bordeaux, France

Professional history

- Internal Auditor of BIL Suisse as of January 2019
- Commenced working for BIL Suisse in 2016
- Over 20 years experience in Financial Services.
- Prior to BIL Suisse, held roles as auditor, risk manager and compliance officer in both France and Switzerland in various financial institutions and with a reputable accountancy firm

Audit

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Zurich

Annual accounts

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Balance sheet

as of 31 December 2022

ASSETS			
(Swiss francs)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Liquid assets		146,366,714	515,588,190
Amounts due from banks		42,158,430	152,202,479
Amounts due from customers	3.2/3.13	438,727,364	501,098,380
Mortgage loans	3.2	92,425,418	57,547,678
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	3.3	2,000,583	1,507,217
Financial investments	3.4	278,690,790	163,754,445
Accrued income and prepaid expenses		6,436,861	5,984,028
Participations	3.5/3.6	-	-
Tangible fixed assets	3.7	3,775,767	46,761
Intangible assets	3.8	983,356	1,238,852
Other assets	3.9	281,456	1,407,551
TOTAL ASSETS		1,011,846,739	1,400,375,581
Total subordinated assets		-	-
LIABILITIES			
(Swiss francs)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Amounts due to banks		142,399,349	296,173,216
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits		703,177,452	947,108,346
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	3.3	5,718,879	2,323,343
Accrued expenses and deferred income		19,312,483	17,340,763
Other liabilities	3.9	4,790,094	2,675,686
Provisions	3.13	6,697,542	9,026,376
Share capital	3.14/3.16	85,000,000	85,000,000
Statutory capital reserves		52,000,000	52,000,000
<i>of which tax-exempt capital contribution reserves</i>		<i>52,000,000</i>	<i>52,000,000</i>
Statutory retained earnings reserves		-	-
Voluntary retained earnings reserves		-	-
Profit carried forward / loss carried forward		(11,272,149)	(3,356,933)
Profit / loss (result of the year)		4,023,089	(7,915,216)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,011,846,739	1,400,375,581

Off-balance sheet transactions

(Swiss francs)	Notes	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Contingent liabilities	3.2/4.1	29,635,323	35,558,455
Irrevocable commitments	3.2	30,721,190	1,312,000

Income statement

INCOME STATEMENT FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31			
(Swiss francs)		Notes	
		2022	2021
Result from interest operations:			
Interest and discount income	5.1	14,865,926	5,726,459
Interest and dividend income from financial investments		1,746,225	1,948,786
Interest expense		(319,799)	618,242
Gross result from interest operations		16,292,352	8,293,487
Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations		(40,588)	(150,354)
Subtotal net result from interest operations		16,251,764	8,143,133
Result from commission business and services:			
Commission income from securities trading and investment activities		28,300,161	31,425,262
Commission income from lending activities		168,905	379,829
Commission income from other services		6,455,677	5,282,223
Commission expense		(5,535,295)	(6,342,173)
Subtotal result from commission business and services		29,389,448	30,745,141
Result from trading activities	5.1	5,183,266	5,534,578
Other result from ordinary activities:			
Other ordinary income		-	-
Other ordinary expenses		-	-
Subtotal other result from ordinary activities		-	-
Operating expenses:			
Personnel expenses	5.2	(30,621,683)	(30,936,260)
General and administrative expenses	5.3	(14,904,830)	(19,021,390)
Subtotal operating expenses		(45,526,513)	(49,957,650)
Value adjustments on participations and depreciation and amortisation of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets	3.7/3.8	(787,459)	(1,509,457)
Changes to provisions and other value adjustments and losses	3.13/5.4	(119,831)	(712,753)
Operating result		4,390,675	(7,757,008)
Extraordinary income	5.4	162,414	271,792
Extraordinary expenses	5.4	-	-
Taxes	5.5	(530,000)	(430,000)
Profit / loss (result of the year)		4,023,089	(7,915,216)

Presentation of the statement of changes in equity

(In CHF thousands)	Share capital	Statutory capital reserves	Statutory retained earnings reserves	Voluntary retained earnings reserves	Profit carried forward / loss carried forward	Profit / loss (result of the period)	TOTAL
Equity at start of current period	85,000	52,000	-	-	(3,357)	(7,915)	125,728
Capital increase / decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other contributions / other capital paid in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends and other distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other allocations to (transfers from) the other reserves	-	-	-	-	(7,915)	7,915	-
Profit / loss (result of the period)	-	-	-	-	-	4,023	4,023
Equity at end of current period	85,000	52,000	-	-	(11,272)	4,023	129,751

Notes to the financial statements

1. Description of business activities and staff situation

General

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg (Suisse) SA (hereafter "the Bank") is active in Wealth Management and Corporate and Institutional Banking in Zurich, Geneva and Lugano.

Business Profile

Asset Management for private clients is the main activity of the Bank. To complement its comprehensive entrepreneur offering, the bank further offers corporate finance advisory services and corporate lending.

Credit business

The Bank grants loans mainly in the form of Lombard loans, residential mortgages and a select number of corporate loans.

Personnel

The Bank employs 104 (2021: 107) persons (full-time equivalents).

Risk Assessment

In compliance with the legal requirements, the Board of Directors is presented with the risk appetite statement in the risk report. This allows the Board to examine the main risks to which the bank is exposed.

Outsourcing

Services in connection with the preparation of tax statements, payroll accounting, back-office operations as well as the operational, technical maintenance and backup aspects of the main banking tool are outsourced to service providers in Switzerland.

2.2 Valuation Principles

Liquidity, short-term liabilities

These items are stated in the balance sheet at nominal value.

Amounts due from banks and clients

These elements are recognised in the balance sheet at their nominal value, except non-monetary transactions e. g. precious metal accounts, which are valued at market value. Known and foreseeable risks are reflected in value adjustments under changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations.

Financial investments

Interest-bearing securities held-to-collect are valued at their acquisition cost adjusted for the amortisation of premiums and discounts over their remaining maturity (accrual method). Equity securities are valued using the lower of cost or market price.

Participating interests

Participating interests are recorded in the balance sheet at their acquisition cost, less required value adjustments.

Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are recognised at their acquisition costs and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life as follows:

- Proprietary or separately acquired software
maximum 5 years
- Information technology and communication equipment
maximum 5 years
- Other tangible fixed assets
maximum 12 years

Upon subsequent revaluation, tangible fixed assets are carried in the balance sheet at their acquisition cost, less cumulative depreciation. The depreciation calculation is based on the asset's entire estimated useful life. Depreciation is calculated from the time the item is ready for use. The accounting value is reviewed on each balance sheet date. If necessary, the impairment charges are accounted for in the current period.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised as follows:

- Goodwill: maximum 5 years;
- Other intangible assets: maximum 5 years.

Extraordinary depreciation is taken into account when the situation requires it.

Accrued income and expenses

All profit or loss transactions are accrued or deferred accordingly.

