

Financial Report

Financial Report	29–89
Consolidated financial statements	30
Consolidated income statement	30
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	31
Consolidated balance sheet	32
Statement of shareholders' equity	33
Consolidated cash flow statement	35
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	36
Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements	71
Financial statements of Bellevue Group AG	78
Profit and loss account	78
Balance Sheet	79
Notes to the financial statements	80
Report on the audit of the financial statements	85

Consolidated income statement

CHF 1 000	Note	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023	Change
Revenues from asset management services	2.1	69 581	81 793	- 12 212
Income from financial investments		379	- 915	+1 294
Net other income	2.2	213	1 013	- 800
Income		70 173	81 891	- 11 718
Personnel expenses	2.3	- 39 944	- 43 823	+3 879
Other operating expenses	2.4	- 13 539	- 14 362	+823
Depreciation and amortization	2.5	- 4 227	- 3 663	- 564
Valuation adjustments and provisions	2.6	- 476	-	- 476
Expenses		- 58 186	- 61 848	+3 662
Group profit before tax		11 987	20 043	- 8 056
Taxes	2.7	- 2 828	- 4 820	+1 992
Group net profit		9 159	15 223	- 6 064
Earnings per share				
Undiluted earnings per share (in CHF)	11	+0.69	+1.15	- 0.46
Diluted earnings per share (in CHF)	11	+0.69	+1.15	- 0.46

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023	Change
Group net profit	9 159	15 223	- 6 064
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income			
Currency translation adjustments	914	- 1 573	+2 487
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to net income			
Gains and losses arising on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	- 387	39	- 426
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	- 1 271	947	- 2 218
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	- 744	- 587	- 157
Total comprehensive income	8 415	14 636	- 6 221

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated balance sheet

CHF 1 000	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Change
Cash and cash equivalents		26 849	38 834	- 11 985
Trade and other receivables	3.2	8 032	7 728	+304
Financial investments	3.1/3.3	45 789	43 511	+2 278
Other assets	3.4	3 393	4 390	- 997
Current tax assets		2 416	544	+1 872
Current assets		86 479	95 007	- 8 528
Financial investments	3.1/3.3	7 209	6 714	+495
Property and equipment	3.5	22 781	4 186	+18 595
Goodwill and other intangible assets	3.6	42 063	43 151	- 1 088
Other assets	3.4	3 332	6 167	- 2 835
Deferred tax assets	2.6	407	318	+89
Non-current assets		75 792	60 536	+15 256
Assets		162 271	155 543	+6 728
Trade and other payables	3.7	19 863	21 107	- 1 244
Lease liabilities	3.8	2 252	2 103	+149
Current tax liabilities		316	781	- 465
Current liabilities		22 431	23 991	- 1 560
Trade and other payables	3.7	2 918	5 178	- 2 260
Lease liabilities	3.8	16 997	1 364	+15 633
Deferred tax liabilities	2.7	1 405	2 542	- 1 137
Non-current liabilities		21 320	9 084	+12 236
Liabilities		43 751	33 075	+10 676
Share capital	3.10	1 346	1 346	-
Capital reserves		27 340	27 340	-
Unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income		- 4 544	- 2 886	- 1 658
Currency translation adjustments		- 4 097	- 5 011	+914
Retained earnings		103 529	110 504	- 6 975
Treasury shares	3.11	- 5 054	- 8 825	+3 771
Total shareholders' equity		118 520	122 468	- 3 948
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		162 271	155 543	+6 728

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Statement of shareholders' equity

CHF 1000	Share capital	Capital reserves	Gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income	Currency translation adjustments	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total
Balance as of 01.01.2024	1 346	27 340	- 2 886	- 5 011	110 504	- 8 825	122 468
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	914	-	-	914
Gains and losses arising on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	- 387	-	-	-	- 387
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	- 1 271	-	-	-	- 1 271
Other comprehensive income	-	-	- 1 658	914	-	-	- 744
Group net profit	-	-	-	-	9 159	-	9 159
Total comprehensive income	-	-	- 1 658	914	9 159	-	8 415
Employee stock ownership plan	-	-	-	-	317	-	317
Acquisition of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	- 99	- 99
Disposal of own shares	-	-	-	-	- 1 313	3 870	2 557
Dividends and other distributions	-	-	-	-	- 15 138	-	- 15 138
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	-	-	-	-	- 16 134	3 771	- 12 363
Balance as of 31.12.2024	1 346	27 340	- 4 544	- 4 097	103 529	- 5 054	118 520

CHF 1000	Share capital	Capital reserves	Gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income	Currency translation adjustments	Retained earnings	Treasury shares	Total
Balance as of 01.01.2023	1 346	27 340	- 3 872	- 3 438	120 846	- 8 335	133 887
Currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	- 1 573	-	-	- 1 573
Gains and losses arising on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	39	-	-	-	39
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	947	-	-	-	947
Other comprehensive income	-	-	986	- 1 573	-	-	- 587
Group net profit	-	-	-	-	15 223	-	15 223
Total comprehensive income	-	-	986	- 1 573	15 223	-	14 636
Employee stock ownership plan	-	-	-	-	1 551	-	1 551
Acquisition of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	- 5 674	- 5 674
Disposal of own shares	-	-	-	-	- 748	5 184	4 436
Dividends and other distributions	-	-	-	-	- 26 368	-	- 26 368
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	-	-	-	-	- 25 565	- 490	- 26 055
Balance as of 31.12.2023	1 346	27 340	- 2 886	- 5 011	110 504	- 8 825	122 468

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated cash flow statement

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Total group profit	9 159	15 223
Reconciliation to net cash flow from operating activities		
Non-cash positions in Group results:		
Depreciation and amortization	4 227	3 663
Valuation adjustments (impairment)	476	–
Income taxes	2 828	4 820
Other non-cash items	– 1 788	1 481
Net (increase) / decrease in operating assets		
Receivables and other assets	3 613	8 653
Financial assets	– 2 747	– 7 058
Net increase / (decrease) in liabilities		
Payables and other financial liabilities	– 2 237	– 13 413
Paid income taxes	– 5 196	– 5 529
Interest paid	– 1	–
Interest received	650	457
Dividend received	418	589
Cash flow from operating activities	9 402	8 886
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	– 4 267	– 69
Disposal of property and equipment	36	–
Disposal of subsidiaries, less cash and cash equivalents	– 576	–
Net cash flow from investing activities	– 4 807	– 69
Cash flow from financing activities		
Dividends paid	– 15 138	– 26 368
Leasing payments	– 2 205	– 2 016
Purchases of treasury shares	–	– 5 674
Disposal of treasury shares	303	–
Net cash flow from financing activities	– 17 040	– 34 058
Currency translation effects	460	– 606
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	– 11 985	– 25 847
Cash at the beginning of the period	38 834	64 681
Cash at the end of the period	26 849	38 834

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1 Segment information

The Group Executive Board is the Group's chief operating decision maker and reviews the results from a product-related as well as a geographical perspective. Bellevue Group focuses exclusively on the Asset Management business unit and reports one reportable segment. The segment consists of the operating business units Bellevue Asset Management and Bellevue Private Markets. The two business units are aggregated into one reportable segment as they have similar economic characteristics. The offering includes a broad-based range of investment funds as well as investment solutions for institutional, intermediary and private clients. Bellevue Asset Management has a clear focus on managing equity portfolios for selected sector and regional strategies, based on a fundamental and research-driven stock picking approach («bottom up»). A small part of the product range pursues a holistic asset management approach based on quantitative and experience-driven investment approaches with pronounced anti-cyclicality. Bellevue Private Markets specializes in developing exclusive investment opportunities in unlisted companies for its investor group. In addition, it acts as investment advisor for private equity funds. This represents a further diversification of the investment universe with low correlation to the capital markets. The two business units operate in similar regions. Group Management monitors the results of the two business units both on a consolidated basis and separately.

The geographical breakdown of operating income is as follows:

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Operating income		
Switzerland	57 078	71 490
United Kingdom	7 134	8 662
Germany	3 328	4 098
Other countries ¹⁾	2 633	- 2 359
Total	70 173	81 891

¹⁾ The negative operating income from other countries in the previous period is mainly due to negative income from financial investments.

Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property and equipment as well as goodwill and other intangible assets:

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Non-current assets		
Switzerland	52 357	33 967
Germany	12 377	13 043
Other countries	110	327
Total	64 844	47 337

2 Details on the consolidated income statement

2.1 Revenues from asset management services

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Management fees	65 359	79 268
Performance fees	2 293	1 995
Other commission income	3 583	3 330
Fee and commission expense	- 1 654	- 2 800
Revenues from asset management services	69 581	81 793

Management fees are generated from asset management mandates with listed investment companies, regulated funds in various countries, private equity funds or institutional counterparties. The fees are mostly collected on a monthly basis.

Various funds and mandates as well as the exclusive investment opportunities of the investor group include performance fees. These are only taken into account when a formal claim exists and Bellevue Group has fulfilled its performance obligation. The definitions are set out in the respective legal documents and can be summarized as follows:

- Regulated funds: after the end of the calendar year
- Private equity funds: depending on the partnership agreement – in the case of distributions or closure of the fund
- Investment group: in the case of exits of investments
- Mandates: individual – quarterly or yearly

Other commission income includes transaction-related fees.

2.2 Net other income

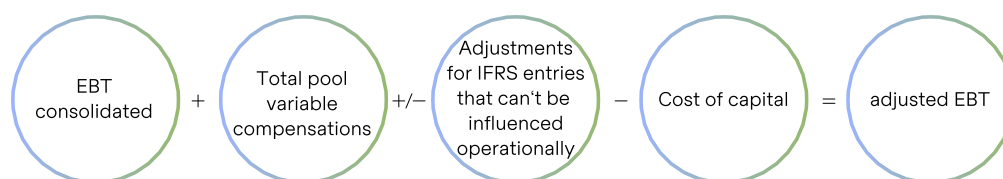
CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Dividend income	418	589
Interest income	698	500
Interest expenses	- 195	- 92
Net foreign exchange income/losses	- 328	- 18
Other	- 380	34
Total net other income	213	1 013

2.3 Personnel expenses

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Fix and variable salaries	34 554	37 943
Pension cost	1 927	1 929
Other social benefits	2 825	2 867
Other personnel expenses	638	1 084
Total personnel expenses	39 944	43 823

The compensation system for Bellevue Group employees is conceived to motivate employees at all operating units to do excellent work. It is a compensation model based on «personal ownership» and merit system principles. In setting fixed salaries, a restrained policy prevails from a business point of view. On the other hand, variable compensation is offered under an attractive ownership-oriented profit-sharing plan. This profit-sharing plan is tied directly to Bellevue Group's operating results. Moreover, part of this bonus is paid in the form of restricted stock awards and shares of in-house products. This system is conducive to a culture of high performance with a long-term horizon.

The basis for calculating Bellevue Group's variable compensation pool is adjusted consolidated earnings before taxes.



A fixed portion of the adjusted Group profit before taxes is allocated to the employees (total pool of variable compensation). Due to the direct link between the Group's results and the total pool of variable compensation, there is a mechanism in place to ensure that variable compensation is commensurate with the Group's operating performance (variabilization of profit-sharing).

2.4 Operating expenses

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Occupancy and maintenance expenses	642	717
IT and telecommunications	4 520	4 676
Travel and representation, PR, advertising	2 899	3 777
Consulting and audit fees	2 173	1 667
Research expenses	1 648	2 129
Other expenses	1 657	1 396
Total other operating expenses	13 539	14 362

2.5 Depreciation and amortization

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Depreciation of property and equipment	125	242
Depreciation of rights of use	2 864	1 989
Depreciation of intangible assets	1 238	1 432
Total depreciation and amortization	4 227	3 663

2.6 Valuation adjustments and provisions

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Value adjustment Property and equipment (impairment)	476	–
Total valuation adjustments and provisions	476	–

2.7 Tax

2.7.1 Tax expenses

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Current income taxes	3 691	6 215
Deferred income taxes	– 863	– 1 395
Total tax expenses	2 828	4 820
Tax expenses reconciliation		
Pre-tax result	11 987	20 043
Expected rate of income tax ¹⁾	19%	19%
Expected income tax	2 277	3 808
Reasons for higher/lower amounts:		
Difference between applicable local tax rates and assumed mixed tax rate	251	– 286
Non-deductible expenses	300	1 298
Total tax expenses	2 828	4 820

¹⁾ The expected income tax rate is a mixed tax rate estimated by considering all the different businesses of the Group.

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024		
Tax effect of other comprehensive income	Amount before taxes	Tax income/ (expense)	Amount after taxes
Currency translation adjustments	914	–	914
Gains and losses arising on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	– 453	66	– 387
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations IAS 19	– 1 568	297	– 1 271
Total	– 1 107	363	– 744

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2023		
Tax effect of other comprehensive income	Amount before taxes	Tax income/ (expense)	Amount after taxes
Currency translation adjustments	– 1 573	–	– 1 573
Gains and losses arising on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	31	8	39
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations IAS 19	1 168	– 221	947
Total	– 374	– 213	– 587

2.7.2 Deferred tax assets

CHF 1 000	Total
Balance as of 01.01.2023	358
Credited/(charged)	
to profit or loss	– 25
Currency translation adjustments	– 15
Balance as of 31.12.2023	318
Balance as of 01.01.2024	318
Credited/(charged)	
to profit or loss	74
Currency translation adjustments	15
Balance as of 31.12.2024	407

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Expiry of unrecognized loss carryforwards		
1 to 5 years	2 195	821
More than 5 years	3 316	4 114
Total	5 511	4 935

The non-capitalized loss carryforwards originate mainly from Swiss subsidiaries. It is uncertain whether there will be an income tax benefit for Bellevue Group. Based on this fact, no deferred tax asset was capitalized.

2.7.3 Deferred tax liabilities

CHF 1 000	Intangible assets	Assets from pension plans	Other ¹⁾	Total
Balance as of 01.01.2023	938	133	2 721	3 792
Charged/(credited)				
to profit or loss	- 307	22	- 1 136	- 1 421
to other comprehensive income	-	221	- 8	213
Currency translation adjustments	- 26	-	- 16	- 42
Balance as of 31.12.2023	605	376	1 561	2 542
Balance as of 01.01.2024	605	376	1 561	2 542
Charged/(credited)				
to profit or loss	- 275	- 2	- 513	- 790
to other comprehensive income	-	- 297	- 66	- 363
Currency translation adjustments	6	-	10	16
Balance as of 31.12.2024	336	77	992	1 405

¹⁾ Other deferred tax assets refer to the result of the adoption of IFRS 2 (share-based payment) and IAS 19 (other long-term employee benefits).

3 Details on the consolidated balance sheet

3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities

3.1.1 Fair value of financial instruments

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	Book value	Book value
Assets		
Financial investments		
Investments in own products	22 189	22 622
Investments in own products to fulfill long-term incentive plans	3 699	8 398
Other investments in equity instruments	672	866
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	26 560	31 886
Financial investments		
Investments in own products	7 211	6 129
Financial assets with OCI fair value measurement	7 211	6 129
Total financial assets at fair value	33 771	38 015

The fair value of the other financial instruments (incl. time deposits of CHF 19.2 mn, previous period: 12.2 mn), which are measured at amortized cost, do not differ significantly from their book value and are mainly short-term.

3.1.2 Valuation methods of financial instruments

CHF 1 000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31.12.2024				
Assets				
Financial investments				
Investments in own products	2 454	19 735	7 211	29 400
Investments in own products to fulfill long-term incentive plans	3 699	–	–	3 699
Other investments in equity instruments	672	–	–	672
Financial assets at fair value	6 825	19 735	7 211	33 771

CHF 1 000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31.12.2023				
Assets				
Financial investments				
Investments in own products	–	22 223	6 528	28 751
Investments in own products to fulfill long-term incentive plans	8 398	–	–	8 398
Other investments in equity instruments	681	–	185	866
Financial assets at fair value	9 079	22 223	6 713	38 015

No transfer between levels of the fair value hierarchy took place in 2024 or in the previous period.

Level 1 instruments

If a financial instrument is traded in an active market, its fair value is based on listed market prices. In the fair value hierarchy prescribed in IFRS 13, this type of financial instrument is classified as a level 1 instrument. The fair value of these positions corresponds to the current price (e.g. settlement price or closing price) multiplied by the number of units of the financial instruments held.

Level 2 instruments

If there is no active market, the fair value is determined on the basis of valuation models or other generally accepted valuation methods. The instruments categorised as Level 2 are regulated investment funds. These funds publish a daily net asset value (NAV), but there is no active market for the trading of fund units in these investment funds. The valuation of the single fund units is based on the published NAVs. The valuation of these published NAVs is mainly determined by the listed investments held by the investment funds and therefore by parameters that are directly or indirectly observable on the market.

Level 3 instruments

If at least one significant input cannot be observed directly or indirectly in the market, the instrument is classified as a level 3 instrument. These instruments include private-equity funds. The fair value of private equity funds is determined based on the last available net asset values, taking into account any value adjustments according to own assessment.

3.1.3 Level 3 financial instruments

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	Financial investments	Financial investments
Holdings at the beginning of the year as of 01.01.	6 713	7 850
Investments	1 536	1 106
Redemptions/Payments	– 705	– 162
Losses recognized in the income statement	– 31	– 2 112
Losses recognized in other comprehensive income	– 787	– 413
Gains recognized in the income statement	151	–
Gains recognized in other comprehensive income	334	444
Total book value at balance sheet date	7 211	6 713
Unrealized profit/losses from level 3 instruments which were held on the balance sheet date recorded in the income statement in the period	–	– 2 112

Key assumptions for the valuation of level 3 financial instruments vary from investment to investment. The following table shows the effect on the valuation when these assumptions are changed:

Sensitivity analysis	Fair value	Key assumption	Changes in key assumption	Change in fair value in CHF 1 000
Private equity funds	7 211	Net asset value	+ 10 percentage points	721
			- 10 percentage points	– 721

3.1.4 Derivative financial instruments

CHF 1 000	Positive replacement value	Negative replacement value	Contract volume
31.12.2024			
Futures ¹⁾	-	-	2 745
Total	-	-	2 745
31.12.2023			
Futures ¹⁾	-	-	3 316
Total	-	-	3 316

¹⁾ Level 1: listed on an active market

Derivatives are used exclusively for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments. However, if derivatives do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting, they are classified as «Financial investments» and recognized at fair value through profit or loss for financial reporting purposes.

3.2 Trade and other receivables

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Trade receivables	5 901	6 877
Prepayments	723	377
Other receivables	1 408	474
Total	8 032	7 728

3.3 Financial investments

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Investments in own products	29 400	28 751
Investments in own products to fulfill long-term incentive plans	3 699	8 398
Other investments in equity instruments	672	866
Time deposits	19 227	12 210
Total	52 998	50 225
Current	45 789	43 511
Non-current	7 209	6 714
Total	52 998	50 225

3.4 Other assets

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Assets related to other employee benefits	5 212	7 466
Assets from pension plans	408	1 986
Other	1 105	1 105
Total	6 725	10 557
Current	3 393	4 390
Non-current	3 332	6 167
Total	6 725	10 557

3.5 Property and equipment

CHF 1 000	IT equipment	Right of use	Other fixed assets	Total
Acquisition cost				
Balance as of 01.01.2023	858	8 916	1 344	11 118
Additions	–	2 307	69	2 376
Disposals	–	– 6 487	–	– 6 487
Foreign currency impact	– 2	– 113	– 15	– 130
Balance as of 31.12.2023	856	4 623	1 398	6 877
Additions	64	18 124	4 203	22 391
Disposals	–	– 2 105	–	– 2 105
Foreign currency impact	–	47	3	50
Balance as of 31.12.2024	920	20 689	5 604	27 213
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as of 01.01.2023	– 858	– 5 734	– 339	– 6 931
Additions	–	– 1 989	– 242	– 2 231
Disposals	–	6 435	–	6 435
Foreign currency impact	2	30	4	36
Balance as of 31.12.2023	– 856	– 1 258	– 577	– 2 691
Additions	–	– 2 864	– 125	– 2 989
Impairment	–	–	– 476	– 476
Disposals	–	1 738	–	1 738
Foreign currency impact	–	– 14	–	– 14
Balance as of 31.12.2024	– 856	– 2 398	– 1 178	– 4 432
Net carrying values				
Balance as of 01.01.2023	–	3 182	1 005	4 187
Balance as of 31.12.2023	–	3 365	821	4 186
Balance as of 31.12.2024	64	18 291	4 426	22 781

Additions to the cost of the capitalized right of use assets amounted to CHF 18.1 million in 2024 and relate to the relocation to Zurich. In accordance with IFRS, Bellevue recognised the right of use asset and the corresponding lease liability at the inception of the lease. In addition, other fixed assets with a total value of CHF 4.2 million were capitalized in connection with the fit-out and furnishing of the new buildings. Of this amount, CHF 0.4 million relates to furniture and CHF 3.8 million to leasehold improvements. Due to the relocation, an impairment of CHF 0.5 million was also required on existing other fixed assets. The right of use assets recognised as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 mainly consist of right-of-use assets for properties.