2. Accounting and valuation principles

2.1 Accounting Principles

General

The bookkeeping, accounting and valuation principles are based on the Swiss Code of Obligations, the Banking Act and the related ordinance and the guidelines (Circular 2020/1 as of 31st October 2019) as well as the accounting ordinance issued by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and are generally accounted for at going concern values.

Records of Business Transactions

All transactions concluded by the Bank are included in the balance sheet and/or income statement respectively on the transaction date.

Liabilities to own pension funds

The Bank concluded an affiliation agreement with a collective fund to manage the employees' pension plan. This agreement complies with local applicable legal conditions. The Bank bears more than 50% of the local mandatory pension funds' costs in favour of employees and their successors. The Bank has concluded an insurance policy; the pension plan's liabilities and the assets covering them are held by the insurance company. The organisation, management and financing of the pension plan comply with the legal and regulatory framework. The plan is a defined contribution plan.

Valuation adjustments and provisions

Valuation adjustments are performed to account for recognisable loss risks at closing date in compliance with an appropriate commercial management.

Doubtful debts, i. e. accounts whose debtors are unlikely to fulfil their future obligations, are estimated individually and the related impairment is accounted for by individual valuation adjustments. Off-balance transactions (such as fixed obligations, guaranteed and derivative financial instruments) are also included in the valuation process.

A receivable is considered to be impaired when there is strong evidence that future contractual payments linked to capital and/or interests are unlikely to be received, or each time a payment is 90 days late. Outstanding interests older than 90 days are said to be overdue. The Bank renounces to recognise overdue interests and impaired interests as income and records them directly in "Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations". When interests' payments are unlikely to be received, and when, as a result, the scheduling becomes useless, the Bank renounces to record these interests.

The impairment is defined as the difference between receivable book value and the amount which is likely to be received. The latter is estimated taking into account the counterparty risk and the realisation of possible collaterals. If it is expected that the realisation of collateral will take more than one year, the related income is discounted at the closing date.

The Bank does not establish allowances for latent default risks for receivables that are not at risk.

Taxes

Direct taxes which are still due at the end of the financial year are recorded in the liabilities section of the balance sheet under the heading "Accrued expenses and deferred income".

Contingent liabilities and irrevocable commitments

Off-balance sheet items are stated at their nominal value. A provision is made for identifiable risks and recorded under liabilities in the balance sheet.

Derivative financial instruments

The Bank's derivative financial instruments held for trading are priced at fair value, which is derived from an efficient and liquid market.

Derivative financial instruments are also used for hedging purposes in Asset and Liability Management. Valuation and recording of the latter comply with hedged transactions' valuation and recording.

Positive and negative replacement values of outstanding derivative instruments at closing date are recorded as separate items in the balance sheet.

Derivative instruments' replacement values are also mentioned in the Notes.

Conversion of foreign currency items

In the Bank's financial statements all balance sheet positions held in foreign currencies are calculated at the balance sheet date. Realised and unrealised profits and losses are recognised in the income statement. Foreign currency transactions in the income statement are calculated using the exchange rate valid on the day of transaction.

The exchange rates against the Swiss francs used for converting foreign currency items are as follows:

	Closing rates	
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
EUR	0.98	1.03
USD	0.92	0.91
GBP	1.11	1.23
JPY	0.70	0.79
PLN	21.03	22.47
XAU	1,677.68	1,661.02

2.3 Risk Management

Risk assessment and Risk policy

The Bank pursues a prudent risk policy, which is based on the Banque Internationale à Luxembourg Group principles and policies. It ensures a balanced and favourable risk/reward ratio. In its Risk Management Framework, the Bank defines the risk strategy and expresses this in its Risk Appetite.

The Board of Directors (BoD) signs off on a yearly basis the institution-wide Risk Management Framework and Risk Appetite Framework. It is presented on a quarterly basis with a firm-wide Risk Report that details all important risk dimensions, including the Internal Control Framework. The Board Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (BACRC) takes over its responsibilities on a yearly basis by:

- Review the institution-wide Risk Management Framework and presenting relevant recommendations to the BoD;
- Assessing the institution's capital and liquidity planning and reporting to the BoD;
- Assessing the institution-wide Risk Management Framework and ensuring that necessary changes are made;
- Monitoring whether the institution has adequate Risk Management with effective processes which are appropriate to the institution's particular risk situation;
- Monitoring the implementation of Risk Strategies, ensuring, in particular that they are in line with the defined Risk Limits defined in the institution-wide Risk Appetite Framework.

The Executive Committee (through the Internal Control Committee) as well as the Board of Directors are informed on a regular basis concerning the following risks:

- Market risk
- Credit risk (including concentration risk / large exposure / country risk)
- Liquidity risks
- Operational risk (including the internal control framework)
- Reputation risk

Market risk

Market risk reflects the potential loss on the Bank's balance sheet positions, of which the value or cash flows depend on market fluctuations. The market risks of the Bank are mainly caused by foreign currency positions (foreign exchange risk) and positions with defined repricing maturity (interest rate change risk).

The procedures (Identification, Analysis, Measurement and Assessment) are delegated to the Risk Management department which works with the following methods and limits:

- Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB): Measurement of exposure vs limits (e. g. maturity), of sensitivity (+/- 1% interest rate shift) vs limits daily for the treasury book and monthly for the asset and liability book. For the treasury book a value-at-risk model vs limit ensures the daily identification of risk.
- Foreign exchange risk (FX): Measurement of exposure vs limits (e. g. foreign exchange gaps) daily for the banking book (treasury and asset and liability book).
- Financial derivatives are used for hedging of foreign exchange exposures as: (1) FX balance sheet gaps or (2) FX cash flow hedge. Financial derivatives (OTC FX / metals forwards and OTC FX / metals options) initiated by clients are in principle fully hedged with external counterparties.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk associated with a loss (potential) from counterparties failing to fulfil their financial obligations. It covers:

- Default risk on loans: The risk is managed by an independent credit granting process, a clear policy on the risks the bank is willing to take, appropriate loan-to-value rates, diversification rules and regular reviews. Credit risks are subject to specific approval and monitoring by the Credit Committee. The Credit Department is in charge of credit controls using the following methods:
 - Daily: Violation list, which shows all uncovered positions based on lending value and all limit oversteps based on the exposure
 - Monthly: Assessment of new or existing exception to policy (ETP) positions or default positions (any break of contractual obligation) in addition to independent risk manager's assessment
 - Yearly: Stress test exercise (e. g. decrease of all market prices of 20%) with parameters defined by independent risk manager

The market prices of securities and cash collaterals (for Lombard loans) are valued by a daily market data feed. The market prices of real estate (for mortgages) are valued every 3 years by an independent real estate valuator. The loan to value rates (LTVs) are (a) fed into the banking system through an IT automated daily feed of BIL Group LTVs and (b) monitored by the credit department.

- Default risk on institutional counterparties [banks, brokers, custodians, and bonds positions in the asset and liability book (ALM)]: these credit risks are subject to a regular monitoring by Risk Management. All counterparties and brokers (for securities and foreign exchange transactions) must be authorized by the Executive Committee, based on an assessment by Risk Management, with additional yearly approval by the BACRC.