3.6 Goodwill and other intangible assets

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Goodwill	40 428	40 299
Other intangible assets	1 635	2 852
Total	42 063	43 151

CHF 1 000	Total
Goodwill	
Acquisition cost	
Balance as of 01.01.2023	105 817
Foreign currency effect	- 1 550
Balance as of 31.12.2023	104 267
Foreign currency effect	286
Balance as of 31.12.2024	104 553
Accumulated valuation adjustments	
Balance as of 01.01.2023	- 64 821
Foreign currency effect	853
Balance as of 31.12.2023	- 63 968
Foreign currency effect	- 157
Balance as of 31.12.2024	- 64 125
Net carrying values	
Balance as of 01.01.2023	40 996
Balance as of 31.12.2023	40 299
Balance as of 31.12.2024	40 428

Bellevue Group basically examines the value of the goodwill annually, based on the estimated recoverable amount that can be obtained per each single cash-generating unit, or group of such units (depending on allocation). If events or a change of circumstances indicate a possible impairment, the test is carried out more frequently.

The recoverable amount is determined to be the value-in-use and is calculated using the discounted cash flow method. The projected free cash flows for the respective cash-generating units are estimated based on five-year financial plans. The business plans approved by management serve as the basis for these estimates of projected free cash flows. These cash flows are discounted to present value.

The following key parameters and their single components have been taken into account in the discounted cash flow method:

- Income on the average assets under management and the expected return on assets (management and performance fees)
- Transaction-related income
- Discount rate

An impairment test was carried out for all CGUs at the end of December 2024. The discount rate used in these calculations was between 9.9% and 12% (31.12.2023: 12.3%) and the assumed growth rate was 1% (31.12.2023: 1.5%).

As of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, Bellevue Group did not identify any impairment. The goodwill as of December 31, 2024 is attributable to the CGU-groups Bellevue Asset Management (Bellevue Asset Management AG, CHF 23.8 mn and Bellevue Asset Management (Deutschland) GmbH, CHF 10.8 mn) and Bellevue Private Markets (CHF 5.8 mn).

At the time of preparation of the consolidated financial statement, Bellevue Group's management does not assume that a reasonably possible change in a parameter underlying the impairment test would lead to a goodwill impairment.

CHF 1 000	Client base	Brand	Other	Total
Other intangible assets				
Acquisition cost				
Balance as of 01.01.2023	46 599	344	372	47 315
Disposals	–	–	– 142	– 142
Foreign currency effect	– 834	– 15	–	– 849
Balance as of 31.12.2023	45 765	329	230	46 324
Foreign currency effect	154	3	–	157
Balance as of 31.12.2024	45 919	332	230	46 481
Accumulated valuation adjustments				
Balance as of 01.01.2023	– 42 344	– 344	– 252	– 42 940
Additions	– 1 358	–	– 74	– 1 432
Disposals	–	–	142	142
Foreign currency effect	743	15	–	758
Balance as of 31.12.2023	– 42 959	– 329	– 184	– 43 472
Additions	– 1 192	–	– 46	– 1 238
Disposals	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency effect	– 133	– 3	–	– 136
Balance as of 31.12.2024	– 44 284	– 332	– 230	– 44 846
Net carrying values				
Balance as of 01.01.2023	4 255	–	120	4 375
Balance as of 31.12.2023	2 806	–	46	2 852
Balance as of 31.12.2024	1 635	–	–	1 635

The other intangible assets are amortized over a period of 5 to 15 years and are included in the impairment test described under «Goodwill» (see above).

As of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, no impairment was recognized in the review of the residual values. The discount rate used for this purpose was 13.5% (December 31, 2023: between 13.6% and 13.8%) and the applied growth rate between 1% and 2% (December 31, 2023: between 1% and 2%).

3.7 Trade and other payables

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Trade payables	398	419
Accrued expenses ¹⁾	21 343	25 469
Other payables	1 040	397
Total	22 781	26 285
Current	19 863	21 107
Non-current	2 918	5 178
Total	22 781	26 285

¹⁾ This item mainly includes accruals for variable compensation and for long-term incentive plans

3.8 Lease liabilities

CHF 1 000	2024	2023
At January 1	3 467	3 287
Additions	18 124	2 307
Disposals	- 367	- 54
Interest expense on lease liabilities	195	91
Payments	- 2 205	- 2 076
Foreign currency effect	35	- 88
At December 31	19 249	3 467
Current	2 252	2 103
Non-current	16 997	1 364
Total	19 249	3 467

Additions to lease liabilities in the 2024 financial year amount to CHF 18.1 million and relate to the relocation to Zurich. Bellevue recognised the right of use asset and the corresponding lease liability in accordance with IFRS at the inception of the lease.

3.9 Employee benefit plans

There are pension plans for most of the employees at Bellevue Group. These plans provide benefits in the event of death, disability, retirement or termination of employment. There were no unfunded liabilities due to employee pension plans as at the balance sheet date (previous year: no liabilities either). In Switzerland, pension contributions are paid equally by the employer and the employee. The foundation board is composed of an equal number of employee and employer representatives. According to Swiss law and the pension regulations, foundation boards are obliged to act solely in the interest of the foundation and its beneficiaries (active workforce and recipients of pensions). Hence, the employer cannot single-handedly determine the benefits and the funding; all resolutions have to be agreed on by both sides. The members of the foundation board are responsible for defining the

investment strategy, for deciding on amendments to the pension regulations, and in particular for determining the funding of the pension benefits.

In the events of death and disability, pension benefits are based on the insured salary. In the event of old age, they are based on pension assets. At the time of retirement, insured persons can choose between a life annuity, which includes a prospective spouse pension, and a lump sum payment. Apart from retirement benefits, pension benefits also include disability and surviving spouse or partner pensions. Furthermore, insured persons can improve their pension situation up to the regulatory maximum by paying in additional amounts, or withdraw money early to acquire property that they occupy themselves. At the time of termination of an employment contract, the vested benefits will be transferred to the pension plan of the new employer or a vested benefits scheme. This type of benefit can result in pension payments fluctuating considerably from year to year.

When determining the benefits, the minimum requirements of the Federal Act on Occupational Old Age, Survivors' and Invalidity Pension Provision (OPA) and its implementing provisions must be considered. The LOB defines minimum insured salary and minimum retirement assets. The Federal Council determines the minimum interest on these minimum retirement assets at least every two years. In 2024, it amounts to 1.25% (previous year: 1.25%).

Due to the nature of the pension plans and the provisions of the OPA, the employer is exposed to actuarial risks. The risks of death, disability and longevity are largely covered by an insurance policy. The major remaining risks include investment risk, interest risk and the risk of the insurer adjusting the premiums.

All employer and employee contributions are determined by the foundation board. The employer is to bear a minimum of 50% of the required contributions. In the case of underfunding, both employer and employee are entitled to pay in amounts to close the funding gap.

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Consolidated balance sheet		
Fair value of plan assets	49 481	47 069
Present value of pension obligations	- 49 073	- 43 893
Assets not available to Company	-	- 1 190
Pension plan assets	408	1 986

As at December 31, 2023 the pension plan had a surplus that had not been fully recognized, on the basis that future economic benefit is only available to the Company in the form of a reduction in future contributions of CHF 1.3 mn and a cash refund of the employer contribution reserves of CHF 0.8 mn.

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Pension cost recognized in the income statement		
Service cost		
Current service cost	- 1 816	- 1 731
Past service cost (plan amendments)	-	- 76
Net interest expenses/income	48	43
Administrative expenses	- 53	- 53
Total pension cost for the period	- 1 821	- 1 817

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Revaluation components recorded in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gains/losses		
Arising from changes in economic assumptions	– 3 253	– 2 417
Arising from experience	98	677
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expenses)	358	1 474
Changes in asset ceiling	1 207	1 434
Total of amounts recognized in other comprehensive income	– 1 568	1 168

CHF 1 000	2024	2023
Development of pension obligations		
At January 1	– 43 893	– 41 758
Current service cost	– 1 816	– 1 731
Employee contributions	– 589	– 574
Interest expenses on the present value of the obligations	– 617	– 917
Pension payments and vested benefits	6 012	4 055
Additions from admissions and voluntary contributions	– 5 037	– 1 152
Plan amendments	–	– 76
Actuarial gains/losses	– 3 133	– 1 740
At December 31	– 49 073	– 43 893

Development of plan assets		
At January 1	47 069	45 030
Interest income	682	1 018
Plan participants' contribution	589	574
Company contributions	1 811	1 929
Pension payments and vested benefits	– 6 012	– 4 055
Additions from admissions and voluntary contributions	5 037	1 152
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts in net interest)	358	1 474
Administration expense	– 53	– 53
At December 31	49 481	47 069

Actual return on plan assets	1 040	2 492
-------------------------------------	--------------	--------------

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Allocation of plan assets		
Equities		
Listed investments	19 671	16 425
Bonds		
Listed investments	11 538	9 065
Real estate		
Investments in funds	4 681	4 084
Alternative investments	5 863	5 565
Qualified insurance policies	2 195	2 190
Liquidity	5 533	9 740
Total	49 481	47 069

The plan assets allocation as at December 31, 2024, as well as at December 31, 2023, do not include shares of Bellevue Group AG. The foundation board issues investment guidelines for the investment of plan assets. These guidelines include tactical asset allocation and benchmarks for comparing the results with a general investment universe. The plan assets are well diversified. In terms of diversification and security, the Swiss pension plan is subject to the provisions of the OPA. As a rule, bonds receive at least a rating of A.