Any significant increase in credit risk for a borrower or counterparty is presented to the Credit and Default Committee, which decides about provisions.

Liquidity and refinancing risks

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Bank does not have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations when transactions are due, or the risk that the Bank would have to incur excessive costs to do so. The refinancing risk is defined as the risk that the Bank is not in a position to refinance its current or planned liabilities at reasonable prices. The main refinancing sources are the client deposits and the BIL Group.

Liquidity and refinancing risks are managed by the Treasury department and monitored by the Risk Management department using the following methods: monthly calculation and assessment of the client's current accounts (exposure and average), calculation and assessment of the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) monthly for the basis stress scenario and quarterly for the additional stress scenario; and quarterly calculation of the Net Stable Funding Ratio. The actual exposure is measured against the limits in the Risk Appetite Framework.

Operational risk (including Internal Control Framework)

Operational risk is the term given to the risk of loss resulting from the inadequacy or failure of internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. This definition includes legal risks but excludes strategic and reputational risks.

Operational risks are managed through the application of controls, for which the yearly Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) measures the effectiveness and efficiency of these controls. The controls are captured in the Internal Control Framework and the execution of the controls is reported in the Risk Report that is presented to the Internal Control Committee and the BACRC. Regarding transactions processing and approval, system-embedded controls ensure the application of a four-eyes principle and segregation of duties requirements.

Legal risks are generally managed by the Legal department, by either providing advice, or a management of any litigation and complaints.

- Litigations are centrally managed by the Legal department, supported by external legal advisers.
- Legal gives legal support to the other departments of the Bank, when it comes to contractual arrangements, the application and interpretation of laws and other matters, either by itself, or supported by external counsel.

Reputational risk

Through continuous training, all staff is made aware of potential reputational risks to the bank. The procedure for the establishment of a new client relationship or for acceptance of new credits ensures that any possible reputational risk is held to a minimum. Complex or high risk account openings are subject to approval by a specific committee chaired by the Head of Compliance. All transactions are monitored in order to identify high risks linked to the amount of incoming and outgoing assets, the country of the contractual parties, respectively of the beneficial owners or to identify persons under sanctions or subject to prosecution. BIL Group has issued an AML Risk Appetite Statement which highlights client profiles, activities and countries with a heightened reputation risk subject to exit processes that is also applicable for the Bank. Finally, all new client on-boarding and reviews are subject to a specific reputation risk assessment based on a Compliance Risk Grid to provide more transparency on the related risks. All staff are obliged to the "Code of Ethics" of the BIL Group.

2.4 Events after the balance sheet date

No events with a significant influence on the financial closing occurred after the balance sheet date.

3. Balance sheet related information

3.1 Assets pledged and financing transactions

3.1.1 Disclosure of assets pledged or assigned to secure own commitments and of assets under reservation of ownership

(In CHF thousands)		
Pledged/assigned assets	Book values	Effective commitments
Financial investments	-	-
Total Pledged / assigned assets	-	-
Total Assets under reservation of ownership	-	-

3.1.2 Breakdown of securities financing transactions (assets and liabilities)

(In CHF thousands)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Book value of receivables from cash collateral delivered in connection with securities borrowing and reverse repurchase transactions ¹	-	-
Book value of obligations from cash collateral received in connection with securities lending and repurchase transactions ¹	-	-
Book value of securities lent in connection with securities lending or delivered as collateral in connection with securities borrowing as well as securities in own portfolio transferred in connection with repurchase agreements	-	-
- with unrestricted right to resell or pledge	-	-
Fair value of securities received and serving as collateral in connection with securities lending or securities borrowed in connection with securities borrowing as well as securities received in connection with reverse repurchase agreements with an unrestricted right to resell or repledge	-	-
- of which, repledged securities	-	-
- of which, resold securities	-	-

¹ Before netting agreements.

3.2 Presentation of collateral for loans / receivables and off-balance sheet transactions, as well as impaired loans

3.2.1 Loans

(In CHF thousands)	Secured by mortgage	Other collateral	Unsecured	Total
Loans (before netting with value adjustments)				
Amounts due from customers	894	419,262	19,221	439,377
Mortgage loans	92,425	-	-	92,425
- Residential property	64,425	-	-	64,425
- Office and business premises	-	-	-	-
- Commercial and industrial premises	28,000	-	-	28,000
- Other	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LOANS (BEFORE NETTING WITH VALUE ADJUSTMENTS)				
31/12/2022	93,319	419,262	19,221	531,802
31/12/2021	57,790	500,857	631	559,278
TOTAL LOANS (AFTER NETTING WITH VALUE ADJUSTMENTS)				
31/12/2022	93,319	419,262	18,572	531,153
31/12/2021	57,790	500,857	-	558,647

3.2.2 Off-balance sheet

(In CHF thousands)	Secured by mortgage	Other collateral	Unsecured	Total
Contingent liabilities	-	29,635	-	29,635
Irrevocable commitments	-	-	30,721	30,721
TOTAL OFF-BALANCE-SHEET				
31/12/2022	-	29,635	30,721	60,356
31/12/2021	-	35,558	1,312	36,870

3.2.3 Impaired loans / receivables

(In CHF thousands)	Gross debt amount	Estimated liquidation value of collateral	Net debt amount	Individual value adjustments
31/12/2022	5,686	5,037	649	649
31/12/2021	3,368	2,737	631	631

The previous year's figures have been updated to show the gross values of the exposures, which are to a large extent covered by pledged collaterals.

3.3 Presentation of derivative financial instruments (assets and liabilities)

(In CHF thousands)			
	TRADING INSTRUMENTS		
	Positive replacement values	Negative replacement values	Contract volume
Foreign exchange / precious metals			
Forward contracts	1,984	5,702	492,967
Options (OTC)	17	17	2,804
TOTAL BEFORE NETTING AGREEMENTS:			
31/12/2022	2,001	5,719	495,771
31/12/2021	1,508	2,324	403,258
TOTAL AFTER NETTING AGREEMENTS:			
31/12/2022	2,001	5,719	495,771
31/12/2021	1,508	2,324	403,258

3.3.1 Breakdown by counterparty

	Central clearing houses	Banks and securities dealers	Other customers
Positive replacement values (after netting agreements)	-	1,201	800
Negative replacement values (after netting agreements)	-	5,068	651

3.4 Breakdown of financial investments

(In CHF thousands)				
	Book value		Fair value	
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Debt securities	278,617	163,681	268,871	161,775
- of which, intended to be held to maturity	278,617	163,681	268,871	161,775
- of which, not intended to be held to maturity (available for sale)	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	74	74	186	176
- of which, qualified participations ¹	-	-	-	-
Precious metals	-	-	-	-
Real estate	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	278,691	163,755	269,057	161,951
of which, securities eligible for repo transactions in accordance with liquidity requirements	163,445	31,259	162,284	31,298

3.4.1 Breakdown of counterparties by rating

(In CHF thousands)	AA	AA-	A+	A	A-	n/a	Total
Debt securities: book values	140,331	20,091	9,958	3,554	-	104,683	278,617

The allocation is based on the ratings categories of S&P.

¹ at least 10% of capital or votes.

3.5 Presentation of participations

(In CHF thousands)

	Acquisition cost	Accumulated value adjustments and changes in book value (valuation using the equity method)	Book value 31/12/2021
Participations valued using the equity method:	-	-	-
- with market value	-	-	-
- without market value	-	-	-
Other participations:	87	(87)	-
- with market value	-	-	-
- without market value	87	(87)	-
TOTAL PARTICIPATIONS	87	(87)	-

2022						
	Reclassifications	Additions	Disposals	Value adjustments	Book value as at 31/12/2022	Market value
Participations valued using the equity method:	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with market value	-	-	-	-	-	-
- without market value	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other participations:	-	-	-	-	-	-
- with market value	-	-	-	-	-	-
- without market value	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PARTICIPATIONS	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Bank holds one inactive participation, which is fully impaired and in liquidation.

3.6 Disclosure of companies in which the bank holds a permanent direct or indirect significant participation

(In CHF thousands)	Company name and domicile	Business activity	Company capital (in 1,000s)	Share of capital (in %)	Share of votes (in %)	Held directly	Held indirectly
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The Bank holds one inactive participation, which is fully impaired. The company is in liquidation.

3.7 Presentation of tangible fixed assets

(In CHF thousands)	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value 31/12/2021
Bank buildings	-	-	-
Other real estate	-	-	-
Proprietary or separately acquired software	39	(39)	-
Other tangible fixed assets	2,147	(2,100)	47
Tangible assets acquired under finance leases:	-	-	-
- of which, bank buildings	-	-	-
- of which, other real estate	-	-	-
- of which, other tangible fixed assets	-	-	-
TOTAL TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	2,186	(2,139)	47

(In CHF thousands)	2022					Book value as at 31/12/2022
	Reclassifications	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Reversals	
Bank buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proprietary or separately acquired software	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tangible fixed assets	-	4,228	-	(499)	-	3,776
Tangible assets acquired under finance leases:	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which, bank buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which, other real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
- of which, other tangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	-	4,228	-	(499)	-	3,776
Operating lease commitments as at 31/12/2022						78
- of which, with maturity within one year						52

3.8 Presentation of intangible assets

(In CHF thousands)	Acquisition cost	Accumulated depreciation	Book value 31/12/2021
Goodwill	13,327	(13,327)	-
Patents	-	-	-
Licenses	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	9,675	(8,436)	1,239
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	23,002	(21,763)	1,239

(In CHF thousands)	2022					Book value as at 31/12/2022
	Reclassifications	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Reversals	
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	33	-	(289)	-	983
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	-	33	-	(289)	-	983

3.9 Breakdown of other assets and other liabilities

(In CHF thousands)	Other assets		Other liabilities	
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Compensation account	93	-	-	-
Deferred income taxes recognised as assets	-	-	-	-
Amount recognised as assets in respect of employer contribution reserves	-	-	-	-
Indirect taxes	24	148	501	525
Other assets and liabilities	164	1,260	4,289	2,151
TOTAL	281	1,408	4,790	2,676

3.10 Disclosures on the economic situation of own pension schemes

The Bank's pension plans are insured and managed by two different multi-employer pension funds providers (collective foundations), which are both approved and under supervision of Swiss Occupational Pension authorities.

The pension plans have both retirement and risk cover (disability and death benefits). The retirement cover is based on defined contributions per age range, the risk benefits are defined as percentage of the insured salary. Normal retirement age for men is 65, and 64 for women (as of 01/01/2024 the normal retirement age for women will be raised gradually to 65). Early retirement as from 58 and deferred retirement up to age 70 is possible, with corresponding decrease or increase of the retirement benefit. The basic pension plan, which complies with the statutory minimal occupational pension benefits, has been implemented by a provider offering semi-autonomous solutions with pooled assets. The supplementary pension plan has been implemented by a pension provider offering 1e plans solutions¹. Insured salaries and benefits of the two pension plans are coordinated with each other.

¹ Swiss 1e plans are a form of pension solution offering investment choice to employees.

3.11 Employer contribution reserves (ECR)

(In CHF thousands)					
ECR	Nominal value at 31/12/2022	Waiver of use at 31/12/2022	Net amount at 31/12/2022	Net amount at 31/12/2021	Influence of ECR on personnel expenses
					2022 2021
Employer sponsored funds / employer sponsored pension schemes	-	-	-	-	- -
Pension schemes	789	-	789	788	- -

The ECR is not reported as an asset on the balance sheet.

3.12 Presentation of the economic benefit / obligation and the pension expenses

(In CHF thousands)	Overfunding / underfunding at 31/12/2022	Economic interest of the Bank	Change in economic interest (economic benefit/obligation) versus 21	Contributions paid for 2022	Pension expenses in personnel expenses
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021			2022 2021
Pension plan with over-funding	- 147	(14)	161	2,390	2,551 2,145

The free funds for early retirements were distributed to the insured in 2021.

3.13 Presentation of value adjustments and provisions, reserves for general banking risks, and changes therein during the current year

(In CHF thousands)	Balance 31/12/2021	Use in conformity with designated purpose	Reclassifications	Currency differences	Past due interest, recoveries	New creations charged to income	Releases to income	Balance 31/12/2022
Provisions for restructuring	2,202	(782)	(200)	-	-	-	-	1,220
Other provisions	6,824	(1,654)	200	(12)	-	120	-	5,478
TOTAL PROVISIONS	9,026	(2,436)	-	(12)	-	120	-	6,698
Value adjustments for default and country risks	631	(2)	-	(23)	-	43	-	649
- of which, value adjustments for default risks in respect of impaired loans /receivables	631	(2)	-	(23)	-	43	-	649
- of which, value adjustments for latent risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Creation of CHF 0,1 million for legal cases.

3.14 Presentation of the bank's capital

(In CHF thousands)	31/12/2022			31/12/2021		
	Total par value	No. of shares	Capital eligible for dividend	Total par value	No. of shares	Capital eligible for dividend
Total share capital	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000

3.15 Disclosure of amounts due from / to related parties

(In CHF thousands)	Amounts due from		Amounts due to	
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Holders of qualified participations	23,960	137,514	137,359	294,382
Group companies	-	-	-	-
Linked companies	-	-	-	-
Transactions with members of governing bodies	-	-	-	-
Other related parties	-	-	-	-

The services rendered to and from related parties are at arm's length.

3.16 Disclosure of holders of significant participations

(In CHF thousands)		31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
		Nominal	%	Nominal	%
Holders of significant participations and groups of holders of participations with pooled voting rights					
With voting rights	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA, Luxembourg	85,000	100%	85,000	100%
Without voting rights	-	-	-	-	-

The parent company of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg (Suisse) SA ("BIL Switzerland") is Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., a Luxembourg public limited company governed by the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Its registered office is situated at 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.