The foundation board regularly reviews the selected investment strategy as to whether it meets the requirements of the pension plan and whether the risk budget is in line with the demographic structure. Adherence to investment guidelines as well as results achieved by investment advisors are reviewed on a quarterly basis. Furthermore, an external consultancy periodically examines the investment strategy with regard to whether it is effective and appropriate.

Through its defined benefit pension plan, the Company is exposed to a number of risks. These risks are shared between the employer, employees and the provider of the pension fund as the retirement benefits are currently financed over an insurance contract. The calculation of the defined benefit obligation allows for this risk sharing by reducing the defined benefit obligation related to employees. Further, the provider determines the level of conversion rates. Hence, the defined benefit obligation is based on the assumption that future conversion rates will change in line with the changes in future interest rates.

As at December 31, 2023, the retirement age for women was adjusted from 64 to 65 (due to a revision of the «Old Age and Survivors Insurance»). These adjustment led to a plan amendment in the 2023 financial year and as a consequence in a past service cost loss of CHF 0.1 mn.

Defined-benefit obligations are distributed as follows:

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Active workforce	46 794	41 703
Pensioners	2 279	2 190
Total	49 073	43 893

The maturity of the obligation is 16.4 years as at December 31, 2024 (previous year: 16.5 years). The expected employer's contributions for 2025 are estimated at CHF 1.8 mn.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Actuarial assumptions		
Biometric assumptions	BVG 2020GT	BVG 2020GT
Life expectancy at the age of 65		
Year of birth	1 959	1 958
Men	22.95	22.82
Women	24.70	24.59
Year of birth	1 979	1 978
Men	25.17	25.07
Women	26.67	26.58
Discount rate	0.98%	1.52%
Expected rate of salary increases	1.25%	2.25%
Expected rate of pension increases	0.00%	0.00%
Interest on pension assets	1.70%	1.52%

Changes to the present value of a defined-benefit obligation

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	+0.25%	+0.25%
Assumed interest rate	- 1 781	- 1 610
Salary development	253	233
Interest on pension assets	888	768
	+1 year	+1 year
Development of life expectancy	695	602

The most important factors influencing the development of pension obligations are assumed interest rate, salary development, pension index and development of life expectancy.

3.10 Share capital

	Number of shares	Par value CHF 1 000
Share Capital (registered shares)		
Balance as of 01.01.2023	13 461 428	1 346
Balance as of 31.12.2023	13 461 428	1 346
Balance as of 31.12.2024	13 461 428	1 346
Conditional capital		
Balance as of 01.01.2023	1 000 000	100
Balance as of 31.12.2023	-	-
Balance as of 31.12.2024	-	-

At the Annual General Meeting on March 21, 2023, the article on conditional capital was removed from the Articles of Association. As at December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2024 there was neither conditional nor authorized capital nor a capital band.

3.11 Treasury shares

	Number	CHF 1 000
Balance as of 01.01.2023	242 076	8 335
Purchases	214 649	5 674
Disposals	- 151 252	- 5 184
Balance as of 31.12.2023	305 473	8 825
Purchases	5 661	99
Disposals	- 134 225	- 3 870
Balance as of 31.12.2024	176 909	5 054

Disposals and purchases of treasury shares also include any deliveries or returns of treasury shares as part of share-based payments, which are not cash-effective in such cases.

4 Significant estimates, assumptions and judgments

4.1 Estimates, assumptions and the exercising of discretion by management

In applying the accounting principles, management must make estimates, assumptions and discretionary decisions that influence the level of reported assets and liabilities, expense and income, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Management reviews its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis and adjusts them according to new findings and conditions. This may, among other things, have a material impact on the following positions of the consolidated financial statements.

Income taxes

Bellevue Group AG and its subsidiaries are liable for income tax in most related countries. The current tax assets and current tax liabilities reported as at the balance sheet date as well as the resulting current tax expense for the period under review are based on estimates and assumptions and may therefore differ from the amounts determined in the future by the tax authorities.

Provisions

A provision is recorded if, as the result of a past event, Bellevue Group has a current liability as at the balance sheet date that will probably lead to an outflow of funds and if the amount of the liability can be reliably estimated. When determining whether a provision should be recorded and whether the amount is appropriate, best possible estimates and assumptions as at the balance sheet date are applied. These estimates and assumptions may be subject to change according to new findings and conditions.

Level 3 financial instruments (fair value)

Level 3 financial instruments are valued based on the inputs that are not based on observable market data. For details to the valuation methods applied for level 3 financial instruments refer to the notes to the consolidated financial statements on note [3.1.2](#) «Fair value financial instruments».

For details to the effect of significant changes on the assumptions behind the classification method for level 3 financial instruments refer the notes to the consolidated financial statements on note [3.1.3](#) «Level 3 financial instruments».

Pension plan

Management sets the actuarial assumptions and determines whether a pension plan surplus can be capitalized as an economic benefit for Bellevue Group. Pension costs are also subject to estimates and assumptions. The management believes that the assumptions and estimates which have been made are appropriate.

Review of goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment

Bellevue Group basically examines the value of the goodwill annually, based on the estimated recoverable amount that can be obtained per each single cash-generating unit, or group of such units (depending on allocation).

Established that an event or any circumstances cause a reduction in value of the goodwill, examinations will be performed more frequently.

The Group's approach to determine the key assumptions and related growth expectations is based on management's knowledge and reasonable expectations of future business, using internal and external market information, planned business initiatives and other reasonable intentions of management. For that purpose, the Group uses historical information by taking into consideration the current and expected market situations.

Changes in key assumptions: deviations of future actual results achieved vs forecasted/ planned key assumptions, as well as future changes of any of the key assumptions based on a future different assessment of the development of relevant markets, and/or the businesses, may occur. Such deviations may result from changes in the market environment and the related profitability, required types and intensity of personnel resources, general and company specific driven personnel cost development and/or changes in the implementation of known or addition of new business initiatives and/or other internal and/or external factors. In general, these changes may cause the value of the business units to alter and therefore either increase or reduce the difference between the carrying value in the balance sheet and the unit's recoverable amount or may even lead to a partial impairment of goodwill.

5 Risk management and risk control

5.1 Risk evaluation and risk policy

Risk management is based on the evaluation of risks by the Board of Directors and is ensuing risk policy, which is reviewed periodically. Independent risk control bodies monitor the risks at the individual operating unit level and at Group level. The Group Executive Board is informed on a regular basis about the assets, financial positions, liquidity and earnings of the Group and all related risks by means of financial and risk reporting procedures commensurate with each particular level of management. Risk reports are prepared at the individual operating unit level as well as at the Group level.

5.2 Market risk

Market risks arise through fluctuations in market pricing of interest rates, exchange rates and equities as well as the corresponding volatilities. Market risk management entails the identification, measurement, control and regulation of market risk exposure. This exposure primarily pertains to the financial investments.

Market risks are monitored by an independent function on a daily basis. Risk reports are prepared at the individual operating unit level as well as at Group level. Market risks are minimized through constant monitoring of risk.

Price change risks

The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk arises from financial assets held by the Group, which are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or directly in equity. To manage the price risk, the Group diversifies the portfolio and partially hedges it with index futures or listed index options. Financial assets are mainly investments in own products (equities, investment funds and private equity funds) and other financial assets (equities, private equity funds and various). Investments in own products for the fulfillment of long-term incentive plans are held to secure liabilities from entitlements of such plans and are therefore considered as economic hedges. All positions in financial assets are valued at fair value. Wherever possible, stock market prices are automatically imported into our systems and used for valuation purposes. The positions are monitored on a daily basis. Any change in price is fully reflected in profit or loss or comprehensive income.

A change in fair value of 10% in relation to the year-end value (net after hedging) would result in a change in equity of CHF 5.3 mn (previous year: CHF 5.0 mn) for the financial assets measured at fair value, of which CHF 4.6 mn (previous year: CHF 4.4 mn) would be recognized in profit or loss.

Interest risk

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is marginal. On the one hand, the Group's cash and cash equivalents available on demand bear interest at market rates and, on the other hand, the influence of debt interest is low due to the high equity ratio. If borrowings are necessary, these are short-term fixed loans that bear interest at market rates.

Currency risk

The Group's foreign currency risk consists of recognized assets and liabilities as well as future transactions (mainly management fees) that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Group company concerned. The Group deliberately refrains from hedging these currency risks. The net balance sheet items are as follows:

CHF 1 000	CHF	EUR	USD	Other
Net position as of 31.12.2024		21 272	7 451	8 118
10% change in fair value	+/- 3684			
Net position as of 31.12.2023		22 238	7 577	13 380
10% change in fair value	+/- 4320			

5.3 Default risk

The Group is exposed to default risk, which is the risk that a counterparty is unable to pay the amount due in full when due. The Group measures default risk and expected default losses based on the probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. In determining expected default losses, the Group considers both historical analysis and forward-looking information. The Group manages and controls its default risk by maintaining business relationships only with counterparties with an acceptable credit rating.

The following table shows the maximum credit risk exposure of Bellevue Group at the balance sheet date:

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash and cash equivalents	26 849	38 834
Trade and other receivables	8 032	7 728
Financial investments	19 227	12 210
Other assets	1 105	1 105
Total	55 213	59 877

As of December 31, 2024, there are no financial assets that are impaired (December 31, 2023: none) and there are no indications of material adverse effects on the credit quality of financial assets. In 2024, no impairments were identified on financial assets exposed to credit risk.

The following table provides an analysis of the maturity of financial assets with credit risk:

CHF 1 000	Due within 3 months	Due within 3 to 12 months	Due between 1 and 5 years	Total
31.12.2024				
Cash and cash equivalents	26 849	–	–	26 849
Trade and other receivables	7 230	802	–	8 032
Financial investments	19 227	–	–	19 227
Other assets	–	–	1 105	1 105
Total	53 306	802	1 105	55 213
31.12.2023				
Cash and cash equivalents	38 834	–	–	38 834
Trade and other receivables	7 305	423	–	7 728
Financial investments	12 210	–	–	12 210
Other assets	3	–	1 102	1 105
Total	58 352	423	1 102	59 877

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the ECL impairment model had no material impact as (i) the majority of financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the impairment requirements do not apply to such instruments; and (ii) the financial assets «at amortized cost» are mainly current. Consequently, no impairment loss has been recognized based on expected credit losses.