The main shareholders of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg are Beyond Leap Limited with a holding of 89.9804 % and the Luxembourg State with a holding of 9.9978 %. The remaining 0.0218 % is held by individual shareholders.

BIL Switzerland is integrated in the consolidated financial statements of Legend Holdings Corporation, comprising the largest body of undertakings of which BIL Switzerland forms part as a subsidiary. The registered office of Legend Holdings Corporation is located at 1701, B-17, Raycom Info Tech Park, No.2 Ke Xue Yuan South Road, Haidian District, Beijing 100190, the People's Republic of China. BIL Switzerland is integrated in the consolidated financial statements of Beyond Leap Limited, comprising the smallest body of undertakings of which BIL Switzerland forms part as a subsidiary. The registered office of Beyond Leap Limited is located at Suite 06 70/F., Two International Finance CTR No. 8 Finance Street Central, Hong Kong, and its consolidated accounts are available at the same address.

3.17 Presentation of the maturity structure of financial instruments

(In CHF thousands)	At sight	Cancellable	Due					Total	
			within 3 months	within 3 to 12 months	within 12 months to 5 years	after 5 years	No maturity		
ASSETS / FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS									
Liquid assets	146,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,367	
Amount due from banks	39,158	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	42,158	
Amount due from customers	-	66,874	204,717	83,309	83,827	-	-	438,727	
Mortgage loans	-	-	31,515	30,750	2,038	28,122	-	92,425	
Positive replacement values of derivatives	2,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,001	
Financial investments	74	-	134,901	46,263	97,453	-	-	278,691	
TOTAL	31/12/2022	187,600	66,874	374,133	160,322	183,318	28,122	-	1,000,369
TOTAL	31/12/2021	666,408	17,779	312,648	113,768	255,553	25,541	-	1,391,697
DEBT CAPITAL / FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS									
Amount due to banks	9,319	-	63,080	70,000	-	-	-	142,399	
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	697,179	-	5,998	-	-	-	-	703,177	
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	5,719	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,719	
TOTAL	31/12/2022	712,217	-	69,078	70,000	-	-	-	851,295
TOTAL	31/12/2021	1,075,849	-	169,755	-	-	-	-	1,245,604

3.18 Presentation of assets and liabilities by domestic and foreign origin in accordance with the domicile principle

(In CHF thousands)	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
ASSETS				
Liquid assets	146,367	-	515,588	-
Amounts due from banks	19,282	22,877	11,331	140,872
Amounts due from customers	83,181	355,547	47,108	453,991
Mortgage loans	84,587	7,838	49,151	8,397
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	540	1,461	1,074	433
Financial investments	150,136	128,554	22,723	141,032
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	3,632	2,805	3,294	2,688
Participations	-	-	-	-
Tangible fixed assets	3,776	-	47	-
Intangible assets	983	-	1,239	-
Other assets	281	-	1,408	-
TOTAL ASSETS	492,765	519,082	652,963	747,413
LIABILITIES				
Amounts due to banks	8,300	134,099	2,917	293,256
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	111,974	591,203	102,540	844,569
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	2,865	2,853	860	1,464
Accrued expenses and deferred income	18,574	739	16,830	510
Other liabilities	4,790	-	2,676	-
Provisions	6,233	465	8,652	374
Share capital	85,000	-	85,000	-
Statutory capital reserves	52,000	-	52,000	-
Statutory retained earnings reserves	-	-	-	-
Voluntary retained earnings reserves	-	-	-	-
Profit carried forward / loss carried forward	(11,272)	-	(3,357)	-
Profit / loss (result of the year)	4,023	-	(7,915)	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	282,487	729,359	260,203	1,140,173

3.19 Breakdown of total assets by country or group of countries (domicile principle)

(In CHF thousands)	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	Absolute	Share as %	Absolute	Share as %
Assets				
Europe :				
- Switzerland	492,765	50%	652,963	48%
- Luxembourg	44,760	4%	147,299	11%
- Rest of Europe	246,556	24%	257,845	18%
North America	24,823	2%	6,801	-
Caribbean	68,966	7%	124,373	9%
Latin America	1,171	-	1,133	-
Africa	16,673	2%	18,650	1%
Asia	113,653	11%	188,714	13%
Australia/Oceania	2,480	-	2,598	-
TOTAL ASSETS	1,011,847	100%	1,400,376	100%

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

Rating	Net foreign exposure 31/12/2022		Net foreign exposure 31/12/2021	
	Absolute	Share as %	Absolute	Share as %
AAA to AA-	344,698	67%	489,955	65%
A+ to A-	33,259	6%	57,538	8%
BBB+ to BBB-	44,521	9%	43,285	6%
BB+ to BB-	14	-	14	-
B+ to B-	1,519	-	1,769	-
CCC+ to C-	1,122	-	3,988	1%
D	96	-	-	-
No rating	93,853	18%	150,864	20%
TOTAL	519,082	100%	747,413	100%

The exposures have been classified as per sovereign ratings issued by S&P.

3.21 Presentation of assets and liabilities broken down by the most significant currencies for the Bank

(In CHF thousands)	CHF	EUR	USD	GBP	JPY	PLN	XAU	Others
ASSETS								
Liquid assets	146,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts due from banks	13,908	8,036	11,207	2,797	159	277	2,065	3,709
Amounts due from customers	81,466	214,910	131,372	5,396	618	8	-	4,957
Mortgage loans	84,587	7,838	-	-	-	-	-	-
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	1,984	11	-	-	-	-	6	-
Financial investments	158,644	120,047	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	3,498	2,378	469	32	1	37	-	23
Participations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangible fixed assets	3,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	140	138	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL ASSETS SHOWN IN BALANCE SHEET	495,353	353,358	143,048	8,225	778	322	2,071	8,692
Delivery entitlements from spot exchange, forward forex and forex options transactions	91,723	49,983	267,094	29,699	-	7,238	33,996	20,909
TOTAL ASSETS	587,076	403,341	410,142	37,924	778	7,560	36,067	29,601
LIABILITIES								
Amounts due to banks	111,288	6,818	24,108	165	-	-	-	20
Amounts due in respect of customer deposits	64,978	245,057	286,535	34,400	774	7,001	35,560	28,873
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	5,702	11	-	-	-	-	6	-
Accrued expenses and deferred income	19,025	-	265	-	-	7	-	14
Other liabilities	3,391	152	1,242	3	-	-	-	2
Provisions	6,233	279	186	-	-	-	-	-
Share capital	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory capital reserves	52,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory retained earnings reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary retained earnings reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit carried forward / loss carried forward	(11,272)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit / loss (result of the year)	4,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES SHOWN IN BALANCE SHEET	340,368	252,317	312,336	34,568	774	7,008	35,566	28,909
Delivery obligations from spot exchange, forward forex and forex options transactions	248,186	150,997	97,812	3,334	1	545	502	602
TOTAL LIABILITIES	588,554	403,314	410,148	37,902	775	7,553	36,068	29,511
NET POSITION PER CURRENCY	(1,478)	27	(6)	22	3	7	(1)	90