5.4 Liquidity risk

The CFO of Bellevue Group is responsible for managing liquidity and financing risks.

Financing risks refer to the risk of Bellevue Group or one of its operating units being unable to refinance its current or anticipated obligations on an ongoing basis at acceptable conditions. Liquidity risks refer to the risk of Bellevue Group or one of its operating units being unable to fulfill its payment obligations when due. Whereas financing risks relate to the ability to finance business operations at all times, liquidity risks primarily concern the ability to ensure sufficient liquidity at any point in time.

Bellevue Group manages its liquidity and financing risks on an integrated basis at the consolidated level. Day-to-day liquidity management is performed at the level of the individual Group companies by functions responsible for this. Financing capacities are managed through appropriate diversification of funding sources and the provision of collateral, thereby reducing liquidity risks.

Risk management ensures that Bellevue Group always has sufficient liquidity to be able to fulfill its payment obligations, even in stress scenarios. The liquidity risk management system therefore comprises functional risk measurement and control systems to ensure its continuous ability to pay its obligations at any time. It also defines strategies and requirements for the management of liquidity risk under stress conditions as part of the defined liquidity risk tolerance. They mainly include risk mitigation measures, the holding of a liquidity buffer comprising highly liquid assets, and a contingency plan to manage any liquidity shortfalls. In the event of an unexpected tightening of liquidity, the Group can also access a portfolio of positions that retain their value and can easily be liquidated and has access to two existing credit lines at different banks.

The maturity structure of financial liabilities is as follows:

CHF 1 000	Due within 3 months	Due within 3 to 12 months	Due between 1 and 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
31.12.2024					
Trade and other payables	15 063	4 800	2 918	–	22 781
Leasing liabilities ¹⁾	706	1 829	8 716	9 353	20 604
Total	15 769	6 629	11 634	9 353	43 385

¹⁾ According to IFRS 7 B11D, the undiscounted contractual cash flows relating to the gross lease liabilities must be disclosed. The corresponding undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount recognized in the balance sheet because the amount is based on discounted cash flows.

CHF 1 000	Due within 3 months	Due within 3 to 12 months	Due between 1 and 5 years	Total
31.12.2023				
Trade and other payables		15 891	5 216	26 285
Leasing liabilities ¹⁾		544	1 639	3 811
Total		16 435	6 855	30 096

¹⁾ According to IFRS 7 B11D, the undiscounted contractual cash flows relating to the gross lease liabilities must be disclosed. The corresponding undiscounted cash flows differ from the amount recognized in the balance sheet because the amount is based on discounted cash flows.

5.5 Operational risk

Operational risks represent the risk of losses resulting from the inadequacy or failure of internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

All business activities entail operational risks, which are prevented, mitigated, transferred or even assumed based on cost/benefit considerations. During this process, potential legal, regulatory and compliance-related risks are taken into account, as are follow-on risks in the form of reputational risks.

The Group-wide process model represents the basis for the management of operational risks. As part of the systematic assessments that are performed annually, the operational risks in all critical processes and process entities are identified and evaluated. In addition, further attention is focused on core security topics such as data protection and business continuity management, which are guaranteed through the use of extra tools.

All measures to control operational risks from part of the Internal Control Systems (ICS).

5.6 Legal and compliance risks

Legal and compliance risks refer to risks related to legal and regulatory issues, primarily liability and default risks. These risks are minimized when processing orders by requiring standardized master agreements and individual agreements. Risk related to the acceptance of client assets and adherence to due diligence obligations are monitored at the respective operating unit level. When appropriate, external attorneys will be consulted to limit legal risks.

6 Major subsidiaries

Company name	Domicile	Purpose	Currency	Share capital/ Nominal capital	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
					Share of Capital	Voting rights	Share of Capital	Voting rights
Fully consolidated companies								
Bellevue Group AG	Küsnacht, Switzerland	Holding	CHF	1 346 143	Parent company		Parent company	
Bellevue Asset Management AG	Küsnacht, Switzerland	Asset Management	CHF	1 750 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bellevue Asset Management (Deutschland) GmbH	Frankfurt am Main, Germany	Asset Management	EUR	540 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bellevue Asset Management (UK) Limited	London, UK	Asset Management	GBP	50 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
Asset Management BaB N.V.	Curaçao	Asset Management	USD	6 001	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bellevue Research Inc.	New York, USA	Research	USD	100	100%	100%	100%	100%
BB Biotech Ventures GP	Guernsey	Investment Advisor	GBP	10 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
BB Pureos Bioventures GP Limited ¹⁾	Guernsey	Investment Advisor	GBP	60 000	0%	0%	99%	99%
Bellevue Private Markets AG	Zug, Switzerland	Investment Advisor	CHF	1 000 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
adbodmer AG	Zug, Switzerland	Investment Advisor	CHF	100 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bellevue Komplementär AG	Küsnacht, Switzerland	Asset Management	CHF	200 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bellevue Private Markets Management I S.à.r.l.	Luxembourg	Asset Management	EUR	12 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bellevue Asset Management (Singapore) Pte Ltd. ²⁾	Singapore	Distribution	SGD	1 000 000	100%	100%	n/a	n/a

¹⁾ The company was sold in the 2024 financial year.

²⁾ The company was established on 17 December 2024. The share capital of SGD 1 000 000 had not yet been paid in as at December 31, 2024.

Minority shareholders' equity ownership of BB Pureos Bioventures GP Limited was 1%. Due to the non-materiality of this ownership with respect to the overall Bellevue Group's equity and comprehensive income, no separate disclosure of minority shareholders has been published on the Group's financial statements.

7 Guarantees and contingent liabilities

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Rent deposit accounts in connection with leasing contracts	1 104	1 144
Contingent liabilities ¹⁾	2 034	3 468

¹⁾ The contingent liabilities include capital commitments to private equity funds in the 2024 financial year and in the previous year.

8 Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred since the balance sheet date that would have a material impact on the information provided in the year 2024 consolidated financial statements and would therefore need to be disclosed.

9 Transactions with related companies and persons

9.1 Compensation paid to members of the Board of Directors and to members of the Group Executive Board

CHF 1 000	01.01.-31.12.2024		01.01.-31.12.2023	
	Board of Directors	Group Executive Board	Board of Directors	Group Executive Board
Fixed compensation	763	1 445	721	764
– in cash	572	1 445	531	764
– in shares ¹⁾	191	–	190	–
Fixed compensation	–	866	–	–
– in cash	–	239	–	–
– in shares ⁴⁾	–	627	–	–
Non-monetary benefit from voluntary stock purchase programs ²⁾	29	–	14	–
Short-term variable compensation	–	940	–	611
– in cash	–	618	–	611
– in shares ³⁾	–	322	–	–
– in shares with vesting period ⁴⁾	–	–	–	665
Long-term variable compensation	–	44	–	– 65
– in shares ⁵⁾	–	44	–	– 65
Total	792	3 295	735	1 975

¹⁾ The allocation is made in freely available shares

²⁾ The purchase/allocation is made in 3 years blocked and discounted shares

³⁾ The allocation is made in 4 years restricted shares

⁴⁾ The allocation is made in 4 years restricted shares with one-year service period and right of redemption (taking into account the service/vesting period in accordance with IFRS 2)

⁵⁾ Members of the Group Executive Board partially participate in an employee stock ownership plan in connection with the asset management mandate of BB Biotech AG. Within the scope of these plans, some of the members of the Group Executive Board are entitled to receive a maximum number of shares in BB Biotech AG. The actual number of shares awarded depends on various conditions. Awarded shares are subject to a three-year vesting period beginning on the date of grant. In addition, the actual number of shares distributed will depend on the achievement of certain performance targets over the subsequent three fiscal years in connection with the respective investment mandates. The cost of this employee program is recognized

as long-term variable compensation. In the 2024 financial year, this item also includes a long-service award in the form of Bellevue Group shares with an equivalent value of CHF 18 750 plus employer contributions to statutory social insurance.

The amounts listed for fixed and variable compensation also include any employer contributions to statutory or regulatory social security schemes.

In the financial years 2024 and 2023, no compensation was paid to related parties of members of the Board of Directors and Group Executive Board, nor to former members of the Board of Directors.

9.2 Transactions with related companies and persons

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were neither receivables nor liabilities to related companies and persons.

10 Share-based payments

10.1. Variable compensation (share of profit) with service conditions

According to the rules for variable compensation set by the Board of Directors, higher variable compensation (>TCHF 200) is partly paid or allocated in blocked shares of Bellevue Group with a 1-year (pro rata) service condition. The cost of this share-based payment component is recognised over the service period from the grant date, which is usually at the end of April. The shares allocated are measured at market value based on the weighted average price on the ten trading days prior to allocation. The individual allocations take into account function, experience, personal performance and market development. These elements are weighted at individual level. The structure of the variable remuneration and the conditions for vesting, service period and clawback rights are determined by the Board of Directors or the Compensation Committee depending on the function and the amount of the individual variable remuneration. In 2024, TCHF 371 (2023: TCHF 1 653) of share-based compensation costs were recognized in personnel expenses.

10.2. Voluntary employee stock ownership plan

In 2024, the Board of Directors approved a voluntary employee stock option program for a total of 135 000 shares (2023: 135 000 shares). Depending on the management level, the Board of Directors, Executive Board and employees were offered a certain number of Bellevue Group AG shares at a discounted purchase price of CHF 12.75 per share (2023: CHF 18.00 per share). This corresponded to a discount of almost 25% on the volume-weighted average price of the quarter prior to the grant date of the entitlements. The difference between the market value at the effective grant date and the purchase price corresponds to a monetary benefit of TCHF 67 (2023: TCHF 25), which was recognized in personnel expenses. 23 750 rights (2023: 23 169 rights) were exercised, thereof 9 500 (2023: 10 000) by the Board of Directors. The members of the Group Executive Board didn't exercise any rights in 2024 (2023: none).

11 Earnings per share

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Group net profit	9 159	15 223
Weighted average number of issued registered shares	13 461 428	13 461 428
Less weighted average number of treasury shares	– 226 740	– 230 813
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (undiluted)	13 234 688	13 230 615
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (diluted)	13 234 688	13 230 615
Earnings per share		
Undiluted earnings per share (in CHF)	0.69	1.15
Diluted earnings per share (in CHF)	0.69	1.15

12 Dividend payment

The Board of Directors will propose a dividend distribution of CHF 0.70 per registered share to the Annual General Meeting of Bellevue Group AG on March 18, 2025. This corresponds to a total distribution of CHF 9.4 mn.

13 Approval of the consolidated financial statements

The Audit & Risk Committee discussed and approved the consolidated financial statements at its meeting on February 17, 2025, and the Board of Directors at its meeting on February 18, 2025. The consolidated financial statement will be submitted to the Annual General Meeting on March 18, 2025, for approval.

14 Summary of significant accounting policies

14.1. Company and business activity

Bellevue Group AG is a public limited company listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange and has its registered office at Seestrasse 16, 8700 Küsnacht/Switzerland. As of January 1, 2025, the registered office will be relocated to Theaterstrasse 12, 8001 Zurich/Switzerland. The company acts as a pure asset manager with a multi-boutique approach and specializes in investment themes that require an active investment style.

14.2 Accounting principles

The consolidated financial statements of Bellevue Group AG have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and comply with the listing regulations of the Swiss Stock Exchange.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. The application of the underlying principles is unchanged from the previous year, with the exception of the accounting standards newly applied in item [14.3](#).

14.3 New accounting standards used

The following revised standards and interpretations did not have any material impact on Bellevue Group when they were applied for the first time as of January 1, 2024:

	To be applied as of
Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	01.01.2024
Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	01.01.2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangements	01.01.2024

14.4 IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations which will be introduced in 2025 or later

Based on early stage analysis, the following standards' updates will not have a significant effect on Bellevue Group's financial statements:

	To be applied as of
Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of exchangeability	01.01.2025

14.5 Important accounting principles

14.5.1 Consolidation principles

Fully consolidated companies

The annual consolidated financial statements comprise the annual accounts of Bellevue Group AG and its subsidiaries. All companies that are directly or indirectly controlled by Bellevue Group AG are consolidated. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group, and deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

Method of consolidation

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. Under this method, the book value of the participation held by the parent company is offset against its share of the shareholders' equity of the subsidiary at the time of the acquisition. The effects of intercompany transactions are eliminated during the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Business combinations

In a business combination, the acquirer obtains control of the net assets of one or more businesses. The business combination is accounted for using the acquisition method. This requires the recognition of the identifiable assets acquired, including previously unrecognized intangible assets, and liabilities assumed of the acquired business at their fair values at the acquisition date. Any excess of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Consideration transferred is assets or equity instruments issued that are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Transaction costs are immediately charged to the income statement.

Contingent consideration, which is accounted for as part of the consideration transferred for the acquiree, is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration are recognized in the income statement in accordance with IFRS 9.

14.5.2 General principles

Foreign currency translation

The items included in the financial accounts of each of the Group's company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment, in which the company operates (functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Swiss Francs, which is also the functional and presentation currency of Bellevue Group AG.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at foreign group member companies are converted into Swiss francs using the applicable exchange rates for the balance sheet date. For the income and cash flow statements, year-average exchange rates are used. The differences resulting from consolidation are booked directly in other comprehensive income.

In the individual year-end accounts of group member companies transactions are booked in foreign currency at the respective daily exchange rates. Monetary assets are translated at the respective daily exchange rate and any gains or losses are recognized in the income statement. Monetary items carried on the balance sheet at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the historical exchange rate.

The following exchange rates apply to the translation of significant currencies:

	2024		2023	
	Year-end rate	Average rate	Year-end rate	Average rate
EUR	0.94008	0.95223	0.92887	0.97071
USD	0.90740	0.88279	0.84140	0.89768
GBP	1.13560	1.12746	1.07160	1.11848

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and current accounts as well as call money at banks with a maturity of less than three months. These are measured at nominal value, which corresponds to fair value due to the short-term maturities.

Accrual of income

The Group's revenue consists mainly of asset management fees. A distinction is made between the following fees: Management fees result from the management of collective capital contributions and institutional asset management mandates. Performance fees are only recognized when all performance criteria have been met. Interest is accrued on an accrual basis.

14.5.3 Financial instruments

Initial recognition

Purchases and disposals of financial assets are recognized in the balance sheet on the trade date. At the time of initial recognition, financial assets or financial liabilities are classified in the respective category according to criteria set forth in IFRS 9 and measured at the fair value of the consideration given or received, including directly attributable transaction costs. In the case of trading portfolio assets and other financial instruments carried at fair value, transaction costs are immediately recognized in the income statement, except of value changes of financial instruments, which are recorded in the comprehensive income.

Determination of fair value

At initial recognition, the fair value of financial instruments is ascertained from quoted market prices provided that the financial instrument is traded on an active market (level 1). Whenever possible, the fair value of other financial instruments is determined using generally recognized valuation models (level 2). These models are based on input parameters other than level 1 that can be observed on the market. For a residue of financial instruments, there

are no available market listings or valuation models or methods based on market prices. For such instruments, in-house valuation methods or models are used (level 3). In such cases, the fairness of the valuation is assured by clearly defined methods and processes and by independent checks.

Financial investments at amortized costs

Investments whereby the objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows and for which the contractually agreed cash flows comprise only interest and the repayment of parts of the nominal value are entered on the balance sheet as amortized costs using the effective interest method. Any expected credit losses are deducted from the book value of the item.

Financial assets and liabilities from financial assets

Financial instruments that do not meet the criteria for recognition at amortized cost are recognized at fair value. The resulting income is reported under the item «Income from financial investments». Liabilities from financial assets are reported under the item «Other financial liabilities».

Investments at fair value with fair value changes recognized in other comprehensive income

Investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading purposes are carried fair value in the balance sheet. Changes in value are recognized in the income statement except in cases where Bellevue Group has irrevocably decided to recognize them at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognized in the balance sheet under «Financial assets» or «Other financial liabilities». No offsetting takes place on the basis of master netting agreements. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized in «Income from financial investments».

14.5.4 Other principles

Treasury shares

Bellevue Group AG shares held by Bellevue Group are designated as treasury shares and are deducted from shareholders' equity at weighted average cost. Changes in fair value are not recognized. The difference between the sales proceeds of treasury shares and the corresponding acquisition cost is recorded in retained earnings.

Share-based payments

Bellevue Group maintains various share-based payment plans in the form of share plans for selected employees. When such payments are made to these employees, the fair value of these payments at grant date serves as the basis for calculating the personnel expenses. Share-based payments that are not subject to any further conditions are expensed immediately at grant date. Share-based payments that are subject to the completion of a service period or to other vesting conditions are expensed over the respective vesting period starting at grant date. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share awards for which the related services and non-market performance vesting conditions are expected to be met.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment include leasehold improvements, information technology and telecommunications equipment, capitalized right of use from leases and other fixed assets. The acquisition or production costs of property and equipment are capitalized when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Bellevue Group mainly acts as a lessee in the context of the leasing of business premises. At the lease commencement date, a lease liability corresponding to the present value of lease payments over the lease term is recognized. The lease term basically corresponds to the non-cancellable period during which Bellevue Group has the right to use the business premises but it also takes account of the period covered by an option to extend the lease if Bellevue Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and the period covered by an option to terminate the lease if Bellevue Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

At the same time as the lease liability is recognized, a right to use the underlying asset, which corresponds to the lease liability plus prepaid lease payments, directly attributable costs and any reinstatement obligations, is capitalized. After initial recognition, the interest component on the lease liability is accrued in the period in which it is incurred using the effective interest method and is recognized in «Net other income». The lease liability is adjusted to reflect interest recognized and lease payments made. The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The depreciation charge and any impairment charge are recognized in the income statement in «Depreciation and amortization».

If there is any change to the lease term or if lease payments are adjusted to an index, the lease liability is remeasured. In the first case, the current incremental borrowing rate is used to calculate the present value; in the second case, the original incremental borrowing rate is used. The amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Right-of-use assets are recognized in the balance sheet item «Property and equipment». The carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and changes in that value are shown in note 3.5. Lease liabilities related to leased office space are recognized in the balance sheet item «Lease liabilities». Bellevue Group applies the accounting exceptions for short-term leases and leased assets of low value. Neither a lease liability nor a right-of-use asset is recognized for these leases.

Property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life as follows:

Leasehold improvements	max. 10 years
Information technology and communications equipment	max. 5 years
Rights of use	over leasing contract duration
Other fixed assets	max. 5 years

Property and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired. If the carrying amount exceeds the realizable amount, an impairment loss is charged. Any reversals of impairments at a later date will be recognized in the income statement.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill arises from the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the future economic benefits from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and are recognized separately. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the CGUs (cash-generating unit) or group's of CGUs, that is expected to benefit for synergies from combination. Each unit or group of units to which goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the level of the CGU respectively group of CGUs, taking into account the internal reporting and management structure. Goodwill is capitalized and tested for impairment at least on an annual basis, or if events or changed circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The test is carried out more frequently to determine whether the book value exceeds its recoverable

amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. If the book value exceeds the recoverable amount an impairment loss is recorded.

Other intangible assets include client relationships and brands acquired during business combination as well as softwares. Such intangible assets are capitalized if their fair value can be reliably determined. They are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful life of not more than 5 years (software), 10 to 15 years (client relationships) or 5 years (brands). Other intangible assets are reviewed for impairment if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the carrying amount exceeds the realizable amount, an impairment loss is charged. Any reversals of impairments at later date will be recognized in the income statement. At present, there are no other intangible assets with an indefinite useful life capitalized in Bellevue Group's balance sheet.

Income taxes

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income and recognized as expense in the period in which the related profits are made. Receivables or liabilities related to current income taxes are reported in the balance sheet in the items «Current tax assets» or «Current tax liabilities». Tax effects arising from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and their corresponding tax values are recognized as «Deferred tax assets» and «Deferred tax liabilities» respectively. Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences and from tax loss carry forwards can be offset. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to apply in the period in which the tax assets will be realized, or the tax liabilities settled. Tax receivables and tax liabilities are offset when they refer to the same taxable entity, fall under the same jurisdiction, and the enforceable rights to offset exists.