4. Off balance sheet related information

4.1 Breakdown of contingent liabilities and contingent assets

(In CHF thousands)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Guarantees given to secure credits and similar	29,635	33,623
Other contingent liabilities	-	1,935
TOTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	29,635	35,558
Guarantees received to secure credits and similar	59,082	61,986
Other contingent assets	141	141
TOTAL CONTINGENT ASSETS	59,223	62,127

4.2 Breakdown of fiduciary transactions

(In CHF thousands)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Fiduciary investments with third-party companies	-	-
Fiduciary investments with group companies and linked companies	798,658	162,328
Other fiduciary transactions	-	-
TOTAL	798,658	162,328

4.3 Breakdown of managed assets and presentation of their development

4.3.1 Breakdown of managed assets

(In CHF million)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Assets in collective investment schemes managed by the Bank	-	-
Assets under discretionary asset management agreements	262	434
Other managed assets	3,795	3,866
TOTAL MANAGED ASSETS (INCLUDING DOUBLE COUNTING)	4,057	4,300
<i>of which, double counting</i>	-	-

4.3.2 Presentation of the development of managed assets

(In CHF million)	2022	2021
TOTAL MANAGED ASSETS (INCLUDING DOUBLE COUNTING) AT BEGINNING	4,300	3,744
+/- net new money inflow or net new money outflow	328	422
+/- price gains / losses, interest, dividends and currency gains / losses	(571)	134
+/- other effects	-	-
TOTAL MANAGED ASSETS (INCLUDING DOUBLE COUNTING) AT END	4,057	4,300

Considered as client assets are all assets, held as investment, from institutional clients, company clients and private clients. Assets held for safekeeping only are not included. This concerns assets from institutionals like investment funds, where the Bank acts as custody and financial collector only.

Changes in rates, credits of interests and dividends, commissions, debit interests on Lombard loans, etc. are considered as performance-based changes in client assets.

5. Income statement related information

5.1 Result from trading activities and interest operations

5.1.1 Breakdown of the result from trading activities and the fair value option

(In CHF thousands)	2022	2021
Result from trading activities from:		
- Interest rate instruments (including funds)	-	-
- Equity securities (including funds)	-	-
- Foreign currencies	5,178	5,535
- Commodities / precious metals	5	-
TOTAL RESULT FROM TRADING ACTIVITIES	5,183	5,535
- of which, from fair value option	-	-
- of which, from fair value option on assets	-	-
- of which, from fair value option on liabilities	-	-

5.1.2 Disclosure of material refinancing income in the item Interest and discount income as well as material negative interest

(in CHF thousands)	2022	2021
Result from interest operations		
- Interest and discount income	14,866	5,726
of which, from refinancing income	-	-
of which from negative interest	(1,254)	(3,169)
- Interest and dividend income from financial investments	1,746	1,949
- Interest expense	(320)	618
of which from negative interest	805	1,447
TOTAL RESULT FROM INTEREST OPERATIONS	16,292	8,293

5.2 Breakdown of personnel expenses

(in CHF thousands)	2022	2021
Salaries (meeting attendance fees and fixed compensation to members of the bank's governing bodies, salaries and benefits)	26,344	26,130
of which expenses relating to share-based compensation and alternative forms of variable compensation	7,319	4,926
Social insurance benefits	3,898	3,935
Changes in book value for economic benefits and obligations arising from pension schemes	-	-
Other personnel expenses	380	871
TOTAL	30,622	30,936

5.3 Breakdown of general and administrative expenses

(In CHF thousands)	2022	2021
Office space expenses	2,706	2,547
Expenses for information and communications technology	7,407	7,038
Expenses for vehicles, equipment, furniture and other fixtures, as well as operating lease expenses	53	218
Fees of audit firm(s) (Art. 961a no. 2 CO)	242	420
<i>of which, for financial and regulatory audits</i>	242	420
<i>of which, for other services</i>	-	-
Other operating expenses	4,497	8,798
TOTAL	14,905	19,021

5.4 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

The bank realized an extraordinary income of CHF 0.09 million resulting from the sale of non-liquid amortised assets as well as CHF 0.07 million from the sale of tangible assets.

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

(In CHF thousands)	2022	2021
Current taxes	530	430
Deferred taxes	-	-
Impact of changes arising from loss carry forwards on income taxes	-	-
Average income tax rate	-	-

Proposal to the Annual General Meeting

The Board of Directors proposes to the Ordinary Annual General Meeting that available earnings be appropriated as follows:

(Swiss francs)	
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AS AT 31/12/2022 BEFORE APPROPRIATION OF AVAILABLE EARNINGS :	
Share capital	85,000,000
Statutory capital reserves	52,000,000
<i>of which tax-exempt capital contribution reserves</i>	52,000,000
Statutory retained earnings reserves	-
Voluntary retained earnings reserves	-
Profit carried forward / loss carried forward	(11,272,149)
Profit / loss (result of the period)	4,023,089
TOTAL	129,750,940
Profit / loss (result of the period)	4,023,089
+/- profit / loss carried forward	(11,272,149)
= DISTRIBUTABLE PROFIT / ACCUMULATED LOSS	(7,249,060)
APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT / COVERAGE OF LOSSES :	
- Transfers from statutory retained earnings reserves	-
NEW AMOUNT CARRIED FORWARD	(7,249,060)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AS AT 31/12/2022 AFTER APPROPRIATION OF AVAILABLE EARNINGS :	
Share capital	85,000,000
Statutory capital reserves	52,000,000
<i>of which tax-exempt capital contribution reserves</i>	52,000,000
Statutory retained earnings reserves	-
Voluntary retained earnings reserves	-
Profit carried forward / loss carried forward	(7,249,060)
TOTAL	129,750,940

Report of the statutory auditor

to the General Meeting of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg (Suisse) SA, Zurich

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg (Suisse) SA (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022, income statement and 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 15 to 38) comply with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Other information

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

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

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

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

Board of Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the 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.