Current and deferred taxes are credited or charged directly to shareholders' equity if the taxes are related to items that are credited or charged under other comprehensive income in the same or a different period.

Provisions

A provision is recognized if Bellevue Group has, as a result of a past event, a current liability at the balance sheet date that will probably lead to an outflow of funds and whose amount can be reliably estimated. If an outflow of funds is unlikely to occur, or the amount of the liability cannot be reliably estimated, a contingent liability is shown. If there is, as a result of a past event, a possible liability as at the balance sheet date whose existence depends on future developments that are not fully under Bellevue Group's control, a contingent liability is likewise shown. The recognition and reversal of provisions are recognized under «Valuation adjustments and provisions» except for changes in actuarial pension provisions, which are recognized under «Other comprehensive income», with the exception of changes in actuarial provisions which are recorded in the income statement.

Pension funds

Bellevue Group maintains in Switzerland a defined-contribution pension plan. The pension fund is set up in accordance with Swiss defined-contribution regulations, but does not meet all of the criteria of a defined-contribution plan as defined by IAS 19. Therefore, this plan is treated as a defined-benefit plan.

Pension obligations are met exclusively with pension fund assets held by a pension foundation legally separated from and independent of Bellevue Group. It is managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting in equal parts of representatives of management and employees. The organization, operational management and financing of the pension fund are conducted in accordance with legal regulations, the foundation's charter and applicable pension fund regulations. Employees and pensioners, or their survivors, receive legally

determined benefits upon leaving the Company, during retirement, at death, and in the event of invalidity. These benefits are financed by employee's and employer's contributions.

For defined-benefit plans, pension costs are determined on the basis of different economic and demographic assumptions using the projected unit credit method. This method uses the number of service years until the key date. The assumptions to be evaluated by the Group include expectations of future salary development, long-term interest on retirement assets, retirement trends and life expectancy. The valuations are carried out by independent actuaries every year. The pension assets are valued annually at fair value.

Pension cost is composed of three components:

- Service cost, which is recorded as personnel expenses in the income statement;
- Net interest expenses, which are recorded in the position «Other financial income» in the income statement; and
- Revaluation components, which are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Service cost encompasses the current service cost, past service cost, and gains and losses from non-routine plan settlements. Gains and losses from plan curtailments are treated the same way as past service cost. Employee contributions and third-party contributions reduce the service cost and are deducted from it, provided they are required by the benefit regulations or are the result of a factual obligation.

Net interest expenses are the result of the assumed interest rate multiplied by the pension obligations or the pension assets. Capital flows and changes of less than a year are included on a weighted basis.

Revaluation components include actuarial gains and losses from changes in the net present value of the pension obligations and the pension assets. Actuarial gains and losses are calculated on the basis of changes in assumptions and experience adjustments. Gains and losses on assets are the result of income on assets less the amounts contained in net interest expenses. The revaluation component also includes changes in unrecognized assets less effects included in net interest expenses. Revaluation components are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income and cannot be recycled. Amounts recorded in the statement of comprehensive income can be reallocated within equity.

Pension obligations or assets recorded in the consolidated financial statements correspond to the funding surplus or shortfall of the defined-benefit plans. However, pension assets are restricted to the net present value of the Group's economic benefit from future curtailments or repayments. Pension obligations in Swiss benefit plans are currently valued on the basis of employers and employees sharing the risk.

15 Alternative Performance Indicators (unaudited)

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023	Change
Income	70 173	81 891	- 11 718
Personnel expenses	- 39 944	- 43 823	+3 879
Other operating expenses	- 13 539	- 14 362	+823
Operating expenses	- 53 483	- 58 185	+4 702
Operating profit	16 690	23 706	- 7 016
Depreciation and amortization	- 4 227	- 3 663	- 564
Valuation adjustments and provisions	- 476	-	- 476
Group profit before tax	11 987	20 043	- 8 056
Taxes	- 2 828	- 4 820	+1 992
Group net profit	9 159	15 223	- 6 064

Report of the statutory auditor to the General Meeting of Bellevue Group AG, Zurich

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Bellevue Group AG and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the statement of shareholders' equity, the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

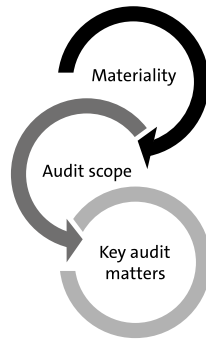
In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and comply with Swiss law.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law, International Standards on Auditing (ISA) 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 consolidated financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, as well as the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Our audit approach Overview



Overall Group materiality: CHF 700 000

We concluded full scope audit work at Bellevue Group AG and three group entities in three countries. For additional three group entities (two domiciled in Switzerland, one domiciled abroad), we have performed specified audit procedures in relation to one or more account balances and types of business transactions. Our scope addressed 96% of the Group's income.

As key audit matter the following area of focus has been identified:

Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. Our audit opinion aims to provide reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall Group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Overall Group materiality

CHF 700 000

Benchmark applied

Income

Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied

We chose the income as the benchmark because in our view, the income represents a generally recognized benchmark for materiality considerations for asset managers and accordingly depicts the economic and operational performance of the Group without the influence of volatile value adjustments.

We agreed with the Audit & Risk Committee that we would report to them misstatements above CHF 35 000 identified during our audit as well as any misstatements below that amount which, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Audit scope

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where subjective judgements were made; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

Key audit matters

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

Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets

Key audit matter

Goodwill in the amount of CHF 40.4 million and other intangible assets in the amount of CHF 1.6 million have been recognized in the financial statements under «Goodwill and other intangible assets».

Bellevue Group AG uses the discounted cash flow method in order to test goodwill and other intangible assets for impairment. The valuation is calculated based on the expected future cash flows to the investor.

We consider the assessment of the impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets as a key audit matter because the Board of Directors has to apply judgement in setting the assumptions relating to future business results and the discount rate to be applied on the fore-casted cash flows; significant estimation uncertainty exists and the goodwill and other intangible assets represent a material asset in the consolidated balance sheet.

Please refer to note [4.1](#) Estimates, assumptions and the exercise of discretion by management and note [3.6](#) Goodwill and other intangible assets as well as note [14.5](#) important accounting principles.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

We have analyzed and assessed the assumptions applied by the Board of Directors to the valuation of the goodwill and other intangible assets in the consolidated financial statements of Bellevue Group AG.

Management adheres to a documented process in forecasting cash flows. The Board of Directors monitored this process and regularly challenged the assumptions that were used. We assessed the appropriateness and proper application of the valuation method used to determine the value of the goodwill and other intangible assets.

We compared the business results of the year under review with the year's budgeted results, in order to retrospectively assess the accuracy of assumptions used in the forecasting of the cash flows.

We compared Management's assumptions concerning revenue growth and long-term growth rates with economic and industry-specific developments.

We compared the discount rate with the cost of capital of the Group and of comparable enterprises, taking into account country-specific particularities.

We assess the process of the impairment assessment and the determination of impairment applied by the Board of Directors as appropriate. The process ensured an analysis of the valuation factors and represented an appropriate and sufficient basis for the assessment of the recoverability of the goodwill and other intangible assets.

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, the consolidated financial statements, the remuneration report and our auditor's reports thereon.

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

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

If, 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 consolidated financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with article 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 consolidated financial statements.

We recommend that the consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

Philippe Bingert

Licensed audit expert
Auditor in charge

Roland Holl

Licensed audit expert

Zürich, 21 February 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Birchstrasse 160, Postfach, CH-8050 Zürich, Switzerland

Telefon: +41 58 792 44 00, Telefax: +41 58 792 44 10, www.pwc.ch

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG is a member of the global PricewaterhouseCoopers network of firms, each of which is a separate and independent legal entity.

Profit and loss account

CHF 1 000	01.01.–31.12.2024	01.01.–31.12.2023
Dividend income from participations	20 000	30 000
Other ordinary income	14	18
Net revenue from operating activities	20 014	30 018
Personnel expenses	- 1 014	- 1 732
Other operating expenses	- 810	- 1 038
Operating expenses	- 1 824	- 2 770
Operating profit before financial result and taxes	18 190	27 248
Finance income	99	74
Finance expense	- 1 353	- 819
Profit for the year before taxes	16 936	26 503
Direct taxes	- 5	- 12
Profit for the year	16 931	26 491

Balance Sheet

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalent	3 263	450
Other short-term receivables	6 005	5 719
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	250	236
Total current assets	9 518	6 405
Non-current assets		
Financial investments	–	185
Participations	109 944	109 279
Total non-current assets	109 944	109 464
Total assets	119 462	115 869
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Short-term liabilities		
Short-term interest-bearing liabilities	–	2 304
Other short-term liabilities	697	11
Accrued expenses and deferred income	164	517
Total short-term liabilities	861	2 832
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	1 346	1 346
Legal capital reserves	644	644
- Reserves from capital contributions	644	644
Legal retained earnings	2 225	2 225
- General legal retained earnings reserves	2 225	2 225
Voluntary retained earnings	19 506	19 506
Total disposable profit	99 934	98 141
- Profit brought forward	83 003	71 650
- Profit for the year	16 931	26 491
Treasury shares	– 5 054	– 8 825
Total shareholders' equity	118 601	113 037
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	119 462	115 869

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting Principles

General approach

The annual financial statements of Bellevue Group AG were prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the Swiss Code of Obligations. Balance sheet items are valued at historical costs.

Cash and cash equivalents, receivables and liabilities

Assets are recognized at acquisition costs and liabilities are recognized at their nominal value. Specific valuation adjustments are made for identifiable risks of loan losses.

Participations

Participations are recognized at acquisition costs less impairments necessary for commercial reasons.

Accruals and deferrals

Accruals and deferrals are expenditures of the current financial year, which are recognized as expenses in the subsequent financial year as well as revenues of the current financial year, which are recognized as income in the subsequent financial year.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are recognized at acquisition cost and deducted from shareholders' equity at the time of acquisition. In case of a resale, the gain or loss is recognized through the income statement as profit or loss. For treasury shares held by subsidiaries, a reserve for treasury shares is booked to the value of the acquisition price.