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Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate to the Board of Directors or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

Furthermore, we confirm that the proposed appropriation of available earnings complies with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation. We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

Guido Andermatt
Audit expert
Auditor in charge

Roland Holl
Audit expert

Zürich, 21 April 2023

Disclosure according to FINMA Circular 2016/1 on capital and liquidity

TABLE ID	TYPE	NAME AND DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
OVERVIEW DISCLOSURES			
CorpGov	QUALITATIVE	Corporate Governance	Qualitative disclosure covered by narrative included in the annual report.
KM1	QUANTITATIVE	Key metrics	See table KM1
OV1	QUANTITATIVE	Overview of risk weighted assets (RWA)	See table OV1
LIQA	MIXED	Liquidity risk management	<p>BIL Suisse is classified as Category 4 Bank by the FINMA and is therefore subject to a Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) regulatory requirement of 100%. In addition to the regulatory requirement, BIL Suisse maintains a stricter internal requirement prescribed by the bank's Risk Appetite Framework (RAF).</p> <p>The internal requirement is implemented using a traffic light approach where three different thresholds define the RED, AMBER and GREEN areas as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GREEN: LCR > 150% - AMBER: 120% ≤ LCR ≤ 150% - RED: LCR < 120% <p>The ratio is monitored on a daily basis and reported to the ALM Committee members, as well as to BIL Group, along with projections and stress tests results.</p>
CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK DISCLOSURE			
CR1	QUANTITATIVE	Credit risk: Credit quality of assets	See table CR1
CR2	QUANTITATIVE	Credit risk: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities	See table CR2
CRB	MIXED	Credit risk: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets	<p>BIL Suisse credit portfolio mainly consists of short-term Lombard loans, Mortgage Loans and Corporate Loans. Lombard loans are collateralised by liquid financial securities where particular attention is placed on country risk (BIL Suisse does not finance against Russian or Ukrainian securities). Furthermore, BIL Suisse holds debt securities in European corporates diversified across various sectors as well as Swiss government bonds and short term SNB Bills that are part of the High Quality Liquid Assets pool of the bank.</p>
CR3	QUANTITATIVE	Credit risk: Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview	See table CR3
CR5	QUANTITATIVE	Credit risk: Standardised approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights	See table CR5
CCR3	QUANTITATIVE	Counterparty credit risk: Standardised approach of CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio (position class) and risk weights	See table CCR3
CCR5	QUANTITATIVE	Counterparty credit risk: Composition of collateral for CCR exposure	See table CCR5

TABLE ID	TYPE	NAME AND DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK DISCLOSURE			
IRRBB	QUALITATIVE	Interest rate risk: risk management objectives and policies for the management of interest rate risk in the banking book	<p>BIL Suisse is part of BIL Group and complies with the Group's Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book policy explained in the Group's Pillar III disclosures report available at https://www.bil.com/en/bil-group/documentation/Pages/financial-reports.aspx</p> <p>As part of its regulatory reporting duties, the bank reports the IRRBB metrics (Delta-EVE and Delta-NII) to the SNB on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>Furthermore, the BIL Suisse's Risk Appetite Framework includes two different sets of limits covering the interest rate sensitivity on ALM and Treasury positions. For both types of positions, the sensitivity is measured using a parallel shift of 100 basis points on all underlying interest rate curves.</p> <p>The interest rate sensitivity is then recalculated using the six standard IRRBB regulatory scenarios and the respective results are provided for information.</p> <p>The limits are set using a traffic light approach as follows:</p> <p>ALM Interest Rate Sensitivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GREEN: IR Sensitivity < 7.5m CHF - AMBER: 7.5m CHF ≤ IR Sensitivity ≤ 8.5m CHF - RED: IR Sensitivity > 8.5m CHF <p>Treasury Interest Rate Sensitivity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GREEN: IR Sensitivity < 0.3m CHF - AMBER: 0.3m CHF ≤ IR Sensitivity ≤ 0.5m CHF - RED: IR Sensitivity > 0.5m CHF <p>The Treasury Interest Rate Sensitivity is measured and reported with daily frequency whereas the ALM Interest Rate Sensitivity is reported at least on a monthly basis.</p>
IRRBB1	QUANTITATIVE	Interest rate risk: quantitative information on position structure and interest rate repricing	See table IRRBB1
IRRBB1	QUANTITATIVE	Interest rate risk: quantitative information on the net present value and interest income	See table IRRBB1
OPERATIONAL RISK DISCLOSURE			
ORA	QUALITATIVE	OPERATIONAL RISKS: GENERAL INFORMATION	<p>BIL Suisse determines the capital requirement for Operational Risk using the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA). The latter computes the capital requirement as a three-years average of the positive Gross Income (GI) indicator, rescaled by 15%. BIL Suisse update the operational risk capital requirement twice a year, on the second and fourth quarters.</p>

Table KM1: Key metrics

(In CHF thousands)	31/12/2022	30/09/2022	30/06/2022	31/03/2022	31/12/2021
Available capital (amounts)					
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	124,744				124,489
Tier 1	124,744				124,489
Total capital	124,744				124,489
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	424,240				414,100
Minimum capital requirement	33,939				33,128
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	29.4%				30.06%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	29.4%				30.06%
Total capital ratio (%)	29.4%				30.06%
Additonal CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	2.5%				2.5%
Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0%				0%
Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	0%				0%
Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%)	2.5%				2.5%
CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	21.4%				22.06%
Target capital ratios according to appendix 8 CAO (% of RWA)					
Capital buffer according to appendix 8 CAO (%)	3.2%				3.2%
Countercyclical capital buffer (art. 44 and 44a CAO) (%)	0.142%				0%
CET1 target ratio according to appendix 8 CAO in addition to countercyclical capital buffer according to art. 44 and 44a CAO (%)	7.54%				7.4%
T1 target ratio according to appendix 8 CAO in addition to countercyclical capital buffer according to art. 44 and 44a CAO (%)	9.14%				9%
Total capital target ratio according to appendix 8 CAO in addition to countercyclical capital buffer according to art. 44 and 44a CAO (%)	11.34%				11.2%
Basel III leverage ratio¹					
Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	1,087,779				1,470,462
Basel III leverage ratio (%)	11.47%				8.47%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
Total HQLA	386,341	330,484	374,881	390,826	476,365
Total net cash outflow	192,507	217,611	233,810	226,852	294,209
LCR ratio (%)	200.7%	151.9%	160.3%	172.3%	161.9%
Net Stable Funding Ratio²					
Total available stable funding	641,650				766,601
Total required stable funding	426,900				482,482
NSFR ratio	150.3%				158.89%

Table OV1: Overview of risk weighted assets

(In CHF thousands)	RWA ¹	RWA	Minimum Capital Requirement	RWA change
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2022	in %
Credit risk ²	329,861	332,481	26,389	-1%
Market risk ¹	15,517	9,727	1,241	60%
Operational risk ¹	78,861	71,892	6,309	10%
Amounts below threshold for deductions (with 250% to be risk weighted positions)		0		0%
TOTAL	424,240	414,100	33,939	2%

Table CR1 : Credit risk: Credit quality of assets [QC / fixed]

(In CHF thousands)	Gross carrying values of ³		Allowances/ impairments ⁴	Net values
	Defaulted exposures ⁵	Non-defaulted exposures		
Loans (excluding debt securities)	5,530	568,269	646	573,307
Debt securities		278,617	0	278,617
Off-balance sheet exposures	1,197	241,724	0	242,767
TOTAL REPORTING PERIOD	6,727	1,088,610	646	1,094,691
TOTAL PRIOR PERIOD	485	1,066,743	485	1,066,743

¹ RWA: risk weighted positions in accordance with own funds requirement calculation regulation. When the regulation does not foresee the direct calculation of RWA (e.g. Operational Risk and Market Risk), the capital requirement is converted into RWA equivalent by means of the application of 12.5 scaling factor.

² Includes counterparty credit risk, non-counterparty-related risks, the risks relating to shares held in the banking book and the investments in collective managed assets as well as settlement risk.