Waiver of cash flow statement, management report and additional disclosures in the notes

As Bellevue Group AG has prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with a recognized accounting standard (IFRS), it has decided to waive the disclosure of additional information on interest-bearing liabilities and audit fees in the notes, the management report as well as a the cash flow statement in accordance with the law.

2 Notes to the financial statements

Cash and cash equivalent

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Due from banks	3 263	450
Total	3 263	450

Other short-term receivables

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Due from group companies	5 972	5 712
Due from third parties	33	7
Total	6 005	5 719

Other short-term receivables from group companies include short-term loans and bore interest of 1.50% in the financial year (2023: 1.50%). The recorded interest is shown in the position «Finance income».

Participations

Company	Domicile	Purpose	Currency	Share capital/ Nominal capital	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
					Capital	Voting rights	Capital	Voting rights
Bellevue Asset Management AG	Küsnacht, Switzerland	Asset Management	CHF	1 750 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bellevue Asset Management (Deutschland) GmbH	Frankfurt am Main, Germany	Asset Management	EUR	540 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bellevue Asset Management (UK) Limited	London, UK	Asset Management	GBP	50 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
Asset Management BaB N.V.	Curaçao	Asset Management	USD	6 001	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bellevue Research Inc.	New York, USA	Research	USD	100	100%	100%	100%	100%
BB Biotech Ventures GP	Guernsey	Investment Advisor	GBP	10 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
BB Pureos Bioventures GP Limited ¹⁾	Guernsey	Investment Advisor	GBP	60 000	0%	0%	99%	99%
Bellevue Private Markets AG	Zug, Switzerland	Investment Advisor	CHF	1 000 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
adbodmer AG	Zug, Switzerland	Investment Advisor	CHF	100 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bellevue Komplementär AG	Küsnacht, Switzerland	Asset Management	CHF	200 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bellevue Private Markets Management I S.à.r.l.	Luxembourg	Asset Management	EUR	12 000	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bellevue Asset Management (Singapore) Pte Ltd ²⁾	Singapore	Distribution	SGD	1 000 000	100%	100%	n/a	n/a

¹⁾ The company was sold by subsidiary Bellevue Asset Management AG in the 2024 financial year.

²⁾ The company was established on December 17, 2024. The share capital of SGD 1 000 000 had not yet been paid in as at December 31, 2024.

As a rule, participations are valued individually. For participations that are already managed and assessed together as an economic business unit within the company, the impairment test of the participations is performed analogously to the IFRS consolidated financial statements at the level of the economic business units.

Short-term interest-bearing liabilities

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Due to group companies	–	2 304
Total	–	2 304

Short-term interest-bearing liabilities to Group companies include short-term loans and bore interest of 1.50% in the financial year (2023: 1.50%). The recorded interest is shown in the position «Finance expense».

Other short-term liabilities

CHF 1 000	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Due to group companies	665	–
Due to third parties	32	11
Total	697	11

Treasury Shares

Treasury shares are held directly by the Company. All transactions are carried out at market prices.

	Average price in CHF	Number of shares
Balance as of 1.1.2023		242 076
Purchases	26.4317	214 649
Disposals	29.3252	– 151 252
Balance as of 31.12.2023		305 473
Purchases	17.5685	5 661
Disposals	19.0471	– 134 225
Balance as of 31.12.2024		176 909

Disposals and purchases of treasury shares also include any deliveries or returns of treasury shares as part of share-based payments, which are not cash-effective in such cases.

3 Additional Information

Company name, legal form and domicile

The Bellevue Group AG is a joint stock company under the Swiss Code of Obligations and is domiciled in 8700 Küsnacht at Seestrasse 16. As of January 1, 2025, the head office will be relocated to Theaterstrasse 12, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

Declaration on FTEs

The annual average of full-time employees has not exceeded 10 in the current financial year (previous year: not exceeded 10).

Information on shareholdings of members of the Board of Directors and the Group Executive Board

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	Shares	Shares
Share-holdings of members of the Board of Directors		
Veit de Maddalena, Chairman	275 189	268 705
Urs Schenker, Member	32 068	27 184
Katrin Wehr-Seiter, Member	25 164	20 570
Barbara Angehrn Pavik, Member	10 111	5 400
Share-holdings of members of the Group Executive Board		
Gebhard Giselbrecht, CEO ¹⁾	44 403	n/a
Markus Peter, Head Products & Investments ²⁾	174 832	n/a
Patrick Fischli, Head Distribution ²⁾	55 452	n/a
Stefano Montalbano, CFO ²⁾	16 861	n/a
Fabian Stäbler, COO ³⁾	–	n/a
André Rüegg, CEO ⁴⁾	n/a	93 009
Michael Hutter, CFO ⁵⁾	n/a	38 125

¹⁾ Gebhard Giselbrecht was appointed as a member of the Group Executive Board with effect from January 1, 2024.

²⁾ Markus Peter, Patrick Fischli and Stefano Montalbano were appointed as members of the Group Executive Board with effect from March 1, 2024.

³⁾ Fabian Stäbler was appointed as a member of the Group Executive Board with effect from July 1, 2024.

⁴⁾ André Rüegg stepped down from the Group Executive Board with effect from December 31, 2023.

⁵⁾ Michael Hutter stepped down from the Group Executive Board with effect from February 29, 2024.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred since the balance sheet date that would have a material impact on the information provided in the year 2024 financial statements and would therefore need to be disclosed.

Information on major shareholders

Based on the notifications received and published by Bellevue Group AG, each of the following parties owns significant voting rights:

Shareholder or beneficial owner	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Voting rights held	Number of shares	Voting rights held	Number of shares
Martin Bisang, Küssnacht	23.91%	3 218 400	20.43%	2 750 000
Hansjörg Wyss, Cambridge MA (USA)	9.66%	1 300 000	9.66%	1 300 000
Jürg and Manuela Schächli, Rapperswil-Jona	9.18%	1 235 299	9.05%	1 217 799

The shareholders Martin Bisang (Küssnacht), as well as Jürg and Manuela Schächli (Rapperswil-Jona) signed a shareholder agreement on October 25, 2018. The Group was represented by Martin Bisang and controlled 29.48% of the voting rights as at December 31, 2023. The group was terminated on February 20, 2024.

4 Proposal to the Annual General Meeting

CHF 1 000	Proposal of the Board of Directors 2025	Resolution of the AGM 2024
Profit for the year	16 931	26 491
Balance brought forward from previous year	83 003	71 650
Total Profit	99 934	98 141
Dividend on eligible capital ¹⁾	– 9 423	– 15 138
Balance carried forward to new financial year	90 511	83 003

¹⁾ Including treasury shares possibly held directly by Bellevue Group AG.

Upon approval of this proposal, the dividend of CHF 0.70 per registered share of CHF 0.10 will be paid less the federal withholding tax of 35%.

Report of the statutory auditor to the General Meeting of Bellevue Group AG, Zurich

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bellevue Group AG (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the profit and loss account and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

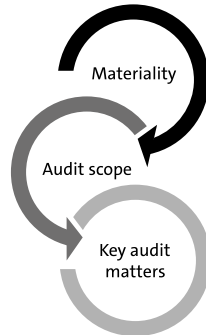
In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements comply with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation.

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.

Our audit approach Overview



Overall materiality: CHF 700 000

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

As key audit matter the following area of focus has been identified:

Impairment of participations

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. Our audit opinion aims to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall materiality

CHF 700 000

Benchmark applied

Equity

Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied

We chose equity as the benchmark because the company considered for itself is conducting limited operational activities and, in our view, the equity is a generally accepted benchmark for holding companies.

We agreed with the Audit & Risk Committee that we would report to them misstatements above CHF 35 000 identified during our audit as well as any misstatements below that amount which, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Audit scope

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where subjective judgements were made; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Key audit matters

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

Impairment of participations

Key audit matter

The shares of the capital of subsidiaries held by the Company are recognized in the financial statements under 'Participations' (TCHF 109 944).

Participations are recognized at acquisition cost less any economically necessary impairments. Bellevue Group AG uses the discounted cash flow method for selected subsidiaries in order to test whether any impairments are necessary. For other subsidiaries, the net asset value method respectively the net realizable-value method is used for the impairment assessment. The valuation is calculated based on the expected future cash flows to the investor respectively by comparing the book value of the participation to the equity of the respective subsidiary. For participations that are already managed and assessed internally as an economic business unit, the impairment of the participations is tested at the level of the economic business unit.

We consider the assessment of the impairment of participations as a key audit matter because the Board of Directors has to apply judgement in setting the assumptions relating to future business results and the discount rate to be applied on the forecasted cash flows; significant estimation uncertainty exists and moreover, participations represent a significant amount on the balance sheet (93% of total assets).

We refer to [note 1](#) (Accounting principles) and [note 2](#) (Notes to the financial statements).

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

We have analysed and assessed the assumptions applied by the Board of Directors to the valuation of the participations in the financial statements of Bellevue Group AG.

Management adheres to a documented process in forecasting cash flows. The Board of Directors monitors this process and regularly challenges the assumptions that are used. We assessed the appropriateness and proper application of the valuation method used to determine the value of the participations.

We compared the business results of the year under review with the year's budgeted results, in order to retrospectively assess the accuracy of assumptions used in the forecasting of the cash flows.

We compared Management's assumptions concerning revenue growth and long-term growth rates with economic and industry-specific developments.

We compared the discount rate with the cost of capital of the company and of comparable enterprises, taking into account country-specific particularities.

In respect of the analysis of the net asset value, we compared the book value of the participations recorded in the balance sheet with the proportionate equity of the subsidiaries.

Further, we assessed whether the subsidiaries had prepared their financial statements based on the assumption of continuing as going concern and whether this was appropriate.

We assess the process of the examination of recoverability and determination of value adjustments of participations as appropriate.

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, the consolidated financial statements, the remuneration report and our auditor's reports 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 with the Board of Directors or the Audit & Risk Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with article 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 article 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

Philippe Bingert
Licensed audit expert
Auditor in charge

Roland Holl
Licensed audit expert

Zurich, 21 February 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Birchstrasse 160, Postfach, CH-8050 Zürich, Switzerland
Telefon: +41 58 792 44 00, Telefax: +41 58 792 44 10, www.pwc.ch

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG is a member of the global PricewaterhouseCoopers network of firms, each of which is a separate and independent legal entity.