³ Gross carrying values: on- and off-balance sheet items that give rise to a credit risk exposure according to the Basel framework. On-balance sheet items include loans and debt securities.

Off-balance sheet items must be measured according to the following criteria:

(a) guarantees given – the maximum amount that the bank would have to pay if the guarantee were called. The amount must be gross of any credit conversion factor (CCF) or credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques.

(b) Irrevocable loan commitments – total amount that the bank has committed to lend. The amount must be gross of any CCF or CRM techniques. Revocable loan commitments must not be included.

The gross value is the accounting value before any allowance/impairments but after considering write-offs. Banks must not take into account any credit risk mitigation technique.

⁴ Sum of value adjustments, without taking into account, that these adjustments cover past due credits or even deferred risks, and directly booked amortisations.

⁵ Under SA-BIZ this includes credits past due and defaulted positions.

Table CR2: Credit risk: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

(In CHF thousands)	Reporting period
Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period ¹	485
Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	5,045
Returned to non-defaulted status	0
Amounts written off ²	0
Other changes ³	0
Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period	5,530

Table CR3: Credit risk: Credit risk mitigation techniques

(In CHF thousands)	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount ⁴	Exposures secured by collateral, of which: secured amount ⁵	Of which secured by real estate	Exposures secured by financial guarantees or credit derivatives, of which: secured amount
Loans (including debt securities)	426,006	374,756	92,550	51,162
Off-balance sheet	21,702	221,065	1,239	
TOTAL	447,708	595,821	93,789	51,162
Of which defaulted	1,367	5,360	4,277	
Prior year	467,330	537,700		61,713

Table CR5: Credit risk: exposures by asset classes and risk weights under the standardised approach

(In CHF thousands)	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Asset classes / Risk weight										
Sovereigns and their central banks	281,216									281,216
Banks and securities traders	0		39,542		68,040					107,582
Public-sector entities and multilateral developments banks	0		29,319							29,319
Corporate	0			7,874		16	235,636	82		243,608
Retail	0			49,020		4,698	10,310	761		64,790
Equity securities								74		74
Other assets ⁶	0						7,082			7,082
TOTAL	281,216		68,861	56,894	68,040	4,714	253,028	917		733,670
Thereof receivables secured by real estate				56,894		3,669	28,119			88,682
Thereof receivables past due	0					0	4,200	839		5,039
Prior year	517,695		181,076	55,280	82,181	7,401	227,993	409		1,072,034

The exposure reported in Table CR5 consists of the Exposure at Default (EAD) used to calculate the minimum capital requirement post application of Credit Conversion Factors (CCF) and recognition of any Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM).

¹ Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period: refers to any loan or debt securities that became marked as defaulted during the reporting period.

² Amounts written off: both total and partial write-offs.

³ Other changes: balancing items that are necessary to enable total to reconcile.

⁴ Exposures unsecured- carrying amount: carrying amount of exposures (net of allowances/impairments) that do not benefit from a credit risk mitigation technique.

⁵ Exposures secured by collateral: carrying amount of exposures (net of allowances/ impairments) partly or totally secured by collateral, regardless of the collateralised portion.

⁶ This line takes into account the other assets (i.e. securitization positions, non-counterparty related positions and other positions) and any participations in commercial enterprises subject to a risk weight of 1250% - thereby subject to full deduction from the regulatory capital base

Table CCR3: Counterparty credit risk: exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights under the standardised approach

(In CHF thousands)									
Asset classes / Risk weight	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total credit exposure ¹
Sovereigns and their central banks									
Banks and securities traders			4,784	1,072					5,856
Public-sector entities and multilateral developments banks									
Corporates						142			142
Retail					0	1,370			1,370
Equity securities									
Other assets ²									
TOTAL			4,784	1,072	0	1,512			7,368

Table CCR5: Counterparty credit risk: Composition of collaterals for CCR exposure [QC / flexible]

(In CHF thousands)	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated ³	Unsegregated	Segregated ³	Unsegregated		
Cash – domestic currency (CHF)		2,270				
Cash – other currencies		18,652				
Domestic sovereign debt						
Other sovereign debt		2,043				
Government agency debt		1,337				
Corporate bonds		12,952				
Equity securities		59,793				
Other collateral		142,646				
TOTAL		239,693				

¹ Total credit exposure: the amount relevant for the capital requirements calculation, post recognition of Credit Risk Mitigation techniques.

² Other assets includes securitization positions, non-counterparty related positions as well as any investments (participations) in commercial enterprises subject to a risk weight of 1250%.

³ Segregated refers to collateral which is held in a bankruptcy-remote manner according to the description included in paragraphs 200–203 of the Capital requirements for bank exposures to central counterparties, April 2014.

Table IRRBBA1: Quantitative information on the exposure's structure and interest rate fixing date

(In CHF thousands)	Amount in CHF millions			Average interest rate reset period (in years)	
	Total	Of which: CHF	Of which: other significant currencies that make up more than 10% of assets and liabilities	Total	Of which: CHF
Defined interest rate reset date					
Amounts due from banks	2,982	2,982		0.10	0.10
Amounts due from customers	390,941	79,680	300,196	0.50	0.38
Money market mortgages					
Fixed-rate mortgages	67,666	60,727	6,939	4.68	3.78
Financial investments	148,632	23,079	125,553	1.94	1.70
Other receivables					
Receivables from interest-rate derivatives					
Amounts due to banks	133,838	110,449	23,389	0.31	0.35
Amounts due in respect to customer deposits	6,034		351	0.04	
Cash bonds					
Bonds issues and central mortgage institution loans					
Other payables					
Payables to interest-rate derivatives					
Undefined interest rate reset date					
Amounts due from banks	35,779	10,909	19,243	0.08	0.08
Amounts due from customers	53,026	2,443	50,556	0.09	0.09
Fixed-rate mortgages	29,679	26,725	2,954	1.29	1.29
Other receivables					
Payables from personal accounts and current accounts	647,995	64,979	531,243	1.61	0.08
Other payables	9,319	1,288	7,846	0.08	0.08
Payables arising from customers deposits, terminable but not transferable (savings accounts)	2,007			0.08	
TOTAL	1,527,898	383,262	1,068,270	1.26	0.99

Table IRRBB1: Quantitative information on IRRBB

(In CHF thousands)	DELTA EVE		DELTA NII	
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Period				
Parallel up	4,128	5,211	-2,024	-5,406
Parallel down	-4,904	-5,897	1,979	5,314
Steepner	2,056	1,739		
Flattener	-1,118	-224		
Short rate up	546	2,290		
Short rate down	-614	-2,417		
Maximum	4,904	5,897	2,024	5,406
Period	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
Tier 1 capital	124,744		124,489	

The change in the economic value of equity (Delta-EVE) resulting from the application of the regulatory interest rate scenarios are below 15% of BIL Suisse Tier1 Capital. The scenario originating the highest Delta-EVE is the parallel down which assumes a parallel shift along the whole interest rate curve.

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